



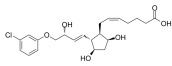
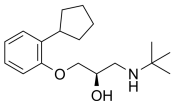
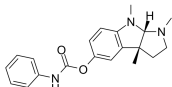
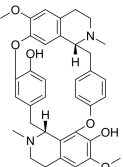
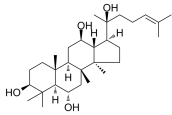
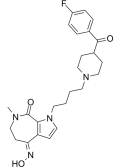

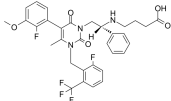
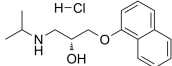
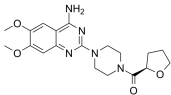
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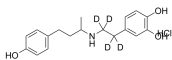
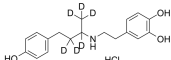
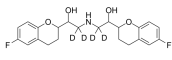
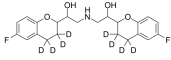
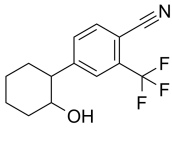
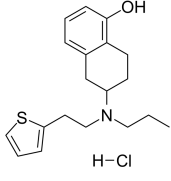
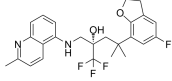
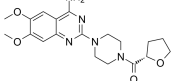
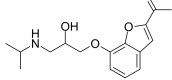
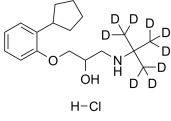
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

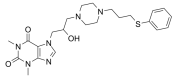
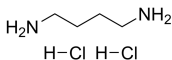
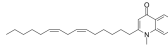
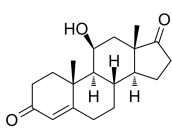
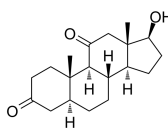
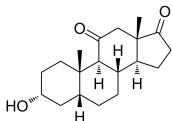
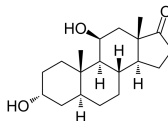
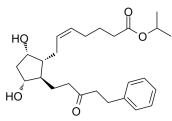
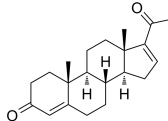
# Endocrinology

Found in most species of the animal kingdom, the endocrine system consists of glands that secrete hormones, and receptors that detect and react to the hormones. In response to environmental stimuli, the endocrine system secretes hormones and uses them as chemical messengers to orchestrate physiological, developmental and reproductive changes that affect the entire body for a long period of time. In order to maintain the proper functioning of the body through its entire life cycle, the endocrine system utilizes a complex feedback mechanism to fine-tune the balance of hormones in the bloodstream. Even a slight disruption to endocrine system's function can throw off the delicate balance of hormones in the human body and lead to an endocrine disorder, or endocrine disease, such as diabetes, adrenal insufficiency, hyper- or hypothyroidism, and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

## Endocrinology Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>(+)-Cloprosteno</b> (D-Cloprosteno)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107381</p>	<p><b>(+)-Penbutolo</b> (R)-Penbutolo; (+)-Isopenbutolo)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116790A</p>
<p>(+)-Cloprosteno is a prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub> (PGF<sub>2α</sub>) analogue, and shows selective agonistic activity at the <b>prostaglandin receptor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>(+)-Penbutolo is a β-adrenoceptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.74 μM. (+)-Penbutolo is an optical isomer of l-penbutolo with Na<sup>+</sup> channel-blocking action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(+)-Phenserine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16009</p>	<p><b>(-)-Curine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2569</p>
<p>(+)-Phenserine is a novel selective <b>cholinesterase</b> noncompetitive inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 45.3 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>(-)-Curine is an orally active bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chondrodendron platyphyllum. (-)-Curine presents anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects at nontoxic doses, at least in part, resulting from the inhibition of <b>prostaglandin E2</b> production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(20S)-Protopanaxatriol</b> (20S)-APPT; g-PPT)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0835</p>	<p><b>(4E)-SUN9221</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00367</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 LXRα 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>(4E)-SUN9221 is a potent antagonist of <b>α1-adrenergic receptor</b> and <b>5-HT2 receptor</b>, with antihypertensive and anti-platelet aggregation 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>(9Z,11E)-Prodlure</b> ((9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate; Ferodin SL; Litlure A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101735</p>	<p><b>(R)-Elagolix</b> (NBI-56418)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14789</p>
<p>(9Z,11E)-Prodlure ((9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate) is the main component of the sex pheromone of female Spodoptera littoralis.</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</p>	<p>Elagolix is a highly potent, selective, orally-active, short-duration, non-peptide antagonist of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRHR) (KD = 54 pM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <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>(R)-Propranolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0295</p>	<p><b>(R)-Terazosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0371B</p>
<p>(R)-Propranolol hydrochloride is a less active enantiomer of the <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist propranolol (HY-B0573).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>(R)-Terazosin is an active R-enantiomer of Terazosin. (R)-Terazosin is a potent <b>α1-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 6.51 nM, 1.01 nM and 1.97 nM for <b>α1a</b>, <b>α1b</b> and <b>α1d-adrenoceptor</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

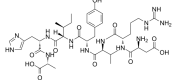
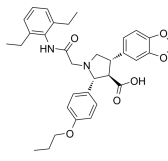
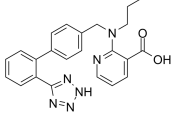
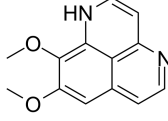

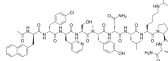
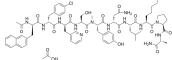
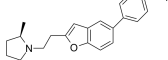
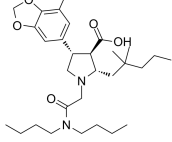
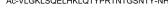
<p><b>(rac)-Dobutamine-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15746S</p>	<p><b>(rac)-Dobutamine-d6 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15746S1</p>
<p>(Rac)-Dobutamine-d4 hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Dobutamine hydrochloride. Dobutamine hydrochloride is a synthetic catecholamine that acts on <math>\alpha</math>1-AR, <math>\beta</math>1-AR, <math>\beta</math>2-AR (<math>\alpha</math>-1, <math>\beta</math>-1 and <math>\beta</math>-2 adrenoceptors).</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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Dobutamine-d6 hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Dobutamine hydrochloride. Dobutamine hydrochloride is a synthetic catecholamine that acts on <math>\alpha</math>1-AR, <math>\beta</math>1-AR, <math>\beta</math>2-AR (<math>\alpha</math>-1, <math>\beta</math>-1 and <math>\beta</math>-2 adrenoceptors).</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>(rac)-Nebivolol-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0203BS1</p>	<p><b>(rac)-Nebivolol-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0203BS</p>
<p>(Rac)-Nebivolol-d4 ((Rac)-R 065824-d4) is a labelled racemic Nebivolol. Nebivolol selectively inhibits <math>\beta</math>1- adrenergic receptor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.8 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Nebivolol-d8 ((rac)-R 065824-d8) is a labelled racemic Nebivolol. Nebivolol selectively inhibits <math>\beta</math>1- adrenergic receptor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.8 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>(rac)-PF-998425</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14250A</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Rotigotine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15394</p>
<p>(rac)-PF-998425 is a potent, selective, nonsteroidal <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> antagonist. (rac)-PF-998425 has <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 26 and 90 nM in the AR binding and cellular assays, respectively. (rac)-PF-998425 has the potential for the research of the androgenetic alopecia.</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>(Rac)-Rotigotine hydrochloride is a racemate of Rotigotine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%</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>(S)-Mapracorat</b></p> <p>((S)-ZK-245186; (S)-BOL-303242X)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14864A</p>	<p><b>(S)-Terazosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0371D</p>
<p>(S)-Mapracorat is a selective and less active glucocorticoid receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>(S)-Terazosin is an active S-enantiomer of Terazosin. (S)-Terazosin is a potent and high-affinity <math>\alpha</math>-adrenoceptor antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 3.91 nM, 0.79 nM and 1.16 nM for <math>\alpha</math>1a, <math>\alpha</math>1b and <math>\alpha</math>1d-adrenoceptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(<math>\pm</math>)-Befunolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101752</p>	<p><b>(<math>\pm</math>)-Penbutolol-d9 hydrochloride ((Rac)-Penbutolol-d9 hydrochloride; (<math>\pm</math>)-Isopenbutolol-d9 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116790BSA</p>
<p>(<math>\pm</math>)-Befunolol is a <math>\beta</math>-adrenoceptor blocking 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>(<math>\pm</math>)-Penbutolol-d9 ((Rac)-Penbutolol-d9) hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled (<math>\pm</math>)-Penbutolol hydrochloride. (+)-Penbutolol hydrochloride is a <math>\beta</math>-adrenoceptor antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.74 <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, 10 mg</p>

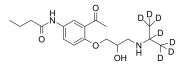
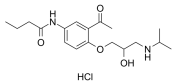
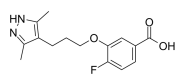
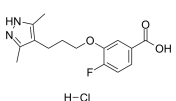
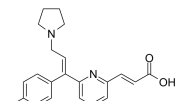
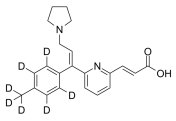
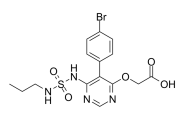
<p><b>(±)-Tazifylline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00018</p>	<p><b>1,2-Didecanoylglycerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115769</p>
<p>(±)-Tazifylline is a potent, selective and long-acting <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1,2-Didecanoylglycerol, a synthetic diacylglycerol, is metabolized by platelets to 1,2-didecanoylphosphatidic acid (PA<sub>10</sub>) and activates <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</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><b>1,4-Diaminobutane dihydrochloride</b> (Putrescine dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y1781</p>	<p><b>1-Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9520</p>
<p>1,4-Diaminobutane (Putrescine) dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite, acts as an indicator of pollution-induced stress in higher plants: barley and rape stressed with Cr(III) or Cr(VI).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone9 is an antagonist of <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=48.2 μM). Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone9 is a quinolone alkaloid from <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>.</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>11-Beta-hydroxyandrostenedione</b> (4-Androsten-11β-ol-3,17-dione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114464</p>	<p><b>11-Ketodihydrotestosterone</b> (11-KDHT; 5α-Dihydro-11-keto testosterone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135794</p>
<p>11-Beta-hydroxyandrostenedione (4-Androsten-11β-ol-3,17-dione) is a steroid mainly found in the the adrenal origin (11β-hydroxylase is present in adrenal tissue, but absent in ovarian tissue).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>11-Ketodihydrotestosterone (11-KDHT; 5α-Dihydro-11-keto testosterone) is an endogenous steroid and a metabolite of 11β-Hydroxyandrostenedione.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65%</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>11-Oxo etiocholanolone</b> (11-Ketoetiocholanolone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113457</p>	<p><b>11β-Hydroxyandrosterone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113351</p>
<p>11-Oxo etiocholanolone (11-Ketoetiocholanolone) is a metabolite of Etiocholanolone. Etiocholanolone is the excreted metabolite of testosterone and has anticonvulsant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>11β-Hydroxyandrosterone is a 11-oxygenated androgen metabolite of 11β-hydroxyandrostenedione.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>15-Keto latanoprost</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130395</p>	<p><b>16-Dehydroprogesterone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128378</p>
<p>15-Keto latanoprost is a metabolite of Latanoprost, which is an ocular hypotensive 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>16-Dehydroprogesterone is a steroidal progestin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>



<p><b>17,17-(Ethylenedioxy)androst-4-en-3-one</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108952</p>	<p><b>17a-Hydroxypregnenolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113263</p>
<p>17,17-(Ethylenedioxy)androst-4-en-3-one (4-androstene-3,17-dione-17-cyclic ethylene ketal) is an effective ingredient in cosmetics, which can be used for acne and promote hair growth research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>17a-Hydroxypregnenolone is a pregnane steroid. 17a-Hydroxypregnenolone is a prohormone in the formation of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>17α-Hydroxyprogesterone acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0347</p>	<p><b>2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100287</p>
<p>17α-Hydroxyprogesterone acetate possesses progestational activity. 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone acetate has antiinflammatory effects at the murine maternal-fetal interface.</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>2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide is a compound that inhibits stress-induced ulcer and low toxicity, and can maintain the content of phospholipase A2 and prostaglandin E2 in ulcerated rats induced by water immersed restrained stress.</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>2-Hydroxyestrone</b> (Catecholestroene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113251</p>	<p><b>2-Selenouracil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111959</p>
<p>2-Hydroxyestrone (Catecholestroene) is a specific receptor-mediated antiestrogenic agent. 2-Hydroxyestrone is anticarcinogenic.</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>2-Selenouracil is a useful specialized photosensitizer for photodynamical therapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90%</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>2-Thiouracil</b> (Thiouracil)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0503</p>	<p><b>3,4-Dimethoxyphenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1780</p>
<p>2-Thiouracil (Thiouracil) is an antithyroid compound. 2-Thiouracil can function as a highly specific melanoma seeker. 2-Thiouracil is a selective inhibitor of <b>neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS)</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 20 μM.</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</p>	<p>3,4-Dimethoxyphenol is a plant-derived phenylpropanoid compound and can use as a whitening agent in cosmetics. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has <b>tyrosinase</b>-inhibiting activity. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has potent antioxidant effect isolated from the bacterial fermentation broth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3,5-Diiodothyropropionic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126236</p>	<p><b>3-Keto petromyzonol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119332</p>
<p>3,5-Diiodothyropropionic acid is a thyroid hormone analog, induces α-myosin heavy chain mRNA expression, binds to <b>thyroid hormone receptor (TR)</b>, with <math>K_d</math> of 2.40 and 4.06 M<sup>-1</sup> for TRα1 and TRβ1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>3-Keto petromyzonol, a main component of Sea lamprey male sex pheromones, modulates both synthesis and release of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH), and subsequently, hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) output in immature sea lamprey.</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>

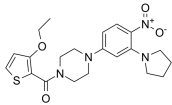
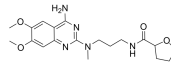
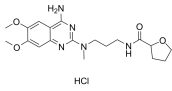
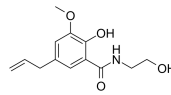
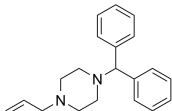
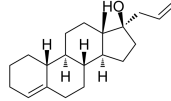
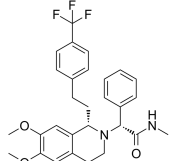
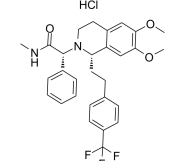
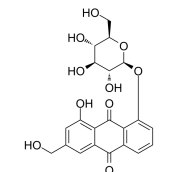
<p><b>31-Norlanostenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7267</p>	<p><b>4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8170</p>
<p>31-Norlanostenol is a triterpenic compound isolated from the latex of <i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>. 31-Norlanostenol can act as efficient insect growth regulator on <i>S. frugiperda</i> and <i>Tenebrio molitor</i>.</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>4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone, an <b>estrogen</b> agonist, shows binding affinity for bovine uterine estrogen receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 15 <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>4(3H)-Quinazolinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018800</p>	<p><b>4,4'-Iminodiphenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135324</p>
<p>4(3H)-Quinazolinone is a building block in chemical synthesis. Biologically active nitrogen heterocyclic compounds. Possesses a wide spectrum of biological properties like antibacterial, antifungal, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, anti-HIV, anticancerous and analgesic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</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>4-Propionamidophenol (compound 4a) is an inactive estrogen receptor ligand based on the diphenylamine skeleton.</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>5-HT2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00365</p>	<p><b>5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W006492</p>
<p>5-HT2 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of 5-HT2 receptor, with weak <math>\alpha</math>1 adrenoceptor blocking 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>5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione is the endogenous progesterone metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>6-Chloromelatonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100940</p>	<p><b>7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2609</p>
<p>6-Chloromelatonin is a potent <b>melatonin receptor</b> agonist with greater metabolic stability than melatonin. 6-Chloromelatonin compete for [<math>^3</math>H]-melatonin and 2-[<math>^{125}</math>I]-iodomelatonin binding to MT1 receptors (<math>pK_i</math>=8.9 and 9.1, 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>7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (7,4'-DHF) is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>, the <b>eotaxin/CCL11</b> inhibitor, has the ability to consistently suppress eotaxin production and prevent dexamethasone (Dex)paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%</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>7-<math>\alpha</math>-Methylthio Spironolactone-D3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132845</p>	<p><b>8-Demethyl Ivabradine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131283</p>
<p>7-<math>\alpha</math>-Methylthio Spironolactone-D3 is a diuretic and a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist. It is used to treat hypertension and 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, 10 mg</p>	<p>8-Demethyl Ivabradine is a metabolite of Ivabradine. Ivabradine is an orally bioavailable, hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) 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>A 779</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0216</p>	<p><b>A-192621</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120295</p>
<p>A 779 is a specific antagonist of G-protein coupled receptor (Mas receptor), which is an <b>Ang1-7 receptor</b> distinct from the classical AngII.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>A-192621 is a potent, nonpeptide, orally active and selective <b>endothelin B (ET<sub>B</sub>) receptor</b> 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 <b>apoptosis</b> in PSMCs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>A81988</b> (Abbott81988)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00188</p>	<p><b>Aptamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4225</p>
<p>A81988 is a potent, competitive, non-peptidic antagonist of <b>angiotensin AT<sub>1</sub></b> receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aptamine, a spongean alkaloid isolated from a sea sponge <i>Aaptos aaptos</i>, is a competitive antagonist of <b>α-adrenoceptor</b> and activates the p21 promoter in a p53-independent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Abaloparatide TFA</b> (BA 058 TFA; BIM 44058 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108742A</p>	<p><b>Abarelix</b> (R3827; PPI 149)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13534</p>
<p>Abaloparatide TFA (BA 058 TFA) is a <b>parathyroid hormone receptor 1 (PTH1R)</b> analogue selected to be a potent and selective activator of the <b>PTH1R</b> signaling pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Abarelix (R3827; PPI 149) is a potent <b>gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH)</b> antagonist, used for prostate cancer treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Abarelix Acetate</b> (PPI 149 Acetate; R 3827 Acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13534A</p>	<p><b>ABT-239</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12195</p>
<p>Abarelix Acetate (PPI 149 Acetate; R 3827 Acetate) is a potent <b>gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH)</b> antagonist, used for prostate cancer research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>ABT-239 is a novel, highly efficacious, non-imidazole class of <b>H3R</b> antagonist and a transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (<b>TRPV1</b>) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06%  <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>ABT-546</b> (A-216546)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135283</p>	<p><b>AC 187</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1393</p>
<p>ABT-546 (A-216546) is a potent, highly selective and active <b>endothelin ET<sub>A</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.46 nM for [<sup>125</sup>I]endothelin-1 binding to cloned <b>human endothelin ET<sub>A</sub></b>. ABT-546 is &gt;25,000-fold more selective for the <b>ET<sub>A</sub> receptor</b> than for the ET<sub>B</sub> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AC 187 is a potent and orally active <b>amylin receptor</b> antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.48 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.275 nM. AC 187 shows more selective for amylin receptor than calcitonin and CGRP receptors. AC 187 has neuroprotective 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>AC 187 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1393A</p>	<p><b>Acebutolol D7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-174975</p>
<p>AC 187 TFA is a potent and orally active <b>amylin receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.48 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 0.275 nM. AC 187 TFA shows more selective for amylin receptor than calcitonin and CGRP receptors. AC 187 TFA has neuroprotective effects.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-VLGRKLSQELHKLQTYPRINTGENTY-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Acebutolol D7 is a deuterium labeled Acebutolol. Acebutolol is a selective <math>\beta_1</math> adrenergic receptor antagonist used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris and cardiac arrhythmias.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Acebutolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17497A</p>	<p><b>Acoramidis (AG10)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109165</p>
<p>Acebutolol hydrochloride is a <b><math>\beta_1</math> adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta_1AR</math>)</b> antagonist. Acebutolol hydrochloride is used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris and cardiac arrhythmias.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> HCl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Acoramidis (AG10) is an orally active and selective kinetic stabilizer of WT and V122I-TTR (<b>transthyretin</b>). Acoramidis (AG10) is used in the study for transthyretin amyloidosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Acoramidis hydrochloride (AG10 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109165A</p>	<p><b>Acrivastine (BW825C)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1510</p>
<p>Acoramidis (AG10) hydrochloride is an orally active and selective kinetic stabilizer of WT and V122I-TTR (<b>transthyretin</b>). Acoramidis (AG10) hydrochloride is used in the study for transthyretin amyloidosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%</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>Acrivastine (BW825C) is a short acting <b>histamine 1</b> receptor antagonist for the treatment of allergic rhinitis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Acrivastine D7 (BW825C D7)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1510S</p>	<p><b>ACT-373898</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135500</p>
<p>Acrivastine D7 (BW825C D7) is a deuterium labeled Acrivastine. Acrivastine is a short acting histamine 1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>ACT-373898 is an inactive carboxylic acid metabolite of Macitentan. Macitentan is an orally active, non-peptide dual ETA and ETB (endothelin receptor) antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>ACTH (1-17) (<math>\alpha 1</math>-17-ACTH)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1545</p>	<p><b>ACTH (1-17) (TFA) (<math>\alpha 1</math>-17-ACTH TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1545A</p>
<p>ACTH (1-17), an adrenocorticotropin analogue, is a potent <b>human melanocortin 1 (MC1) receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.21 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SYSMEHFRWGGKPVGKKR</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>ACTH (1-17) TFA, an adrenocorticotropin analogue, is a potent <b>human melanocortin 1 (MC1) receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.21 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SYSMEHFRWGGKPVGKKR (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

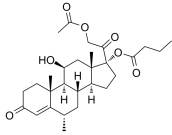
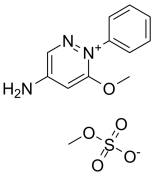
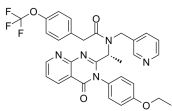
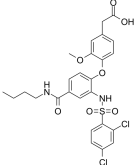
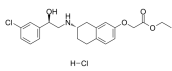
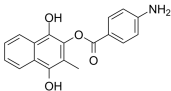
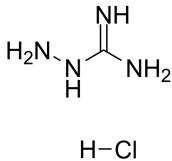
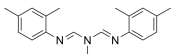
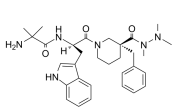
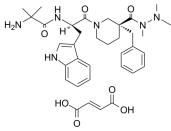
<p><b>Adenosine 5'-diphosphoribose sodium</b> (ADP ribose sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100973A</p>	<p><b>ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135270</p>
<p>Adenosine 5'-diphosphoribose sodium (ADP ribose sodium) is a nicotinamide adenine nucleotide (NAD<sup>+</sup>) metabolite. Adenosine 5'-diphosphoribose sodium is the most potent and primary intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup>-permeable cation TRPM2 channel activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p>ADRA1D receptor antagonist 1 is a potent, selective and orally active <math>\alpha_{1D}</math> adrenoceptor antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.6 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>Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat</b> (ACTH (1-39) (mouse, rat))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1477</p>	<p><b>Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat TFA</b> (ACTH (1-39) (mouse, rat) TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1477A</p>
<p>Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat is a potent <b>melanocortin 2 (MC2) receptor</b> agonist.</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>Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat (TFA) is a potent <b>melanocortin 2 (MC2) receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</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>Adrenosterone</b> (+)-Adrenosterone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17462</p>	<p><b>Adriforant hydrochloride</b> (PF-3893787 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19705B</p>
<p>Adrenosterone ((+)-Adrenosterone) is a competitive <b>hydroxysteroid (11-beta) dehydrogenase 1 (HSD11<math>\beta</math>1)</b> inhibitor. Adrenosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic effect. Adrenosterone is a dietary supplement that can decrease fat and increase muscle mass.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Adriforant hydrochloride (PF-3893787 hydrochloride) is a novel <b>histamine H4 receptor</b> antagonist binding affinity (<math>K_i=2.4</math> nM) and is also a functional (<math>K_i=1.56</math> nM) antagonist.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AG1024</b> (Tyrphostin AG 1024)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10253</p>	<p><b>Aganepag isopropyl</b> (AGN-210961)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19923</p>
<p>AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024) is a reversible, competitive and selective <b>IGF-1R</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7 <math>\mu</math>M. AG1024 inhibits phosphorylation of IR (<math>IC_{50}=57</math> <math>\mu</math>M). AG1024 induces <b>apoptosis</b> and has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Aganepag isopropyl (AGN-210961) is an <b>EP2</b> agonist.</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>AGL-2263</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112720</p>	<p><b>AGN 192836</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100300</p>
<p>AGL-2263 is an <b>insulin receptor</b> and <b>insulin-like growth factor (IGF) receptor</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.04%</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</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

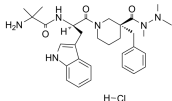
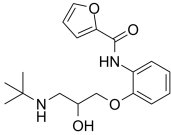
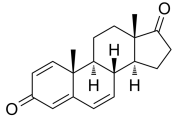
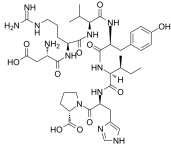
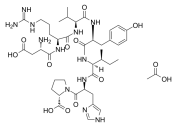
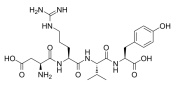
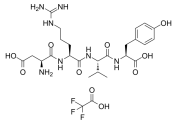
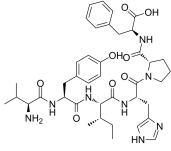
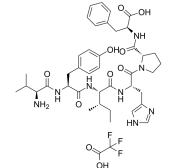
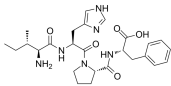
<p><b>AGN 210676</b> (Simenepag)</p>	<p><b>Agnuside</b> (Agnoside)</p>
<p>AGN 210676 is a selective prostaglandin EP<sub>2</sub> agonist extracted from patent US20070203222A1, Compound example 23, has an EC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Agnuside is a compound isolated from Vitex negundo, down-regulates pro-inflammatory mediators PGE<sub>2</sub> and LTB<sub>4</sub>, and reduces the expression of cytokines, with anti-arthritis activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>AH 6809</b></p>	<p><b>AhR modulator-1</b></p>
<p>AH 6809 is an antagonist of EP and DP receptor, with K<sub>s</sub> of 1217, 1150, 1597, and 1415 nM for the cloned human EP<sub>1</sub>, EP<sub>2</sub>, EP<sub>3-III</sub>, and DP receptor respectively. AH 6809 has a K<sub>i</sub> of 350 nM for mouse EP<sub>2</sub> receptor.</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>AhR modulator-1 (compound 6-MCDF) is a selective and orally active aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) modulator. AhR modulator-1 inhibits metastasis, in part, by inhibiting prostatic VEGF production prior to tumor formation. AhR modulator-1 also possess anti-estrogenic properties in rat uterus.</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><b>AL 082D06</b> (D06; D-06)</p>
<p>Ajmalicine (Raubasine) is found in herbs of Catharanthus roseus, 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>AL 082D06 is a selective, nonsteroidal glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> of 210 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <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>Alarelin Acetate</b> (Alarelin)</p>	<p><b>ALB-127158(a)</b></p>
<p>Alarelin acetate is a synthetic GnRH agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ALB-127158(a) is a potent and selective melanin concentrating hormone 1 (MCH<sub>1</sub>) receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alcaftadine</b> (R89674)</p>	<p><b>Alcaftadine-D3</b> (R89674-D3)</p>
<p>Alcaftadine (R89674) is a histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist, which is used to prevent eye irritation brought on by allergic conjunctivitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Alcaftadine-D3 (R89674-D3) is a deuterium labeled Alcaftadine. Alcaftadine (HY-17039) is a H<sub>1</sub> histamine 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>ALDH1A2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139031</p>	<p><b>Alfuzosin</b> (SL 77499)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0192</p>
<p>ALDH1A2-IN-1 is an active site-directed reversible ALDH1A2 inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=0.91 \mu\text{M}</math>; <math>K_d=0.26 \mu\text{M}</math>) with several hydrophobic interactions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Alfuzosin is an <math>\alpha 1</math> adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Alfuzosin hydrochloride</b> (SL 77499-10)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0192A</p>	<p><b>Alibendol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0326</p>
<p>Alfuzosin hydrochloride is an <math>\alpha 1</math> adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Alibendol is an antispasmodic, choleric, and cholekinetic. Target: Others administration of alibendol in beagle dogs, observed retention times were approximately 5.0 min for alibendol. The within-run precision showed RSD values between 5.83 and 16.96 %.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Aligeron</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101602</p>	<p><b>Allylestrenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17375</p>
<p>Aligeron is a non-selective prostaglandin (PG) antagonist, and has vasodilatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Allylestrenol, a synthetic sexualsteroid, is used worldwide in case of endangered pregnancies.</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>Almorexant</b> (ACT 078573)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10805</p>	<p><b>Almorexant hydrochloride</b> (ACT-078573 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10805A</p>
<p>Almorexant (ACT 078573) is a potent and competitive dual orexin 1 receptor (OX1)/orexin 2 receptor (OX2) antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.3 and 0.17 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Almorexant hydrochloride (ACT 078573 hydrochloride) is a potent and competitive dual orexin 1 receptor (OX1)/orexin 2 receptor (OX2) antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.3 and 0.17 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aloe-emodin-8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2451</p>	<p><b>Alpha 1(I) Collagen (614-639), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1912</p>
<p>Aloe-emodin-8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside, a compound isolated from Saussurea lappa, is a moderate inhibitor of human protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (hPTP1B) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 26.6 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Alpha 1(I) Collagen (614-639), human is a peptide fragment of alpha-1 type I collagen.</p> <p>SAGFDFFSLFPQPPQKAHDKGRYYRA</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Alrestatin</b> (AY-22284)</p> <p>Alrestatin is an inhibitor of aldose reductase, an enzyme involved in the pathogenesis of complications of diabetes mellitus, including diabetic neuropathy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Alrestatin sodium</b> (AY-22284A)</p> <p>Alrestatin sodium is an inhibitor of aldose reductase, an enzyme involved in the pathogenesis of complications of diabetes mellitus, including diabetic neuropathy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Altrenogest</b> (Allyltrenbolone; RU2267)</p> <p>Altrenogest (Allyltrenbolone) is a progestogen structurally related to veterinary steroid trenbolone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>ALX 40-4C</b></p> <p>ALX 40-4C is a small peptide inhibitor of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a <math>K_i</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M, and suppresses the replication of X4 strains of HIV-1; ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate also acts as an antagonist of the APJ receptor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.9 <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>ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate</b></p> <p>ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate is a small peptide inhibitor of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a <math>K_i</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M, and suppresses the replication of X4 strains of HIV-1; ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate also acts as an antagonist of the APJ receptor, with an...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AM211</b> (AM211 free acid)</p> <p>AM211 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) receptor type 2 (DP2) antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 4.9 nM, 7.8 nM, 4.9 nM, 10.4 nM for human, mouse, guinea pig, and rat DP2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <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>Ambrisentan</b> (BSF 208075; LU 208075)</p> <p>Ambrisentan is a selective ET type A receptor (ETAR) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Amincinide</b> (CL-34699)</p> <p>Amincinide inhibit NO release from activated microglia with <math>IC_{50}</math> 3.38 nM. Amincinide has affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AMD 3465</b> (GENZ-644494)</p> <p>AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12<sup>AF647</sup> to CXCR4, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide</b> (GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide)</p> <p>AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide (GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12<sup>AF647</sup> to CXCR4, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>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>Amebucort</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00298</p>	<p><b>Amezinium methylsulfate</b> (Amezinium metilsulfate; Lu-1631)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0275</p>
<p>Amebucort is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid, may used for the research of inflammatory disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Amezinium metilsulfate has multiple mechanisms, including stimulation of alpha and beta-1 receptors and inhibition of noradrenaline and tyramine uptake.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>AMG 487</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15319</p>	<p><b>AMG-009</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19499</p>
<p>AMG 487 is an orally active and selective antagonist of CXC chemokine receptor 3 (CXCR3) which inhibits the binding of CXCL10 and CXCL11 to CXCR3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.0 and 8.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AMG-009 is a potent antagonist of prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub>, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM and 12 nM for CRTH2 and DP 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>Amibegron hydrochloride</b> (SR 58611A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103207</p>	<p><b>Aminaftone</b> (Aminaftone; Aminaphthone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19890</p>
<p>Amibegron hydrochloride is a selective β<sub>3</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 3.5 nM for β-adrenoceptor in rat colon; Amibegron hydrochloride has anxiolytic and antidepressant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aminaftone, 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.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aminoguanidine hydrochloride</b> (Pimagedine hydrochloride; GER-11; Aminoguanidinium chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1041</p>	<p><b>Amitraz</b> (BTS-27419)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1111</p>
<p>Aminoguanidine hydrochloride is a diamine oxidase and NO synthase inhibitor, reduces levels of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) through interacting with 3-deoxyglucosone, is an investigational drug for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Amitraz is a non-systemic acaricide and insecticide, with alpha-adrenergic agonist activity, interaction with octopamine receptors of the central nervous system and inhibition of monoamine oxidases and prostaglandin synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Anamorelin</b> (RC-1291; ONO-7643)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14734</p>	<p><b>Anamorelin Fumarate</b> (ONO-7643 Fumarate; RC1291 Fumarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14734B</p>
<p>Anamorelin (RC-1291) is a potent ghrelin receptor agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.74 nM in the FLIPR assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Anamorelin Fumarate is a novel ghrelin receptor agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.74 nM in the FLIPR assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Anamorelin hydrochloride</b> (RC-1291 hydrochloride; ONO-7643 hydrochloride)      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14734A</p> <p>Anamorelin (RC-1291) hydrochloride is a potent <b>ghrelin receptor</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 0.74 nM in the FLIPR assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Ancarolol</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100141</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>Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136092</p> <p>Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione is a lipophilic and specific <b>aromatase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.18 <math>\mu</math>M. Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione inhibits estrogen biosynthesis and shows antifertility effects. Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione induces impairment of spatial memory.</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 (1-7)</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> 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}</math>=0.65 <math>\mu</math>M).</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))      <b>Cat. No.:</b> 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 II (1-4), human</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1792</p> <p>Angiotensin II (1-4), human is an endogenous peptide produced from AT I by angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin II (1-4), human TFA</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1792A</p> <p>Angiotensin II (1-4), human (TFA) is an endogenous peptide produced from AT I by angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE).</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</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1515</p> <p>Angiotensin II (3-8), human is a less effective agonist at the <b>angiotensin AT<sub>1</sub> receptor</b>.</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>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1515A</p> <p>Angiotensin II (3-8), human (TFA) is a less effective agonist at the <b>angiotensin AT<sub>1</sub> receptor</b>.</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 (5-8), human</b>      <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1769</p> <p>Angiotensin II (5-8), human is an endogenous C-terminal fragment of the peptide vasoconstrictor angiotensin II. Angiotensin II binds the AT II type 1 (AT<sub>1</sub>) receptor, stimulating GPCRs in vascular smooth muscle cells and increasing intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> levels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

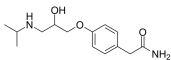
<p><b>Angiotensin II 5-valine</b> (Valine angiotensin II; 5-L-Valine angiotensin II)</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin II human</b> (Angiotensin II; Ang II; DRVYIHPF)</p>
<p>Angiotensin II 5-valine is an agonist of <b>angiotensin receptor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin II human TFA</b> (Angiotensin II TFA; Ang II TFA; DRVYIHPF TFA)</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>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></p>	<p><b>Angiotensin III TFA</b></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>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></p>	<p><b>Antazoline hydrochloride</b> (Phenazoline hydrochloride)</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>Antazoline hydrochloride is a 1st generation antihistamine with also anticholinergic properties used to relieve nasal congestion and in eye drops.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Antihistamine-1</b></p>	<p><b>Aplaviroc</b> (AK 602; GSK 873140; GW 873140)</p>
<p>Antihistamine-1 is a <b>H1-antihistamine</b> (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>=6.9 nM) with acceptable blood-brain barrier penetration and also an inhibitor of <b>CYP2D6</b> and <b>hERG channel</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 5.4 and 0.8 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aplaviroc (AK 602), a SDP derivative, is a <b>CCR5</b> antagonist, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 0.1-0.4 nM for HIV-1<sub>Ba-L'</sub>, HIV-1<sub>JRFL</sub> and HIV-1<sub>MOKW</sub>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Aprepitant</b> (MK-0869; MK-869; L-754030)</p> <p>Aprepitant (MK-0869) is a selective and high-affinity <b>neurokinin 1 receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_d</math> of 86 pM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <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>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 <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.4 nM and 987 nM, and <math>pA_2</math> values 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 is a major and pharmacologically active metabolite of Macitentan. Aprocitentan is dual <b>ETA/ETB</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.4 nM and 987 nM, and <math>pA_2</math> values 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>APX-115 free base</b> (Ewha-18278 free base)</p> <p>APX-115 free base (Ewha-18278 free base) is a potent, orally active pan <b>NADPH oxidase (Nox)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.08 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.57 <math>\mu</math>M, and 0.63 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>Nox1</b>, <b>Nox2</b> and <b>Nox4</b>, respectively. APX-115 free base effectively prevents kidney injury.</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>AR-08</b></p> <p>AR-08 is an agonist of <b><math>\alpha</math>2-adrenergic receptor</b>, used for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Asapiprant</b> (S-555739)</p> <p>Asapiprant is a potent and selective <b>DP<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.44 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Asenapine</b> (Org 5222)</p> <p>Asenapine (Org 5222), an atypical antipsychotic, is an antagonist of <b>serotonin receptors</b> (<math>pK_i</math>: 8.4-10.5), <b>adrenoceptors</b> (<math>pK_i</math>: 8.9-9.5), <b>dopamine receptors</b> (<math>pK_i</math>: 8.9-9.4) and <b>histamine receptors</b> (<math>pK_i</math>: 8.2-9.0).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Asoprisnil</b> (J867)</p> <p>Asoprisnil (J867), a selective <b>progesterone receptor</b> modulator, exhibits mixed progesterone agonist and antagonist effects on various progesterone targeted tissues in animal and human.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Astemizole</b> (R 43512)</p> <p>Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>AT2 receptor agonist C21</b></p> <p>AT2 receptor agonist C21 is a druglike selective <b>angiotensin II AT2 receptor</b> agonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.4 nM and &gt;10 <math>\mu</math>M 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>

**Atenolol**  
(*(R,S)*-Atenolol)

Cat. No.: HY-17498

Atenolol (*(R,S)*-Atenolol) is a cardioselective  $\beta_1$ -adrenergic receptor blocker, with a  $K_i$  of 697 nM at  $\beta_1$ -adrenoceptor in guine pig left ventricle membrane. Atenolol can be used for the research of hypertension and angina pectoris.

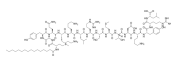


**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**ATI-2341**

Cat. No.: HY-P0172

ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4), which functions as a biased ligand, favoring  $G\alpha_i$  activation over  $G\alpha_{13}$ .

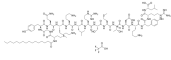


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**ATI-2341 TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-P0172A

ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4), which functions as a biased ligand, favoring  $G\alpha_i$  activation over  $G\alpha_{13}$ .

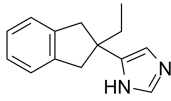


**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Atipamezole**  
(MPV 1248)

Cat. No.: HY-12380A

Atipamezole (MPV 1248) is a potent  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 1.6 nM.

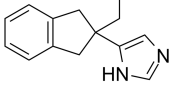


**Purity:** 99.48%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Atipamezole hydrochloride**  
(MPV-1248 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12380

Atipamezole (MPV-1248) hydrochloride is a potent  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 1.6 nM.



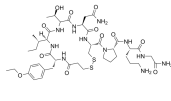
H-Cl

**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Atosiban**  
(RW22164; RWJ22164)

Cat. No.: HY-17572

Atosiban (RW22164; RWJ22164) is a nonapeptide competitive vasopressin/oxytocin receptor antagonist, and is a desamino-oxytocin analogue. Atosiban is the main tocolytic agent and has the potential for spontaneous preterm labor research.

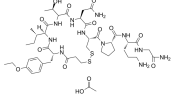


**Purity:** 99.09%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Atosiban acetate**  
(RW22164 acetate; RWJ22164 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-17572A

Atosiban acetate (RW22164 acetate; RWJ22164 acetate) is a nonapeptide competitive vasopressin/oxytocin receptor antagonist, and is a desamino-oxytocin analogue. Atosiban is the main tocolytic agent and has the potential for spontaneous preterm labor research.

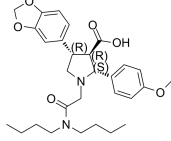


**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Atrasentan**  
(ABT-627; (+)-A 127722; A-147627)

Cat. No.: HY-15403

Atrasentan (ABT-627) is an endothelin receptor antagonist with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.0551 nM for  $ET_A$ .

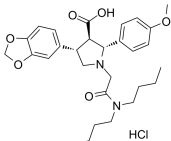


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Atrasentan hydrochloride** (ABT-627 hydrochloride; (+)-A 127722 hydrochloride; A-147627 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15403A

Atrasentan hydrochloride (ABT-627 hydrochloride) is a selective endothelin A receptor antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.0551 nM for  $ET_A$ .




HCl

**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (1-28), human, porcine, Biotin-labeled**

Cat. No.: HY-P2491

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.

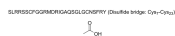


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine Acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P1235A

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 **endothelin-1** secretion in a dose-dependent way.



**Purity:** 96.81%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat (Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (rat))

Cat. No.: HY-P1236

Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat is a major circulating form of ANP in rats, potently inhibits Angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated **endothelin-1** secretion in a concentration-dependent manner.



**Purity:** 95.52%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat TFA

(Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (rat) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1236A

Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), rat (TFA) is a major circulating form of ANP in rats, potently inhibits Angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated **endothelin-1** secretion in a concentration-dependent manner.

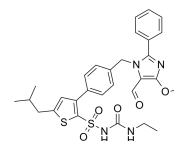


**Purity:** 98.74%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

### 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.

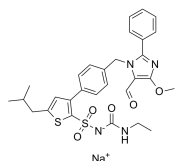


**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 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.



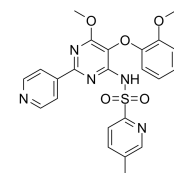
**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 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.

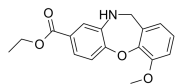


**Purity:** 98.36%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### AZ-1355

Cat. No.: HY-101692

AZ-1355 is an effective lipid-lowering compound, which also inhibits platelet aggregation in vivo and elevates the prostaglandin  $I_2$ /thromboxane  $A_2$  ratio in vitro.

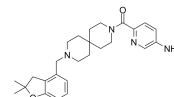


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### AZ084

Cat. No.: HY-119217

AZ084 is a potent, selective, allosteric and oral active **CCR8** antagonist, with a  $K_i$  of 0.9 nM. Has potential to treat asthma.

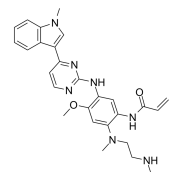


**Purity:** 99.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### AZ7550

Cat. No.: HY-B0794

AZ7550 is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of **IGF1R** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.6 µM.

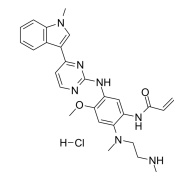


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### AZ7550 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0794A

AZ7550 hydrochloride is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of **IGF1R** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.6 µM.

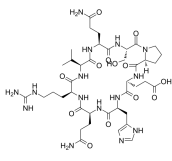
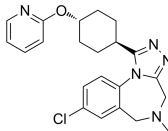
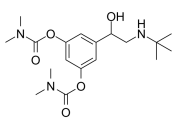
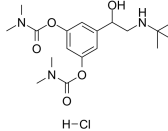
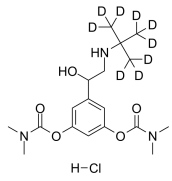
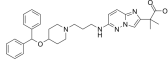
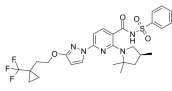
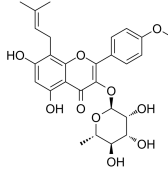
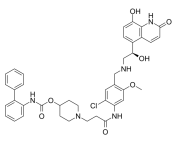
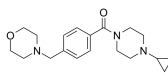


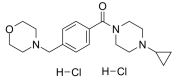
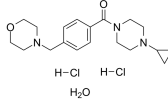
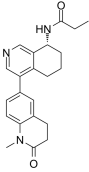
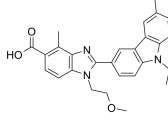
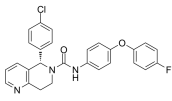
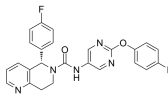
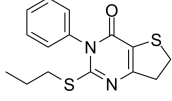
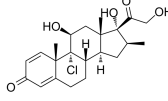
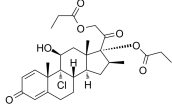
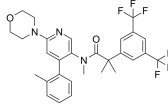
**Purity:** 98.66%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

<p><b>AZ7550 Mesylate</b> (AZ7550 trimesylate salt)</p> <p>AZ7550 Mesylate is an active metabolite of AZD9291 and inhibits the activity of IGF1R with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.6 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Azatadine</b></p> <p>Azatadine is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Azatadine dimaleate</b> (Azatadine maleate)</p> <p>Azatadine dimaleate is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>AZD-3463</b> (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor)</p> <p>AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor) is an orally active ALK/IGF1R inhibitor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.75 nM for ALK. AZD3463 induces <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b> in neuroblastoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <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>AZD-4818</b></p> <p>AZD-4818 is a potent antagonist of chemokine CCR1. AZD-4818 can be used for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</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>AZD-5069</b></p> <p>AZD-5069 is a potent CXCR2 chemokine receptor antagonist, used for cancer treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD1979</b></p> <p>AZD1979 is a Melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCHR1) antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~12 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AZD1981</b></p> <p>AZD1981 is a potent and selective CRTh2 antagonist; displaces radio-labelled PGD<sub>2</sub> from human recombinant DP2 with high potency (pIC<sub>50</sub> = 8.4).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD2098</b></p> <p>AZD2098 is a potent and selective CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4) inhibitor with pIC<sub>50</sub>s of 7.8, 8.0, 8.0 and 7.6 for human, rat, mouse and dog respectively, used for asthma research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <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>AZD2906</b></p> <p>AZD2906 is a selective glucocorticoid receptor (GR) agonist, increases micronucleated immature erythrocytes in the bone marrow of rats. AZD2906 shows IC<sub>50</sub>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% <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>AZD5423</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108243</p>	<p><b>AZD8797</b> (KAND567)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13848</p>
<p>AZD5423 is an inhaled, potent, selective, and non-steroidal <b>glucocorticoid receptor (GR)</b> modulator (SGRM). AZD5423 effectively reduces allergen-induced responses in subjects with mild allergic asthma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD8797 (KAND567) is an allosteric non-competitive and orally active antagonist of the human <b>CX3CR1</b> receptor; antagonizes CX3CR1 and CXCR2 with <math>K_s</math> of 3.9 and 2800 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <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>AZD9567</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120012</p>	<p><b>Azelastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0462A</p>
<p>AZD9567 (compound 15) is a potent, oral active, non-steroidal and <b>selective glucocorticoid receptor modulator (SGRM)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.8 nM. Exhibits excellent efficacy in the streptococcal cell wall (SCW) reactivation model of joint inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective <b>histamine 1 (<math>H_1</math>)</b> antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Azelastine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0462</p>	<p><b>Azepexole dihydrochloride</b> (B-HT 933 dihydrochloride; Oxazolozepin dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-103212</p>
<p>Azelastine hydrochloride, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective <b>histamine 1 (<math>H_1</math>)</b> antagonist. Azelastine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Azepexole (B-HT 933) dihydrochloride is a potent and selective <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist with <math>pK_s</math> 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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <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>Azoramide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18705</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Azoramide is a small-molecule modulator of the unfolded protein response with antidiabetic activity. In vitro: Azoramide is a dual-function endoplasmic reticulum (ER) modulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <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>



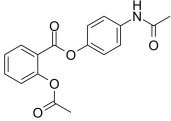
<p><b>AZP-531</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0231</p> <p>AZP-531 is an analogue of unacylated ghrelin designed to improve glycaemic control and reduce weight.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Balovaptan</b> (RG7314)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109024</p> <p>Balovaptan (RG7314) is a highly potent and selective brain-penetrant <b>vasopressin 1a (hV1a) receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math>s of 1 and 39 nM for human (hV1a) and mouse (mV1a) receptors, and is used for the research of autism.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%  <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>Bambuterol</b> (±)-Bambuterol; KWD-2183)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17501</p> <p>Bambuterol ((±)-Bambuterol; KWD-2183) is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bambuterol hydrochloride</b> (±)-Bambuterol hydrochloride; KWD-2183 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17501A</p> <p>Bambuterol hydrochloride ((±)-Bambuterol hydrochloride; KWD-2183 hydrochloride) is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bambuterol-d9 hydrochloride</b> ((±)-Bambuterol-d9 hydrochloride; KWD-2183-d9 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17501S</p> <p>Bambuterol-D9 ((±)-Bambuterol-D9) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Bambuterol. Bambuterol ((±)-Bambuterol) hydrochloride is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline.</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>Bamirastine</b> (TAK-427)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101601</p> <p>Bamirastine inhibits ligand binding to recombinant human histamine <math>H_1</math> receptors (<math>rhH_1R</math>) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 17.3 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>Bamocafort</b> (VX-659)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126394</p> <p>Bamocafort (VX-659) is a cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) corrector designed to restore <b>F508del-CFTR</b> protein function. Bamocafort can be used combine with Tezacaftor and Ivacaftor in cystic fibrosis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Baohuoside I</b> (Icariin-II; Icariside-II)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0011</p> <p>Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from Epimedium koreanum Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of <b>CXCR4</b>, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.</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>Batefenterol</b> (GSK961081; TD-5959)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12980</p> <p>Batefenterol (GSK961081;TD-5959) is a novel <b>muscarinic</b> receptor antagonist and <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor</b> agonist; displays high affinity for hM2, hM3 muscarinic and h<math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.4, 1.3 and 3.7 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Bavisant</b> (JNJ-31001074)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14880</p> <p>Bavisant (JNJ-31001074) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Bavisant dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14880A</p>	<p><b>Bavisant dihydrochloride hydrate</b> (JNJ31001074AAC)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14880B</p>
<p>Bavisant Hcl (JNJ-31001074) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bavisant dihydrochloride hydrate (JNJ31001074AAC) is a highly selective, orally active antagonist of the human H3 receptor with a novel mechanism of action, involving wakefulness and cognition, with potential as a treatment for ADHD.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Baxdrostat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132809</p>	<p><b>BAY-1316957</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111539</p>
<p>Baxdrostat is a <b>aldosterone synthase inhibitor</b>.</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>BAY-1316957 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>prostaglandin E2 receptor subtype 4 (EP4-R)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 15.3 nM for <b>human EP4-R</b>. BAY-1316957 has excellent drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics properties, and can be used for endometriosis research.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <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>BAY-298</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130249</p>	<p><b>BAY-899</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130248</p>
<p>BAY-298 is an orally active and selective <b>luteinizing hormone receptor (LH-R)</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 96 nM, 23 nM and 78 nM for hLH (human LH) and rLH (rat LH) and cLH (cynomolgus monkey LH), respectively. BAY-298 can reduce sex hormone levels.</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>BAY-899 is an orally active and selective <b>luteinizing hormone receptor (LH-R)</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 185 nM and 46nM for hLH (human LH) and rLH (rat LH), respectively. BAY-899 can reduce sex hormone levels.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BC11-38</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108618</p>	<p><b>Beclometasone</b> (Beclomethasone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1540</p>
<p>BC11-38 is a potent, selective, and biologically active <b>PDE11</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.28 <math>\mu</math>M and &gt;100 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE11 and PDE1-10, respectively. BC11-38 elevates cAMP levels, PKA-mediated ATF-1 phosphorylation, and cortisol production in H295R cells.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Beclometasone (Beclomethasone) is a prototype <b>glucocorticoid receptor agonist</b>.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Beclometasone dipropionate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13571A</p>	<p><b>Befetupitant</b> (Ro67-5930)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19670</p>
<p>Betamethasone dipropionate, the prodrug of <b>betamethasone</b>, is an orally active and potent <b>glucocorticoid</b> with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activity. Betamethasone appears to be an effective inhibitor of LPS-induced inflammation and MMP release.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Befetupitant is a high-affinity, nonpeptide, competitive tachykinin 1 receptor (<b>NK1R</b>) antagonist.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Benorilate**  
(Salipran)

Cat. No.: HY-107795

Benorylate (Salipran) is the esterification product of paracetamol and acetylsalicylic acid. Benorylate has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties. Benorylate could also inhibit prostaglandin (PG) synthesis.

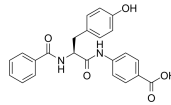


**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Bentiromide**

Cat. No.: HY-B1493

Bentiromide is a peptide that is broken down in the pancreas by chymotrypsin. The bentiromide test is an excellent means of confirming the diagnosis of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency by outpatient test of chymotrypsin function.

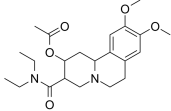


**Purity:** 99.74%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Benzquinamide**  
(P2647; BZQ; Benzoquinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-U00244

Benzquinamide (P2647) is an antiemetic which can bind to the  $\alpha_{2A}$ ,  $\alpha_{2B}$  and  $\alpha_{2C}$  adrenergic receptors ( $\alpha_2$ -AR) with  $K_i$  values of 1,365, 691, and 545 nM, respectively.

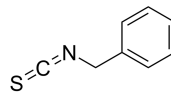


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Benzyl isothiocyanate**

Cat. No.: HY-77813

Benzyl isothiocyanate is a member of natural isothiocyanates with antimicrobial activity. Benzyl isothiocyanate potent inhibits cell mobility, migration and invasion nature and matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) activity of murine melanoma cells.

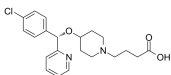


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Bepotastine**

Cat. No.: HY-I0021

Bepotastine is a selective and orally active second-generation histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Bepotastine has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.

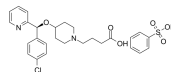


**Purity:** 98.12%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Bepotastine besilate**

Cat. No.: HY-A0015

Bepotastine besilate is a selective and orally active second-generation histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Bepotastine besilate has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.

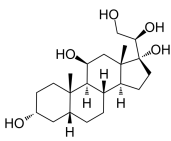


**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Beta-Cortol**

Cat. No.: HY-113418

Beta-Cortol is an androgen metabolite present in adults.

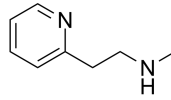


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

**Betahistine dihydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0524A

Betahistine dihydrochloride is an orally active histamine H1 receptor agonist and a H3 receptor antagonist. Betahistine dihydrochloride is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).



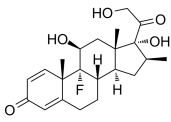
**Purity:** 99.74%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

HCl HCl

**Betamethasone**

Cat. No.: HY-13570

Betamethasone is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.

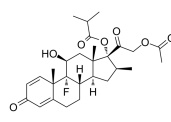


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

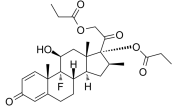
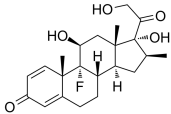
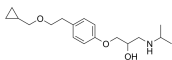
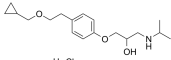
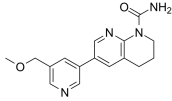
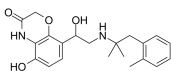
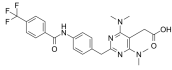
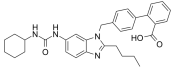
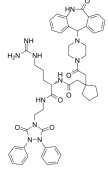
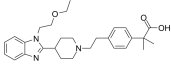
**Betamethasone acibutate**

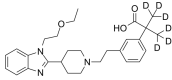
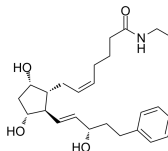
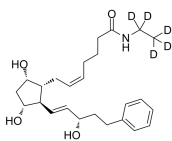
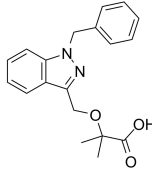

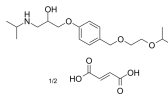
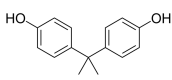
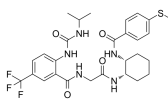
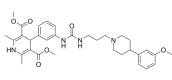
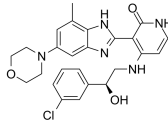
Cat. No.: HY-121062

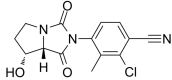
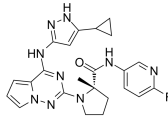
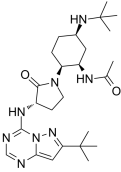
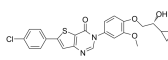
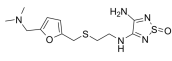
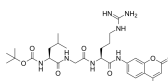

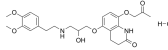
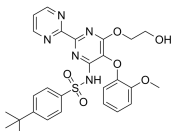
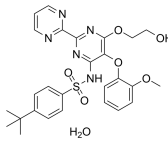
Betamethasone acibutate, derives from Betamethasone, is an acetate ester. Betamethasone acibutate is a glucocorticoid.

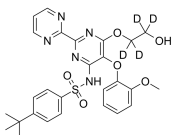

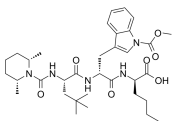
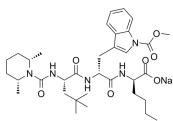
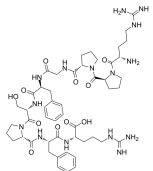
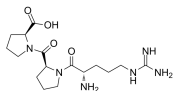
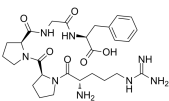
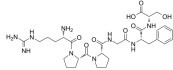
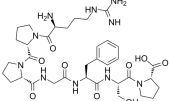
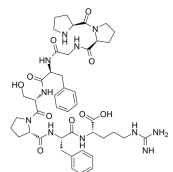


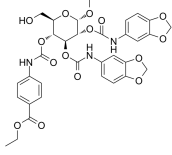
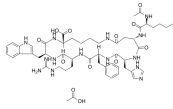
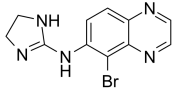
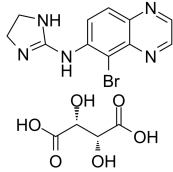
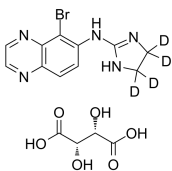
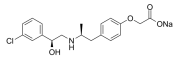
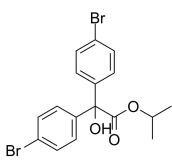
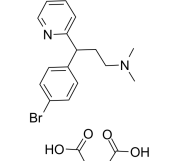
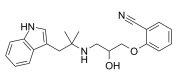
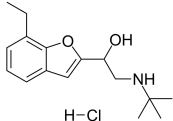
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Betamethasone dipropionate</b> (Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13571</p>	<p><b>Betamethasone hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13570A</p>
<p>Betamethasone dipropionate is a <b>glucocorticoid</b> steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Betamethasone hydrochloride is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone hydrochloride accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Betaxolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0381</p>	<p><b>Betaxolol hydrochloride</b> (SL75212)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0381A</p>
<p>Betaxolol is a selective <b>beta1 adrenergic receptor</b> blocker that can be used for the research of hypertension and glaucoma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Betaxolol Hydrochloride is a selective <b>beta1 adrenergic receptor</b> blocker that can be used for the research of hypertension and glaucoma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BI 689648</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101217</p>	<p><b>BI-167107</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121251</p>
<p>BI 689648 is a novel, highly selective <b>aldosterone synthase</b> inhibitor which can inhibit <b>CYP11B1</b> and <b>CYP11B2</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 310 and 2.1 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BI-167107 is a high affinity, full agonist that binds to the <math>\beta_2</math> adrenergic receptor (<b><math>\beta_2</math>AR</b>) with a dissociation constant <math>K_d</math> of 84 pM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BI-671800</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114141</p>	<p><b>BIBS 39</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19732</p>
<p>BI-671800 is a highly specific and potent antagonist of chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule on Th2 cells (<b>DP2/CRTH2</b>), with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 4.5 nM and 3.7 nM for PGD2 binding to CRTH2 in hCRTH2 and mCRTH2 transfected cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <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>BIBS 39 is a new nonpeptide angiotensin II (AII) receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>BIIE-0246</b> (AR-H 053591)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101986</p>	<p><b>Bilastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14447</p>
<p>BIIE-0246 is a potent and highly selective <b>non-peptide neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 15 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.</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>Bilastine-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14447S</p>	<p><b>Bimatoprost</b> (AGN 192024)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0191</p>
<p>Bilastine-d6 is the deuterium labeled Bilastine. Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.</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>Bimatoprost is a prostaglandin analog used topically (as eye drops) to control the progression of glaucoma and in the management of ocular hypertension.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bimatoprost D5</b> (AGN 192024 D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0191S</p>	<p><b>Bindarit</b> (AF2838)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0498</p>
<p>Bimatoprost D5 (AGN 192024 D5) is a deuterium labeled Bimatoprost. Bimatoprost is a prostaglandin analog and is a topical hypotensive agent frequently used for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma. Bimatoprost also has an antiadipogenic effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins MCP-1/CCL2, MCP-3/CCL7, and MCP-2/CCL8, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1<math>\alpha</math>/CCL3, MIP-1<math>\beta</math>/CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23. Bindarit also has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bis-propargyl-PEG9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133189</p>	<p><b>Bisoprolol hemifumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0076</p>
<p>Bis-propargyl-PEG9 is a PEG-based PROTAC linker used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Bis-propargyl-PEG9 can be used to synthesize the bivalent estrogen receptor ligands.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bisoprolol hemifumarate is a selective <math>\beta_1</math> adrenergic receptor blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Bisphenol A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18260</p>	<p><b>BMS CCR2 22</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101908</p>
<p>Bisphenol A is a phenolic, organic synthetic compound widely used in the production of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Bisphenol A is a reproductive, developmental, and systemic toxicant, often classified as an endocrine-disrupting compound (EDC).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS CCR2 22 is a potent, specific and high affinity CC-type chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2) antagonist with excellent binding affinity (binding <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.1 nM) and potent functional antagonism (calcium flux <math>IC_{50}</math> of 18 nM and chemotaxis <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-193885</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120619</p>	<p><b>BMS-536924</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10262</p>
<p>BMS-193885 is a potent, selective, competitive, and brain penetrant neuropeptide <math>Y_1</math> receptor antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.3 nM, and has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.9 nM for <math>hY_{1r}</math>, which displays &gt; 100, &gt; 160, &gt; 160 and &gt; 160-fold selectivity over <math>\alpha_1</math>, <math>hY_{2r}</math>, <math>hY_4</math> and <math>hY_5</math> receptors, respectively.</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</p>	<p>BMS-536924 is an orally active, competitive and selective insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-1R) kinase and insulin receptor (IR) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 100 nM and 73 nM, respectively. BMS-536924 has anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>BMS-564929</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12111</p>	<p><b>BMS-754807</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10200</p>
<p>BMS-564929 is an <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> agonist, binds to androgen receptor (AR) with a <math>K_i</math> of <math>2.11 \pm 0.16</math> nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>BMS-754807 is a potent and reversible <b>IGF-1R/IR</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.8 and 1.7 nM, respectively; <math>K_i</math> = &lt;2 nM for both). BMS-754807 also shows potent activities against Met, RON, TrkA, TrkB, AurA, and AurB with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 6, 44, 7, 4, 9, and 25 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-813160</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109593</p>	<p><b>BMS-819881</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12433</p>
<p>BMS-813160 is the first dual <b>CCR2/CCR5</b> antagonist, has the potential for cardiovascular treatment.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS-819881 is a melaninconcentrating hormone receptor 1 (<b>MCHR1</b>) antagonist, which binds rat MCHR1 with a <math>K_i</math> of 7 nM. BMS-819881 also is selective and potent for <b>CYP3A4</b> activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 13 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BMV-25271</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100191</p>	<p><b>Boc-Leu-Gly-Arg-AMC</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2237</p>
<p>BMV-25271 is a <b>histamine H2 receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Boc-Leu-Gly-Arg-AMC is a fluorogenic AMC substrate for the convertases. Boc-Leu-Gly-Arg-AMC can be used in enzymatic assays.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bombykol</b> (Isobombycol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7145</p>	<p><b>Bometolol Hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00386</p>
<p>Bombykol, the first insect sex pheromone, is identified as the female-produced sex attractant of the silkworm moth <i>Bombyx mori</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bometolol Hydrochloride is a <b>beta-adrenergic</b> blocking agent, used for the research of cardiovascular disease.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bosentan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0013</p>	<p><b>Bosentan (hydrate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0013A</p>
<p>Bosentan is a competitive and dual antagonist of <b>endothelin-1 (ET)</b> for the <math>ET_A</math> and <math>ET_B</math> receptors with <math>K_i</math> of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Bosentan hydrate is a competitive and dual antagonist of <b>endothelin-1 (ET)</b> for the <math>ET_A</math> and <math>ET_B</math> receptors with <math>K_i</math> of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Bosentan-d4</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-115417</p> <p>Bosentan-d4 is the deuterium labeled Bosentan. Bosentan is a competitive and dual antagonist of <b>endothelin-1 (ET)</b> for the ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub> receptors with K<sub>i</sub> of 4.7 nM and 95 nM in human SMC, 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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>BQ-3020 TFA</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1016A</p> <p>BQ-3020 (TFA) is a selective agonist of ET<sub>B</sub> receptor, inhibits [<sup>125</sup>I]ET-1 binding to ET<sub>B</sub> receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.2 nM in cerebellum, and causes vasoconstriction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>N-Acetyl-LMDKEAVYFAHLDIIV (TFA salt)</p> 
<p><b>BQ-788</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15894A</p> <p>BQ-788 is a potent, selective <b>ETB receptor</b> antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> 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 IC<sub>50</sub> of 1300 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>BQ-788 sodium salt</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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 IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.2 nM in human Girardi heart cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (1-3)</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin (1-5)</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (1-6)</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bradykinin (1-7)</b> (Bradykinin Fragment 1-7)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bradykinin (2-9)</b> (Des-Arg1-bradykinin)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> 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%</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>BRD7552</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19694</p> <p>BRD7552, a potent PDX1 transcription factor inducer, upregulates PDX1 expression in both primary human islets and ductal cells, and induces epigenetic changes in the PDX1 promoter consistent with transcriptional activation. BRD7552 increases insulin expression.</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, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bremelanotide Acetate</b> (PT-141 Acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18678A</p> <p>Bremelanotide Acetate (PT-141 Acetate), a synthetic peptide analogue of α-MSH, is an agonist at <b>melanocortin receptors</b> including the MC3R and MC4R for the treatment of sexual dysfunction.</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, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Brimonidine</b> (UK 14304; AGN190342)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0659</p> <p>Brimonidine (UK 14304) is a full α2-adrenergic receptor (α2-AR) agonist.</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</p> 	<p><b>Brimonidine tartrate</b> (UK 14304 tartrate; AGN190342 tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0659A</p> <p>Brimonidine tartrate (UK 14304 tartrate) is a full α2-adrenergic receptor (α2-AR) agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Brimonidine-d4 D-tartrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0659AS</p> <p>Brimonidine-d4 (UK 14304-d4) D-tartrate is the deuterium labeled Brimonidine D-tartrate.</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>BRL 37344 sodium</b> (BRL 37344A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101325</p> <p>BRL 37344 sodium (BRL 37344A) is a specific β3-adrenergic receptor agonist. BRL 37344 sodium treatment significantly lowers the body weight of obese mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bromopropylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2044</p> <p>Bromopropylate is a pesticide with moderate <b>anti-androgenic</b> 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>Brompheniramine maleate</b> (±)-Brompheniramine maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0480</p> <p>Brompheniramine ((±)-Brompheniramine) maleate is a potent and orally active antihistamine of the propylamine class. Brompheniramine maleate is a selective <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>d</sub> of 6.06 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bucindolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103214</p> <p>Bucindolol is a β1-adrenergic receptor blocker, with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity, used in the research of heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bufuralol hydrochloride</b> (Ro 3-4787 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105124A</p> <p>Bufuralol hydrochloride (Ro 3-4787 hydrochloride) is a potent non-selective, orally active β-adrenoreceptor antagonist with partial agonist activity. Bufuralol hydrochloride is a CYP2D6 probe substrate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

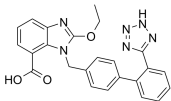


<p><b>Bunaprolast</b> (U66858)</p> <p>Bunaprolast (U66858) is a potent inhibitor of <math>LTB_4</math> production in human whole blood. Bunaprolast (U66858) also exhibits significant inhibition of <b>lipoxigenase</b> and <math>TXB_2</math> release.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Burixafor hydrobromide</b> (TG-0054 hydrobromide)</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><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <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>Butaprost</b></p> <p>Butaprost is a selective <b>prostaglandin E receptor (EP2)</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 33 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 2.4 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>murine EP2 receptor</b>. Butaprost is less active against murine EP1, EP3 and EP4 receptors. Butaprost attenuates fibrosis by hampering <b>TGF-<math>\beta</math>/Smad2</b> signalling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (12.24 mM × 1 mL in Methyl acetate),</p>	<p><b>BW 245C</b></p> <p>BW 245C is a <b>prostanoid DP-receptor (DP1)</b> agonist, used to treat stroke.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BX471</b> (ZK-811752)</p> <p>BX471 (ZK-811752) is an orally active, potent and selective non-peptide <b>CCR1</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>BX471 hydrochloride</b> (ZK-811752 hydrochloride)</p> <p>BX471 hydrochloride (ZK-811752 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective non-peptide <b>CCR1</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM for human CCR1, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (1-53), human</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>C2 Ceramide</b> (Ceramide 2)</p> <p>C2 Ceramide (Ceramide 2) is the main lipid of the stratum corneum and a <b>protein phosphatase 1 (PP1)</b> activator. C2 Ceramide activates <b>PP2A</b> and <b>ceramide-activated protein phosphatase (CAPP)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cabergoline</b> (FCE-21336)</p> <p>Cabergoline is an ergot derived-dopamine <math>D_2</math>-like receptor agonist that has high affinity for <math>D_2</math>, <math>D_3</math>, and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors (<math>K_i</math>=0.7, 1.5, and 1.2, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Calcitonin, eel</b> (Thyrocalcitonin eel)</p> <p>Calcitonin, eel is the thyroid hormone peptide that contributes to the regulation of calcium homeostasis, widely used in the research of postmenopausal osteoporosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**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.

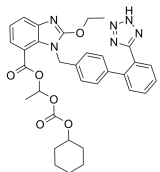


**Purity:** 98.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**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.

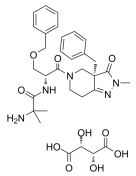


**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Capromorelin Tartrate**  
(CP 424391-18)

Cat. No.: HY-15243

Capromorelin Tartrate is an orally active, potent growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR) agonist, with K<sub>i</sub> of 7 nM for hGHS-R1a.

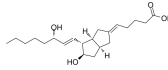


**Purity:** 98.71%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**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.

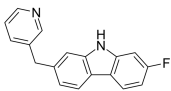


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Carbazole derivative 1**  
(2-Fluoro-7-[(3-pyridinyl)methyl]-9H-carbazole)

Cat. No.: HY-U00323

Carbazole derivative 1 is a carbazole derivative which can be used to reduce androgen or oestrogen levels in mammals, including humans.

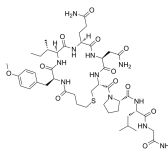


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Carbetocin**

Cat. No.: HY-17573

Carbetocin, an oxytocin (OT) analogue, is an oxytocin receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 7.1 nM. Carbetocin has high affinity to chimeric N-terminus (E1) of the oxytocin receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=1.17 μM). Carbetocin has the potential for postpartum hemorrhage research.

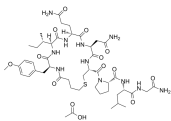


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Carbetocin acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-17573A

Carbetocin acetate, an oxytocin (OT) analogue, is an oxytocin receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 7.1 nM. Carbetocin acetate has high affinity to chimeric N-terminus (E1) of the oxytocin receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=1.17 μM). Carbetocin acetate has the potential for postpartum hemorrhage research.

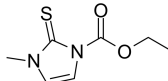


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Carbimazole**

Cat. No.: HY-B0558

Carbimazole is an imidazole antithyroid agent and can be used for the research of Graves' disease. Carbimazole plays its role due to its rapid conversion to methylmercapto imidazole (MMI) in vivo and can be converted to methimazole in vitro.

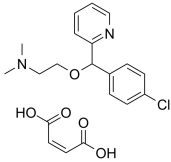


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Carbinoxamine maleate salt**

Cat. No.: HY-B1589A

Carbinoxamine maleate salt is a histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist.

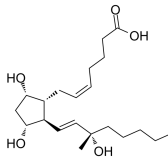


**Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

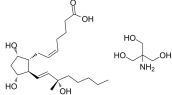
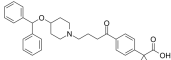

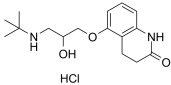
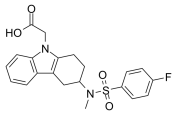
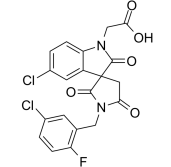
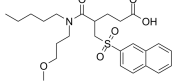
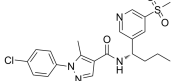
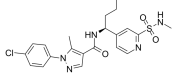
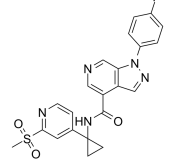
**Carboprost**  
(15(S)-15-Methyl Prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub>; 15-Methyl-PGF<sub>2α</sub>)

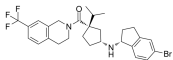
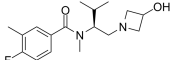
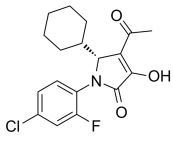
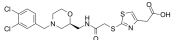
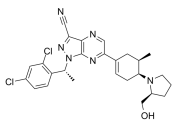
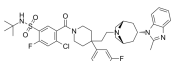
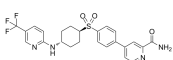
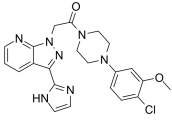
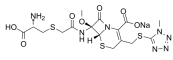
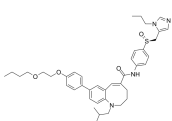
Cat. No.: HY-128428

Carboprost (15(S)-15-Methyl Prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub>) is a metabolically stable synthetic analog of prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub>. Carboprost stimulates uterine contractions and induces abortion.



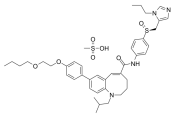
**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<p><b>Carboprost tromethamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0195</p>	<p><b>Carebastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121356</p>
<p>Carboprost tromethamine is the synthetic 15-methyl analogue of prostaglandin <math>F_{2\alpha}</math>. Carboprost tromethamine can effectively promote law contraction of the uterus and significantly reduce the amount of bleeding during and after delivery.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Carebastine is the active metabolite of Ebastine. Carebastine is a <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist. Carebastine inhibits VEGF-induced HUVEC and HPAEC proliferation, migration and angiogenesis in a dose-dependent manner.</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><b>Carperitide</b></p> <p>(Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP) (1-28), human, porcine) Cat. No.: HY-P1235</p>	<p><b>Carteolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>(OPC-1085 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-17495A</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Carteolol hydrochloride (OPC-1085 hydrochloride) is a non-selective beta blocker used to treat glaucoma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CAY10471 Racemate</b></p> <p>(TM30089 Racemate) Cat. No.: HY-13706</p>	<p><b>CAY10595</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118180</p>
<p>CAY10471 Racemate (TM30089 Racemate) is a potent and highly selective <b>prostaglandin D2 receptor CRTH2</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.6 nM for hCRTH2, selective over human thromboxane A2 receptor TP (<math>K_i</math> &gt;10000 nM) or PGD2 receptor DP (<math>K_i</math> 1200 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</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>CAY10595 is a potent <b>CRTH2/DP2</b> receptor antagonist that binds to the human receptor with a <math>K_i</math> of 10 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>CCK-A receptor inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00387</p>	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114193</p>
<p>CCK-A receptor inhibitor 1 is a <b>cholecystokinin A (CCK-A) receptor</b> inhibitor with a binding <math>IC_{50}</math> of 340 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>CCR1 antagonist 6 (compound 16q) is a <b>chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 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>CCR1 antagonist 7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114194</p>	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120588</p>
<p>CCR1 antagonist 7 (compound 16r) is a <b>chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)</b> antagonist, with an <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>CCR1 antagonist 8 (compound 19n), a third azaindazole series compound, is a <b>CCR1</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 nM in <math>Ca^{2+}</math> flux assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</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>CCR2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112792</p>	<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101264</p>
<p>CCR2 antagonist 1 is a high-affinity and long-residence-time CCR2 antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.4 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>CCR2 antagonist 3 is a chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2) antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CCR2-RA-[R]</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50081</p>	<p><b>CCR3 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00331</p>
<p>CCR2-RA-[R] is an allosteric antagonist of the C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (CCR2) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 103 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.41%  <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>CCR3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of CCR3, used for the research of immunologic and inflammatory diseases.</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>CCR4 antagonist 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125836</p>	<p><b>CCR5 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100261</p>
<p>CCR4 antagonist 2 (Compound 31) is a novel potent, orally bioavailable small molecule antagonists of CC chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4) that inhibits <math>T_{reg}</math> trafficking into the Tumor Microenvironment without suppressing the number of Treg in healthy tissues.</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>CCR5 antagonist 1 is a CCR5 antagonist which can inhibit HIV replication extracted from WO 2004054974 A2.</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>CCR6 inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112701</p>	<p><b>CCX354</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00350</p>
<p>CCR6 inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective CCR6 inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.45 and 6 nM for monkey and human CCR6, much more selective at CCR6 over human CCR1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> &gt; 30000 nM), and CCR7 (<math>IC_{50}</math> 9400 nM). CCR6 inhibitor 1 markedly blocks ERK phosphorylation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCX354 is an antagonist of CCR1, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefminox sodium (MT-141)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128932</p>	<p><b>Cenicriviroc (TAK-652; TBR-652)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14882</p>
<p>Cefminox sodium (MT-141) is a semisynthetic cephamycin, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>	<p>Cenicriviroc (TAK-652) is an orally active, dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and anti-infective activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**Cenicriviroc Mesylate**  
(TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-14882A

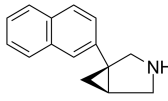
Cenicriviroc Mesylate (TAK-652 Mesylate) is a dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and anti-infective activity.



**Purity:** 98.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Centanafadine**  
(EB-1020) Cat. No.: HY-16736

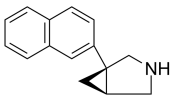
Centanafadine is dual norepinephrine (NE)/dopamine (DA) transporter inhibitor, also inhibits serotonin transporter, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 6 nM, 38 nM and 83 nM for human NE, DA and serotonin transporter, respectively.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Centanafadine hydrochloride**  
(EB-1020 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-16736A

Centanafadine (hydrochloride) is dual norepinephrine (NE)/dopamine (DA) transporter inhibitor, also inhibits serotonin transporter, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 6 nM, 38 nM and 83 nM for human NE, DA and serotonin transporter, respectively.



HCl

**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceramides Mixture** Cat. No.: HY-113679

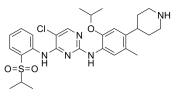
Ceramides Mixture is an endogenous ceramide and consists of hydroxy and non-hydroxy fatty acid-containing ceramides. Ceramides Mixture is a main lipid component of the permeability barrier in epidermis.

**Ceramides Mixture**

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

**Ceritinib**  
(LDK378) Cat. No.: HY-15656

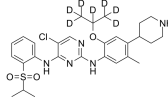
Ceritinib (LDK378) is a selective, orally bioavailable, and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 200 pM. Ceritinib (LDK378) also inhibits IGF-1R, InsR, and STK22D with  $IC_{50}$  values of 8, 7, and 23 nM, respectively. Ceritinib (LDK378) shows great antitumor potency.



**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Ceritinib D7**  
(LDK378 D7) Cat. No.: HY-15656S

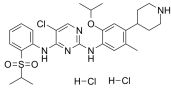
Ceritinib D7 (LDK378 D7) is a deuterium labeled Ceritinib. Ceritinib is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor.



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

**Ceritinib dihydrochloride**  
(LDK378 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15656A

Ceritinib dihydrochloride (LDK378 dihydrochloride) is a selective, orally bioavailable and ATP-competitive ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 200 pM.

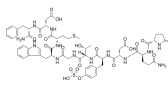


H-Cl H-Cl

**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceruletide**  
(Caerulein; Cerulein; FI-6934) Cat. No.: HY-A0190

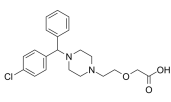
Ceruletide is a decapeptide and a potent cholecystokinin receptor agonist. Ceruletide is a safe and effective cholecystokinetic agent with a direct spasmogenic effect on the gallbladder muscle and bile ducts.



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

**Cetirizine** Cat. No.: HY-17042

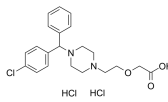
Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor antagonist. Cetirizine marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response.



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

**Cetirizine dihydrochloride**  
(P071) Cat. No.: HY-17042A

Cetirizine dihydrochloride, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor antagonist.



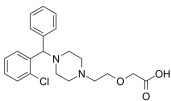
HCl HCl

**Purity:** 99.17%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Cetirizine Impurity C**

Cat. No.: HY-131256

Cetirizine Impurity C is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist.

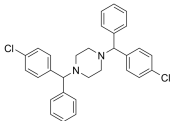


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Cetirizine Impurity D**

Cat. No.: HY-100661

Cetirizine Impurity D is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist.

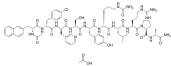


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cetrorelix Acetate**  
 (SB-75 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0009A

Cetrorelix Acetate (SB-75 acetate) is a potent gonadotropin-releasing hormone (**GnRH**) receptor antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.21 nM.

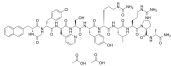


**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Cetrorelix diacetate**  
 (SB-75 diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0009B

Cetrorelix diacetate (SB-75 diacetate) is a potent gonadotropin-releasing hormone (**GnRH**) receptor antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.21 nM.

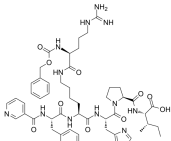


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**CGP-42112**  
 (CGP42112A)

Cat. No.: HY-12405

CGP-42112 (CGP-42112A) is a potent Angiotensin-II subtype 2 receptor(AT2 R) agonist.

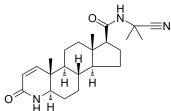


**Purity:** 99.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

**CGP-53153**

Cat. No.: HY-U00125

CGP-53153 is a steroidal inhibitor of **5 alpha reductase** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 36 and 262 nM in rat and human prostatic tissue, respectively.

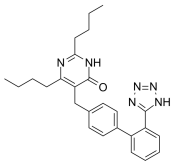


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**CGP48369**

Cat. No.: HY-101706

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

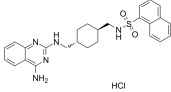


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**CGP71683 hydrochloride**  
 (CGP71683A)

Cat. No.: HY-107723

CGP71683 hydrochloride is a competitive **neuropeptide Y5 receptor** antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 1.3 nM, and shows no obvious activity at Y1 receptor ( $K_i$  >4000 nM) and Y2 receptor ( $K_i$  200 nM) in cell membranes.

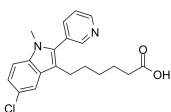


**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**CGS 15435**

Cat. No.: HY-100283

CGS 15435, a potent thromboxane ( $TxA_2$ ) synthetase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1 nM, has a selectivity for Tx synthetase 100000-fold greater than that for cyclooxygenase,  $PGI_2$  synthetase and lipoxigenase enzymes.

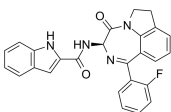


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

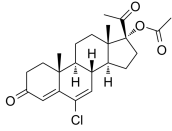
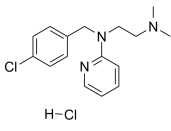
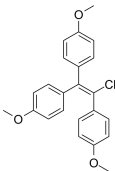
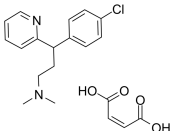
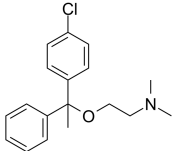
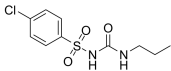
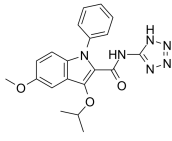
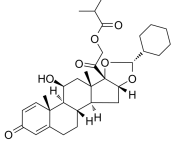
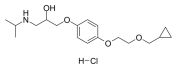
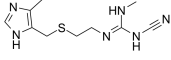
**CHEMBL333994**  
 (FK-480)

Cat. No.: HY-U00363

CHEMBL333994 is a potent and orally effective Cholecystokinin A (**CCK-A**) antagonist, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.67 nM.



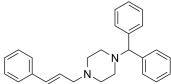
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Chlormadinone acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1095</p>	<p><b>Chloropyramine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1305</p>
<p>Chlormadinone acetate is a steroidal progestin, with antiandrogen and antiestrogenic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Chloropyramine hydrochloride is a <b>histamine receptor H1</b> antagonist which can also inhibit the biochemical function of VEGFR-3 and FAK.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Chlorotrianisene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2158</p>	<p><b>Chlorpheniramine maleate</b> (Chlorphenamine maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0286A</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>Chlorpheniramine maleate is an histamine H1 receptor antagonist with IC50 of 12 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Chlorphenoxamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1607</p>	<p><b>Chlorpropamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1429</p>
<p>Chlorphenoxamine is an antihistamine and anticholinergic used as an antipruritic and antiparkinsonian agent. Target: Histamine Receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Chlorpropamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Target: Chlorpropamide belongs to the sulfonylurea class of insulin secretagogues, which act by stimulating β cells of the pancreas to release insulin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>CI-949</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00364</p>	<p><b>Ciclesonide</b> (RPR251526)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0625</p>
<p>CI-949 is an allergic mediator release inhibitor, which inhibits <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub>/D<sub>4</sub></b> (LTC<sub>4</sub>/LTD<sub>4</sub>), and <b>thromboxane B<sub>2</sub></b> (TXB<sub>2</sub>) release with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 11.4 μM, 0.5 μM and 0.1 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ciclesonide (RPR251526) is a glucocorticoid with an potent anti-inflammatory activity. Ciclesonide can be used for asthma research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cicloprolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00066</p>	<p><b>Cimetidine</b> (SKF-92334)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14289</p>
<p>Cicloprolol is a partial β 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>Cimetidine (SKF-92334) is an orally active and inverse histamine H2 receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.6 μM. Cimetidine is an inverse agonist. Cimetidine has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</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.

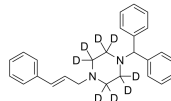


**Purity:** 99.67%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Cinnarizine D8**

Cat. No.: HY-B1090S

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

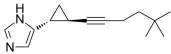


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Cipralisant**  
(GT-2331)

Cat. No.: HY-106993

Cipralisant (GT-2331) is an orally active, low-toxicity, potent, selective, high affinity histamine H<sub>3</sub> receptor full antagonist in vivo, and an agonist in vitro, with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.9 for histamine H<sub>3</sub> receptor and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.47 nM for rat histamine H<sub>3</sub> receptor.

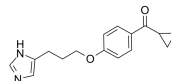


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Ciproxifan**  
(FUB-359)

Cat. No.: HY-14567

Ciproxifan (FUB 359) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and competitive antagonist of histamine H<sub>3</sub>-receptor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9.2 nM. Ciproxifan displays low apparent affinity at other receptor subtypes.

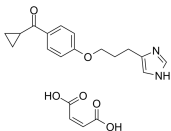


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Ciproxifan maleate**  
(FUB 359 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-15289

Ciproxifan maleate (FUB 359 maleate) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and competitive antagonist of histamine H<sub>3</sub>-receptor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9.2 nM. Ciproxifan maleate displays low apparent affinity at other receptor subtypes.

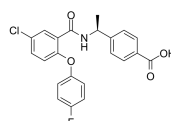


**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**CJ-42794**  
(CJ-042794)

Cat. No.: HY-10797

CJ-42794 is a selective prostaglandin E receptor subtype 4 (EP4) antagonist, inhibits [3H]-PGE2 binding to the human EP4 receptor with a mean pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.5, a binding affinity that was at least 200-fold more selective for the human EP4 receptor than other human EP receptor subtypes (EP1,...

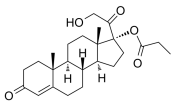


**Purity:** 98.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Clascoterone** (Cortisolone 17 alpha-propionate; Cortisolone 17α-propionate; CB-03-01)

Cat. No.: HY-13331

Clascoterone (Cortisolone 17 alpha-propionate;Cortisolone 17α-propionate;CB-03-01) is a new topical and peripherally selective androgen antagonist.

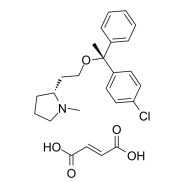


**Purity:** 98.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Clemastine fumarate**  
(HS-592 fumarate; Mecloastine fumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0298A

Clemastine (fumarate) (HS-592 (fumarate)) is a selective histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM.

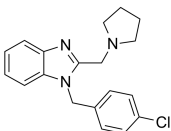


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Clemizole**

Cat. No.: HY-30234

Clemizole is an H<sub>1</sub> histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. Clemizole is an inhibitor of TRPC5 channel. The IC<sub>50</sub> of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC<sub>50</sub> for viral replication is 8 μM.

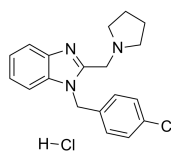


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Clemizole hydrochloride**

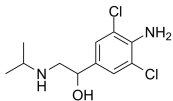
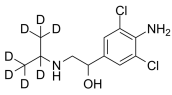
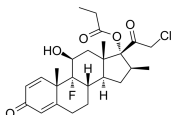
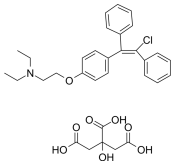
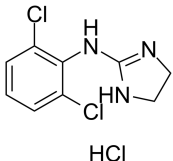
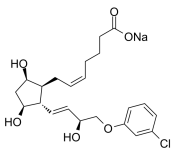
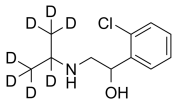
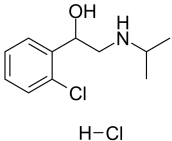
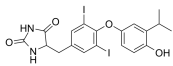
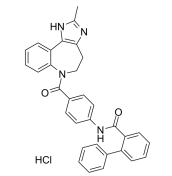
Cat. No.: HY-30234A

Clemizole hydrochloride is an H<sub>1</sub> histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. Clemizole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of TRPC5 channel.

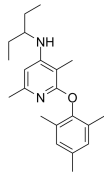
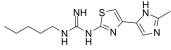


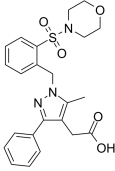
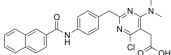
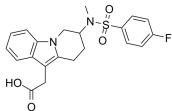
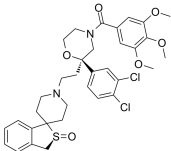
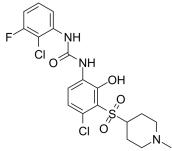
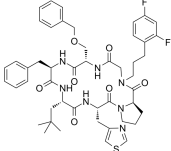


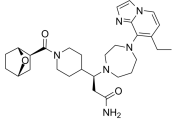
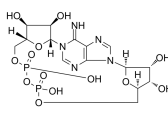
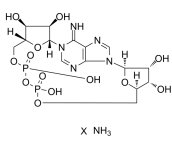
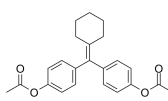
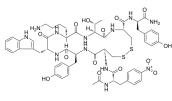
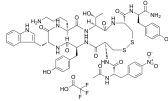
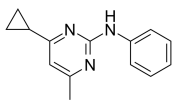
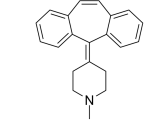
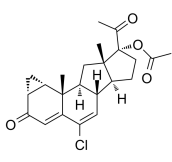
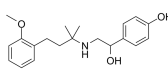
**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



<p><b>Clenproperol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100699</p>	<p><b>Clenproperol-D7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100699S</p>
<p>Clenproperol is a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-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>Clenproperol-D7 is the deuterium labeled Clenproperol. Clenproperol is a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic</b> 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>Clobetasol propionate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13600</p>	<p><b>Clomiphene citrate</b> (Clomifene citrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0463</p>
<p>Clobetasol propionate is a potent and selective <b>CYP3A5</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.206 <math>\mu</math>M. Clobetasol propionate has no inhibiting on CYP3A4 or other major CYPs. Clobetasol propionate is a corticosteroid and has the potential for psoriasis and other dermatoses research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Clomiphene citrate (Clomifene citrate) is a selective estrogen receptor modulator. Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR Clomifene citrate (CC) acted as an estrogen antagonist regardless of the concentration of E2 added together.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Clonidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0409A</p>	<p><b>Cloprostenol sodium salt</b> (ICI 80996 sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108415</p>
<p>Clonidine hydrochloride is an agonist of <b><math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenoceptor</b> and potent antihypertensive agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cloprostenol sodium salt (ICI 80996 sodium salt) is a potent synthetic prostaglandin analogue, acts as a luteolytic agent, and is a <b>PGF<sub>2</sub><math>\alpha</math> receptor</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <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>Clorprenaline D7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131106S</p>	<p><b>Clorprenaline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1347</p>
<p>Clorprenaline D7 is a deuterium labeled Clorprenaline. Clorprenaline is a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist that is implicated in bronchial expansion. Clorprenaline has the potential for asthma research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Clorprenaline hydrochloride is a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist that is implicated in bronchial expansion. Clorprenaline has the potential for asthma research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>CO23</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130012</p>	<p><b>Conivaptan hydrochloride</b> (YM 087)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18347A</p>
<p>CO23 is a selective <b>thyroid hormone receptor (TR)</b> <math>\alpha</math> agonist and used for growth and development regulation. CO23 was able to be transported through the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Conivaptan (hydrochloride) is a non-peptide antagonist of <b>vasopressin receptor</b>, with <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> values of 0.48 and 3.04 nM for rat liver V1A receptor and rat kidney V2 receptor 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><b>Conophylline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3619</p>	<p><b>Corticosterone (17-Deoxycortisol; 11<math>\beta</math>,21-Dihydroxyprogesterone; Kendall's compound B)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1618</p>
<p>Conophylline is a vinca alkaloid extracted from leaves of a tropical plant <i>Ervatamia microphylla</i>. Conophylline is a differentiation inducer of for pancreatic cells. Conophylline suppresses HSC and induces apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Corticosterone is an adrenocortical steroid that has modest but significant activities as a mineralocorticoid and a glucocorticoid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cortisol sulfate (Cortisol 21-sulfate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8460</p>	<p><b>Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone; Kendall's compound E)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17461</p>
<p>Cortisol sulfate (Cortisol 21-sulfate) is a metabolite of Cortisol (HY-N0583). Cortisol sulfate is a specific ligand for intracellular transcortin.</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>Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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>Cortisone acetate (Cortisone 21-acetate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17461A</p>	<p><b>Cortistatin-14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1932</p>
<p>Cortisone acetate (Cortisone 21-acetate), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acetate acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</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>Cortistatin-14, a neuropeptide have structural similarity to somatostatin-14, binds and exerts its function via the somatostatin receptors (sst1-sst5). Cortistatin-14 shows anticonvulsive, neuroprotective effect and remarkable anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cortistatin-14 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1932A</p>	<p><b>Cortodoxone (11-Deoxycortisol; cortexolone; Reichstein's substance S)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-77839</p>
<p>Cortistatin-14 (TFA), a neuropeptide have structural similarity to somatostatin-14, binds and exerts its function via the somatostatin receptors (sst1-sst5). Cortistatin-14 (TFA) shows anticonvulsive, neuroprotective effect and remarkable anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cortodoxone is a glucocorticoid steroid hormone that can be oxygenated to cortisol (Hydrocortisone).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cotosudil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137436</p>	<p><b>CP 316311</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14129</p>
<p>Cotosudil is a ROCK kinase inhibitor, which can be used for glaucoma or ocular hypertension research.</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>CP 316311 is a potent and selective CRF1 receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 6.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>CP 376395</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14130</p>	<p><b>CP-66948</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19048</p>
<p>CP 376395 is a potent and selective <b>Corticotropin releasing factor 1 (CRF1)</b> receptor antagonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <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>CP-66948 is a <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist with gastric antisecretory activity and mucosal protective properties.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CRF, bovine</b> (Corticotropin Releasing Factor bovine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1533</p>	<p><b>CRF, bovine TFA</b> (Corticotropin Releasing Factor bovine TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1533A</p>
<p>CRF, bovine is a potent agonist of <b>CRF receptor</b>, and displaces [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr]ovine CRF with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.52 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CRF, bovine (TFA) is a potent agonist of <b>CRF receptor</b>, and displaces [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr]ovine CRF with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.52 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CRTh2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112265</p>	<p><b>CRTh2 antagonist 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125970</p>
<p>CRTh2 antagonist 1 is a <b>CRTh2</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 89 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CRTh2 antagonist 2 is selective and potent <b>CRTH2</b> antagonist extracted from patent US20140148470A1, compound Example 1, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ≤10 nM. CRTh2 antagonist 2 can be used in research of androgenic alopecia.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CRTH2-IN-1</b> (Ramatroban analog)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00423</p>	<p><b>CS-003 Free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19633</p>
<p>CRTH2-IN-1 (Ramatroban analog) is a selective <b>prostaglandin D2 receptor DP2 (CRTH2)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 nM in a human DP2 binding assay.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CS-003 Free base (CS-003), a triple tachykinin receptor antagonist, shows high affinities for human (<b>Neurokinin</b>) NK1, NK2 and NK3 receptors with <math>K_i</math> values of 2.3 nM, 0.54 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CXCR2-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101022</p>	<p><b>CXCR7 modulator 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107987</p>
<p>CXCR2-IN-1 is a central nervous system penetrant <b>CXCR2</b> antagonists with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 9.3.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <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>CXCR7 modulator 1 (compound 25) is a potent and orally bioavailable peptoid hybrid <b>CXCR7</b> modulator, with a <math>K_i</math> of 9 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>CXCR7 modulator 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112154</p>	<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395</p>
<p>CXCR7 modulator 2 is a modulator of C-X-C Chemokine Receptor Type 7 (CXCR7), with a <math>K_i</math> of 13 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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for <b>calcium mobilization</b> that is synthesized from NAD<sup>+</sup> by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395A</p>	<p><b>Cyclofenil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011100</p>
<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for <b>calcium mobilization</b> that is synthesized from NAD<sup>+</sup> by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>	<p>Cyclofenil is a selective <b>estrogen receptor</b> modulator and an ovulation-inducing agent. Cyclofenil shows an inhibitory effect on <b>dengue virus</b> replication in Vero cells with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.62 µM. Cyclofenil has anti-dengue-virus activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CYN 154806</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1202</p>	<p><b>CYN 154806 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1202A</p>
<p>CYN 154806, a cyclic octapeptide, is a potent and selective <b>somatostatin sst2 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>pIC_{50}</math> values of 8.58, 5.41, 6.07, 5.76 and 6.48 for human recombinant sst2, sst1, sst3, sst4 and sst5 receptors respectively.</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>CYN 154806 TFA, a cyclic octapeptide, is a potent and selective <b>somatostatin sst2 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>pIC_{50}</math> values of 8.58, 5.41, 6.07, 5.76 and 6.48 for human recombinant sst2, sst1, sst3, sst4 and sst5 receptors respectively.</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>Cyprodinil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116214</p>	<p><b>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1165</p>
<p>Cyprodinil is an anilino-pyrimidine broad-spectrum <b>fungicide</b> that inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine in phytopathogenic fungi.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate is an antihistamine and is an antagonist of serotonin and histamine2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Cyproterone acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13604</p>	<p><b>D2343</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00206</p>
<p>Cyproterone acetate is an <b>anti-androgen</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=7.1 nM) and progestogen synthetic steroid. Cyproterone acetate has affinity with progesteron and with glucocorticoidal receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>D2343 is a <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist and also is an <b>α1- adrenoceptor</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

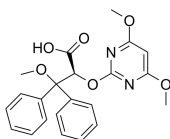
<p><b>D3-βArr</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124867</p>	<p><b>Dabuzalgron</b> (Ro 115-1240)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117071</p>
<p>D3-βArr is a positive allosteric modulator for <b>thyrotropin receptor (TSHR)</b>, which initiates translocation of β-Arr 1 by direct TSHR activation and potentiates TSH-mediated preosteoblast differentiation in vitro.</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>Dabuzalgron (Ro 115-1240) is an orally active and selective <b>α-1A 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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dagrocorat</b> (PF-00251802)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16718</p>	<p><b>Dagrocorat hydrochloride</b> (PF-00251802 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16718A</p>
<p>Dagrocorat (PF-00251802) is an orally active and selective high-affinity partial agonist of the <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b>.</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>Dagrocorat (PF-00251802) hydrochloride is an orally active and selective high-affinity partial agonist of the <b>glucocorticoid receptor</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>Daidzein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0019</p>	<p><b>Danirixin</b> (GSK1325756)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19768</p>
<p>Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a <b>PPAR</b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Danirixin is a selective, and reversible <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12.5 nM for CXCL8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dapiprazole hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0142A</p>	<p><b>DAPTA</b> (D-Ala-peptide T-amide; Adaptavir)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1034</p>
<p>Dapiprazole hydrochloride is a potent α-adrenergic blocking drug, which is used to reverse mydriasis after eye examination.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DAPTA is a synthetic peptide, functions as a viral entry inhibitor by targeting selectively <b>CCR5</b>, and shows potent anti-HIV activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Darbufelone</b> (CI-1004)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101438</p>	<p><b>Darbufelone mesylate</b> (CI-1004 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101438A</p>
<p>Darbufelone is a dual inhibitor of cellular <b>PGF<sub>2α</sub></b> and <b>LTB<sub>4</sub></b> production. Darbufelone potently inhibits <b>PGHS-2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.19 μM) but is much less potent with <b>PGHS-1</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 20 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Darbufelone mesylate (CI-1004 mesylate) is a dual inhibitor of cellular <b>PGF<sub>2α</sub></b> and <b>LTB<sub>4</sub></b> production. Darbufelone potently inhibits <b>PGHS-2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.19 μM) but is much less potent with <b>PGHS-1</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 20 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

### Darusentan

(Lu-135252)

Cat. No.: HY-15404

Darusentan (Lu-135252) is a selective **endothelin receptor A (ET-A) receptor** antagonist, which binds with a  $K_i$  of 1.4 nM to the ET-A receptor and a  $K_i$  of 184 nM to ET-B receptor, respectively with a 100-fold selectivity for ETA rather than ETB receptors.



**Purity:** 98.66%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

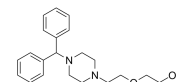
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Decloxizine

(UCB-1402; NSC289116)

Cat. No.: HY-17582

Decloxizine(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.



**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

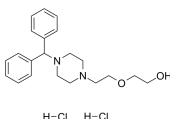
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Decloxizine dihydrochloride

(UCB 1402 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0075

Decloxizine dihydrochloride(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.



**Purity:** 98.77%

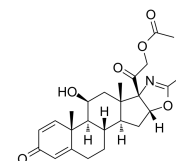
**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Deflazacort

Cat. No.: HY-13609

Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.



**Purity:** 99.73%

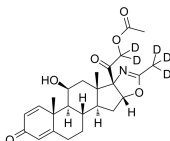
**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Deflazacort-D5

Cat. No.: HY-13609S

Deflazacort-D5 is the deuterium labeled Deflazacort. Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.



**Purity:** >98%

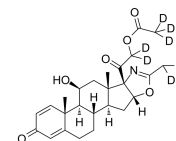
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Deflazacort-D7

Cat. No.: HY-13609S1

Deflazacort-D7 is the deuterium labeled Deflazacort. Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.



**Purity:** >98%

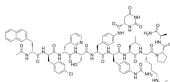
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Degarelix

Cat. No.: HY-16168A

Degarelix is a competitive and reversible gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRHR) antagonist.



**Purity:** 99.92%

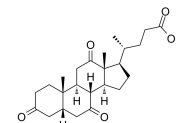
**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Dehydrocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1393

Dehydrocholic acid is a synthetic bile acid, manufactured by the oxidation of cholic acid. Dehydrocholic acid acts as a hydrocholeretic, increasing bile output to clear increased bile acid load.



**Purity:** 98.55%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

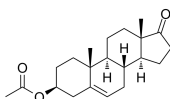
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

### Dehydroisoandrosterone 3-acetate

(Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate; DHEA acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1405

Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate is a testosterone/estrogen precursor and known modulator of vertebrate aggression.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

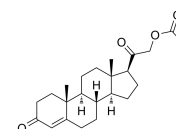
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Deoxycorticosterone acetate (11-Deoxycorticosterone acetate;

DOC acetate; Cortexone acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1472

Deoxycorticosterone acetate is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as a precursor to aldosterone.



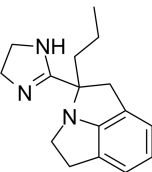
**Purity:** 99.57%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Deriglidole**  
(SL 86-0715) Cat. No.: HY-101683

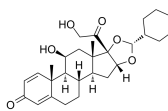
Deriglidole is a peripheral **adrenoceptor** antagonist with a high affinity for  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptors.



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

**Desisobutyryl-ciclesonide**  
(CIC-AP; Ciclesonide active principle) Cat. No.: HY-111490

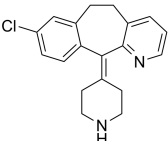
Desisobutyryl-ciclesonide is the active metabolite of Ciclesonide. Desisobutyryl-ciclesonide has affinity for the **glucocorticoid receptor**.



**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Desloratadine**  
(Sch34117) Cat. No.: HY-B0539

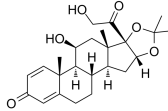
Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective **H1-receptor** antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.



**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

**Desonide** Cat. No.: HY-B0248

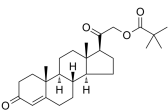
Desonide is a nonfluorinated corticosteroid anti-inflammatory agent used topically for dermatoses. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor  
Desonide is a low-potency topical corticosteroid that has been used for decades in the treatment of steroid-responsive dermatoses .



**Purity:** 99.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Desoxycorticosterone pivalate**  
(DOCP) Cat. No.: HY-107917

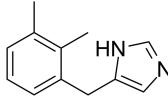
Desoxycorticosterone pivalate (DOCP) is a mineralocorticoid hormone and an analog of Desoxycorticosterone. Desoxycorticosterone pivalate is used for the management of canine hypoadrenocorticism.



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

**Detomidine** Cat. No.: HY-B0163

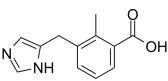
Detomidine, an imidazole derivative, is a potent  **$\alpha_2$ -adrenergic** agonist. Detomidine produces dose-dependent sedative and analgesic effects.



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

**Detomidine carboxylic acid** Cat. No.: HY-135895

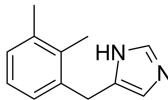
Detomidine carboxylic acid is the major urinary metabolite of Detomidine. Detomidine is a synthetic  **$\alpha_2$ -adrenergic** agonist. Detomidine also has cardiac and respiratory effects and an antidiuretic action.



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

**Detomidine hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B0163A

Detomidine hydrochloride, an imidazole derivative, is a potent  **$\alpha_2$ -adrenergic** agonist. Detomidine hydrochloride produces dose-dependent sedative and analgesic effects.

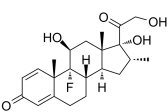


**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HCl

**Dexamethasone**  
(Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F) Cat. No.: HY-14648

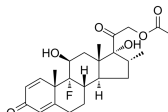
Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.



**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Dexamethasone acetate**  
(Dexamethasone 21-acetate; Hexadecadrol acetate) Cat. No.: HY-14648A

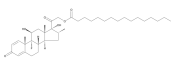
Dexamethasone acetate (Dexamethasone 21-acetate) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist. Dexamethasone acetate has the potential for ophthalmic infections treatment.



**Purity:** 98.24%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Dexamethasone palmitate**  
(DXP)  
Cat. No.: HY-128922

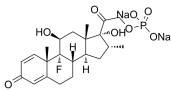
Dexamethasone palmitate (DXP) is a prodrug of Dexamethasone, which is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone palmitate (DXP) has a 47-fold lower affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor than Dexamethasone. Anti-inflammatory agent.



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

**Dexamethasone phosphate disodium**  
(Dexamethasone 21-phosphate disodium salt)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1829A

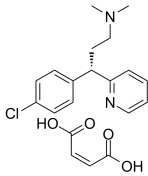
Dexamethasone phosphate disodium is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist.



**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Dexchlorpheniramine maleate**  
(S-(-)-Chlorpheniramine maleate salt)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1062

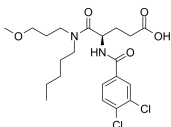
Dexchlorpheniramine maleate is an antihistamine, with anticholinergic properties, used to treat allergic conditions.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

**Dexloxiglumide**  
Cat. No.: HY-128878

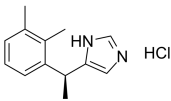
Dexloxiglumide is a selective cholecystokinin type A (CCKA) receptor antagonist. Dexloxiglumide, the active enantiomer of Loxiglumide, inhibits smooth muscle cell contractions induced by cholecystokinin-octapeptide (CCK-8).



**Purity:** 98.25%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Dexmedetomidine hydrochloride** ((+)-Medetomidine hydrochloride; (S)-Medetomidine hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-17034A

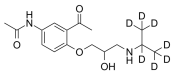
Dexmedetomidine hydrochloride ((+)-Medetomidine hydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor, with a  $K_i$  of 1.08 nM. Dexmedetomidine hydrochloride shows 1620-fold selectivity against  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptor.



**Purity:** 99.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Diacetolol D7**  
Cat. No.: HY-100635S

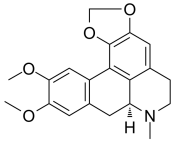
Diacetolol D7 is a deuterium labeled Diacetolol. Diacetolol is the major metabolite of Acebutolol. Diacetolol is a  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor blocking and anti-arrhythmic agent.



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

**Dicentrine**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6969

Dicentrine is a natural product isolated from the plant *Lindera megaphylla* with antihypertensive effect. Dicentrine is an  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptor antagonist which has effective against human hyperplastic prostates.



**Purity:** 99.38%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

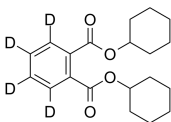
**Dicloralurea**  
(DCU; Dichlorolurea)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0922

Dicloralurea is a veterinary food additive that inhibits methane production in herbicide ruminants, acts as a growth stimulant.



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

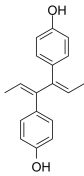
**Dicyclohexyl phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4**  
Cat. No.: HY-W009142S



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

**Dienestrol**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1403

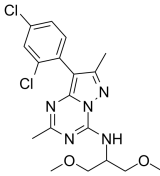
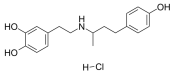
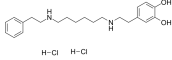
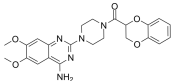
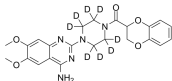
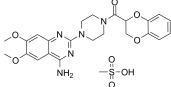
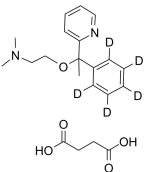
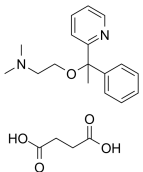
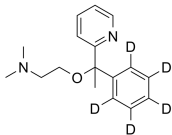
Dienestrol is a synthetic, non-steroidal estrogen, is an estrogen receptor agonist, for the treatment of menopausal and postmenopausal symptoms.

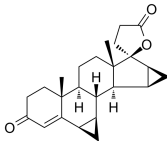
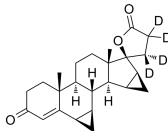
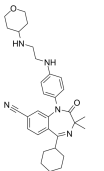
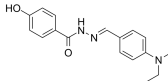
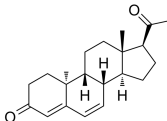
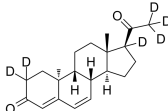
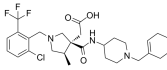


**Purity:** 96.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

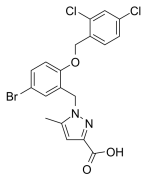
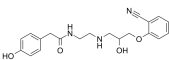
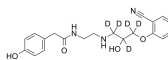
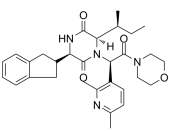
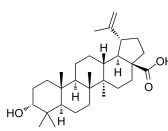
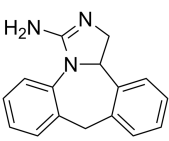
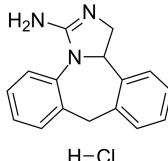
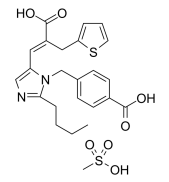
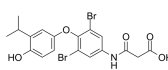


<p><b>Dienogest</b> (STS 557)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0084</p>	<p><b>Diethylstilbestrol</b> (Stilbestrol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14598</p>
<p>Dienogest(STS-557) is a specific progesterone receptor agonist with potent oral endometrial activity and is used in the treatment of endometriosis. Target: progesterone receptor agonist Dienogest is an orally active synthetic progesterone (or progestin).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Diethylstilbestrol (Stilbestrol), a synthetic nonsteroidal estrogen used in the treatment of menopausal and postmenopausal disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Dimaprit dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1478</p>	<p><b>Dimenhydrinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1215</p>
<p>Dimaprit dihydrochloride is a selective <b>histamine H2 receptor</b> agonist, it also inhibits <b>nNOS</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 49 μM. Dimaprit dihydrochloride can stimulate gastric acid secretion.</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>Dimenhydrinate is an anti-emetic and anti-histamine commonly available over-the-counter as a motion sickness remedy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dinoprost</b> (Prostaglandin F2α; PGF2α)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12956</p>	<p><b>Dinoprost tromethamine salt</b> (Prostaglandin F2α tromethamine salt; PGF2α THAM; Prostaglandin F2α THAM)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12956A</p>
<p>Dinoprost (Prostaglandin F2α) is an orally active, potent <b>prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)</b> agonist. Dinoprost is a luteolytic hormone produced locally in the endometrial luminal epithelium and corpus luteum (CL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dinoprost tromethamine salt (Prostaglandin F2α tromethamine salt) is an orally active, potent <b>prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Diphenhydramine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0303A</p>	<p><b>Diphenmanil methylsulfate</b> (Diphenmanil mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16171</p>
<p>Diphenhydramine hydrochloride is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride can cross the ovine blood-brain barrier (BBB).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Diphenmanil methylsulfate is a quaternary ammonium anticholinergic. It binds muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and thereby decreases secretory excretion of stomach acids as well as saliva and sweat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride</b> (4-Diphenylmethoxy-1-methylpiperidine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0970</p>	<p><b>DL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7142</p>
<p>Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride is a potent <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride acts as an orally active antihistamine agent with antimuscarinic and anti-allergic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>DL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride is a synthetic phenylethylamine that mimics the sympathomimetic actions of the endogenous norepinephrine. DL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride is a neurotransmitter targets <b>α1</b> and <b>β1</b> <b>adrenoceptors</b>, has an increasing effect...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>DMP 696</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12131</p> <p>DMP 696 is a selective corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 1 (CRHR1) antagonist, used for the treatment of anxiety and depression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dobutamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15746</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><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dopexamine hydrochloride</b> (FPL60278AR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00205</p> <p>Dopexamine hydrochloride is a <math>\beta 2</math> adrenergic receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Doxazosin</b> (UK 33274)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098</p> <p>Doxazosin (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Doxazosin D8</b> (UK 33274 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098S</p> <p>Doxazosin D8 (UK 33274 D8) is a deuterium labeled Doxazosin (UK 33274). Doxazosin is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <math>\alpha 1</math> adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Doxazosin mesylate</b> (UK 33274 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0098A</p> <p>Doxazosin mesylate (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Doxylamine D5 succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0069S</p> <p>Doxylamine D5 succinate is deuterium labeled Doxylamine, which is a first generation antihistamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Doxylamine succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0069</p> <p>Doxylamine (succinate) is a first generation antihistamine; can be used by itself as a short-term sedative and in combination with other drugs to provide night-time allergy and cold relief.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Doxylamine-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0069AS</p> <p>Doxylamine D5 is deuterium labeled Doxylamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>DPC-AJ1951</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1418</p> <p>DPC-AJ1951, a 14 amino acid peptide that acts as a potent agonist of the parathyroid hormone (PTH)/PTH-related peptide receptor (PPR). And characterized the activity of DPC-AJ1951 in ex vivo and in vivo assays 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>(Aib)V(Aib)EIQL(Nie)HQRRAKY-NH<sub>2</sub></p>

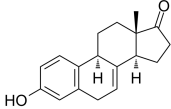
<p><b>DPC-AJ1951 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1418A</p>	<p><b>Drospirenone</b> (Dihydrospirorenone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0111</p>
<p>DPC-AJ1951 TFA, a 14 amino acid peptide that acts as a potent agonist of the parathyroid hormone (PTH)/PTH-related peptide receptor (PPR). And characterized the activity of DPC-AJ1951 TFA in ex vivo and in vivo assays of bone resorption.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(Abj)(VAb)EiOL(Nie)HORAKY-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Drospirenone(Dihydrospirorenone) is a synthetic progestin that is an analog to spironolactone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Drospirenone-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0111S</p>	<p><b>DS08210767</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125879</p>
<p>Drospirenone-d4 (Dihydrospirorenone-d4) is the deuterium labeled Drospirenone. Drospirenone (Dihydrospirorenone) is a synthetic progestin that is an analog to spironolactone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>DS08210767 is a highly potent, orally bioavailable PTHR1 antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 90 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>DY131</b> (GSK 9089)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15483</p>	<p><b>Dydrogesterone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0257A</p>
<p>DY131 (GSK 9089) is a potent and selective ERR<math>\alpha</math> and ERR<math>\beta</math> agonist. DY131 displays inactive against ERR<math>\alpha</math>, ER<math>\alpha</math> and ER<math>\beta</math>. DY131 also inhibits Smo signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Dydrogesterone is a potent, orally active progestogen indicated in a wide variety of gynaecological conditions related to progesterone deficiency.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dydrogesterone-D6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0257AS</p>	<p><b>d[Cha4]-AVP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1390</p>
<p>Dydrogesterone-D6 is the deuterium labeled Dydrogesterone. Dydrogesterone is a potent, orally active progestogen indicated in a wide variety of gynaecological conditions related to progesterone deficiency.</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>d[Cha4]-AVP is a potent and selective vasopressin (AVP) V1b receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.2 nM for human V1b receptor. d[Cha4]-AVP shows more selective for V1b receptor than human V1a receptor, V2 receptor, and oxytocin receptors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(Mpa)YF(Cha)NCPRG-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge:Mpa<sub>1</sub>-Cys<sub>6</sub>)</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>d[Cha4]-AVP TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1390A</p>	<p><b>E6130</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107456</p>
<p>d[Cha4]-AVP TFA is a potent and selective vasopressin (AVP) V1b receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.2 nM for human V1b receptor. d[Cha4]-AVP TFA shows more selective for V1b receptor than human V1a receptor, V2 receptor, and oxytocin receptors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(Mpa)YF(Cha)NCPRG-NH<sub>2</sub> (Disulfide bridge:Mpa<sub>1</sub>-Cys<sub>6</sub>) (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>E6130 is an orally active and highly selective CX3CR1 modulator, that may be effective for treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>E7046</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103088</p>	<p><b>Ebastine</b></p> <p>(LAS-W 090; RP64305)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0674</p>
<p>E7046 is an orally bioavailable and specific EP4 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 13.5 nM and K<sub>i</sub> of 23.14 nM. E7046 exhibits anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Ebastine-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0674S</p>	<p><b>Ebopirant</b></p> <p>(OBE022)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112284</p>
<p>Ebastine-d5 (LAS-W 090-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ebastine. Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ebopirant (OBE022) is an oral and selective prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub> (PGF<sub>2α</sub>) receptor antagonist, with K<sub>s</sub> of 1 nM, 26 nM for human and rat FP receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ebrotidine</b></p> <p>(FI3542)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15538</p>	<p><b>Ecastolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101691</p>
<p>Ebrotidine(FI 3542) is a competitive H2-receptor antagonist (K<sub>i</sub>= 127.5 nM) with a potent antisecretory activity and evidenced gastroprotection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</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>Ecastolol 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>Elagolix sodium</b></p> <p>(NBI-56418 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14369</p>	<p><b>Elisartan</b></p> <p>(HN 65021)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19214</p>
<p>Elagolix sodium is a human GnRH receptor (GnRHR) antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> of 0.25 and 3.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</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>Elisartan is an orally active non-peptide pro-drug of angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonist HN-12206, and shows anti-hypertension 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>ELN-441958</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15043</p>	<p><b>Emicerfont</b></p> <p>(GW876008)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14367</p>
<p>ELN-441958 is a potent, neutral antagonist of B1 receptor, inhibits the binding of the B1 agonist ligand [3H]DAKD to IMR-90 cells with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.26 nM. ELN-441958 is highly selective for B1 over B2 receptors, and &gt;500/ 2000-fold selective for the B1 over μ/δ-opioid receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</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>Emicerfont is a corticotropin-releasing factor type 1 (CRF<sub>1</sub>) receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 66 nM.</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>Endothelin 1 (swine, human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0202</p>	<p><b>EP1-antagonist-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101695</p>
<p>Endothelin 1 (swine, human) is a synthetic peptide with the sequence of human and swine Endothelin 1, which is a potent endogenous vasoconstrictor. Endothelin 1 acts through two types of receptors ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub>.</p> <p>CSCSLSMDKCEVYFCHLDIIV(Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys15,Cys3-Cys11)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>EP1-antagonist-1 is a EP1 antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 7.54 and an pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8.5.</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>Epanolol</b></p> <p>(Visacor; ICI141292)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00183</p>	<p><b>Epanolol-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00183S</p>
<p>Epanolol (Visacor; ICI141292) is a potent <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> partial agonist with a greater affinity for <b>β1</b>- than <b>β2</b>-adrenoceptors.</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>Epanolol-d5 (Visacor-d5) is the deuterium labeled Epanolol. Epanolol (Visacor) is a potent <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> partial agonist with a greater affinity for <b>β1</b>- than <b>β2</b>-adrenoceptors.</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>Epelsiban</b></p> <p>(GSK 557296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105018</p>	<p><b>Epibetulinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0223</p>
<p>Epelsiban (GSK 557296) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable <b>oxytocin receptor</b> antagonist, with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.9 for human oxytocin receptor.</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>Epibetulinic acid exhibits potent inhibitory effects on <b>NO</b> and prostaglandin E2 (<b>PGE2</b>) production in mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) stimulated with bacterial endotoxin with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.7 and 0.6 µM, respectively. 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>Epinastine</b></p> <p>(WAL801)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0640</p>	<p><b>Epinastine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>(WAL801 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0640A</p>
<p>Epinastine (WAL801) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine is a potent, selective and orally-active <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist. Epinastine also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Epinastine hydrochloride (WAL801 hydrochloride) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally-active <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist. Epinastine hydrochloride also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Eprosartan mesylate</b></p> <p>(SKF-108566J)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15834A</p>	<p><b>Eprotirome</b></p> <p>(KB2115)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10473</p>
<p>Eprosartan mesylate (SKF-108566J) is a selective, competitive, nonpeptid and orally active <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist, used as an antihypertensive.</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</p>	<p>Eprotirome (KB2115) is a liver-selective <b>thyroid hormone receptor (TR)</b> agonist. KB2115 has modestly higher affinity for <b>TRβ</b> than for <b>TRα</b>. Eprotirome reduces low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concentrations. Eprotirome can be used for dyslipidemias and obesity research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

**Equilin**  
(7-Dehydroestrone) Cat. No.: HY-B1176

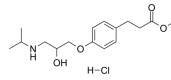
Equilin (7-Dehydroestrone) is an important member of the large group of oestrogenic substances and is chemically related to menformon (oestrone). Equilin increases the growth of cortical neurons via an NMDA receptor-dependent mechanism.



**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Esmolol hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B1392

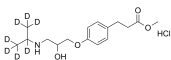
Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.



**Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B1392S

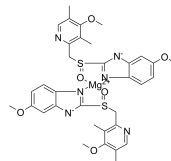
Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Esmolol hydrochloride. Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.



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

**Esomeprazole magnesium**  
(S)-Omeprazole magnesium; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium Cat. No.: HY-B1446

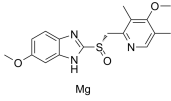
Esomeprazole magnesium ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium) is a potent and orally active H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor. Esomeprazole magnesium has the potential for upper intestinal disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease research.



**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

**Esomeprazole magnesium salt** ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium salt) Cat. No.: HY-17021A

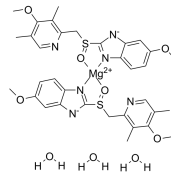
Esomeprazole magnesium salt ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.



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

**Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate** ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-17022

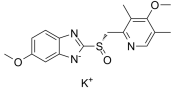
Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate) is a potent and orally active H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor. Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate has the potential for upper intestinal disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease research.



**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Esomeprazole potassium salt** ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt; (-)-Omeprazole potassium salt) Cat. No.: HY-17021B

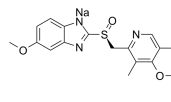
Esomeprazole potassium salt ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.



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

**Esomeprazole sodium**  
(S)-Omeprazole sodium; (-)-Omeprazole sodium Cat. No.: HY-17023

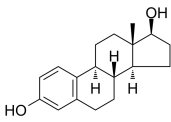
Esomeprazole sodium ((S)-Omeprazole sodium) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor. Esomeprazole sodium reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.



**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

**Estradiol**  
(β-Estradiol; E2; 17β-Estradiol; 17β-Oestradiol) Cat. No.: HY-B0141

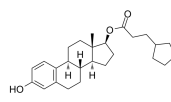
Estradiol is a steroid sex hormone vital to the maintenance of fertility and secondary sexual characteristics in females. Estradiol upregulates IL-6 expression through the estrogen receptor β (ERβ) pathway.



**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Estradiol (cypionate)** Cat. No.: HY-B1100

Estradiol cypionate is a 17 β-cyclopentylpropionate ester of estradiol, inhibits ET-1 synthesis via estrogen receptor IC50 value: Target: estrogen receptor Estradiol cypionate is a synthetic ester, is a estrogen.

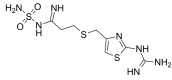
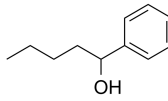
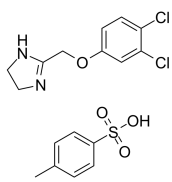
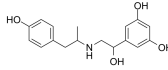
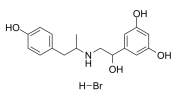
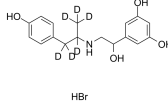
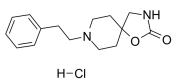
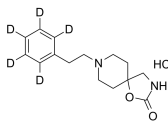
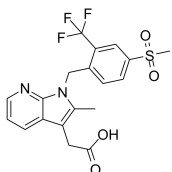
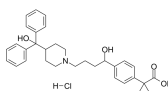


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

<p><b>Estradiol benzoate</b> (β-Estradiol 3-benzoate; 17β-Estradiol 3-benzoate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1192</p>	<p><b>Estradiol dipropionate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2245</p>
<p>Estradiol Benzoate (β-Estradiol 3-benzoate), a prodrug of estradiol, acts as a steroid sex hormone. It exhibits mild anabolic and metabolic properties, and increases blood coagulability.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Estradiol dipropionate is a combined estrogen-progesterone, acts as an <b>estrogen</b> and <b>progesterone</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Estradiol valerianate</b> (β-Estradiol 17-valerate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0672</p>	<p><b>Estradiol-d4</b> (β-Estradiol-d4; 17β-Estradiol-d4; 17β-Oestradiol-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0141S1</p>
<p>Estradiol valerianate (β-estradiol 17-valerate) is a synthetic estrogen widely used in combination with other steroid hormones in hormone replacement therapy drugs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Estradiol-D4 (β-Estradiol-D4) is the deuterium labeled Estradiol. Estradiol is a steroid sex hormone vital to the maintenance of fertility and secondary sexual characteristics in females. Estradiol upregulates IL-6 expression through the estrogen receptor β (ERβ) pathway.</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>Estramustine phosphate sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13627</p>	<p><b>Estrogen receptor modulator 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138690</p>
<p>Estramustine phosphate sodium, an estradiol analog, is an orally active antimicrotubule chemotherapy agent. Estramustine phosphate sodium depolymerises <b>microtubules</b> by binding to microtubule associated proteins (MAPs) and/or to tubulin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Estrogen receptor modulator 6 (compound 3a) is a selective <b>estrogen receptor (ER) β</b> agonist (<math>K_i=0.44</math> nM). Estrogen receptor modulator 6 displays 19-fold selectivity for ERβ over ERα (<math>K_i=8.4</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>Estrone</b> (E1; Oestrone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0234</p>	<p><b>Estrone sulfate potassium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113293A</p>
<p>Estrone (E1) is a natural estrogenic hormone. Estrone is the main representative of the endogenous estrogens and is produced by several tissues, especially adipose tissue. Estrone is the result of the process of aromatization of androstenedione that occurs in fat cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Estrone sulfate potassium is a natural endogenous steroid and is an estrogen ester and conjugate.</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>Estropipate</b> (Piperazine estrone sulfate; Estrone sulfate piperazine salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1361</p>	<p><b>Etelcalcetide</b> (AMG 416; KAI-4169)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1955</p>
<p>Estropipate is a form of estrogen, used to treat symptoms of menopause, also used to prevent osteoporosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Etelcalcetide (AMG 416) is a synthetic peptide as an activator of the <b>calcium sensing receptor (CaSR)</b>. Etelcalcetide is effective in lowering parathyroid hormone (PTH) concentrations in patients receiving dialysis with secondary hyperparathyroidism receiving hemodialysis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Etelcalcetide hydrochloride</b> (AMG 416 hydrochloride; KAI-4169 hydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Etersalate</b> (Eterylate; Eterylylate)</p>
<p>Etelcalcetide hydrochloride (AMG 416 hydrochloride) is a synthetic peptide as an activator of the <b>calcium sensing receptor (CaSR)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Etersalate inhibits platelet function and decreases <b>thromboxane A2 (TXA2)</b> levels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethamsylate</b></p>	<p><b>Ethynodiol diacetate</b> (Ethynodiol acetate)</p>
<p>Ethamsylate is a haemostatic drug, also inhibits biosynthesis and action of those prostaglandins.</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>Ethynodiol diacetate (Ethynodiol acetate) is a steroidal progestin which is used as a hormonal contraceptive, it has relatively little or no potency as an androgen, has significant estrogenic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethynyl Estradiol</b> (17<math>\alpha</math>-Ethynylestradiol; Ethynylestradiol)</p>	<p><b>Eurycomanone</b> (Pasakbumin A)</p>
<p>Ethynyl Estradiol (17<math>\alpha</math>-Ethynylestradiol; Ethynylestradiol) is an orally bio-active estrogen used in almost all modern formulations of combined oral contraceptive pills.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Eurycomanone could increase spermatogenesis by inhibiting the activity of phosphodiesterase and aromatase in steroidogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Evatanepag</b> (CP-533536 free acid)</p>	<p><b>Exemestane</b> (FCE 24304; EXE)</p>
<p>Evatanepag (CP-533536) is an EP2 receptor selective prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) agonist that induces local bone formation with EC50 of 0.3 nM. IC50 value: 0.3 nM (EC50) Target PGE2 in vitro: CP-533536 is a potent and selective EP2agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <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>Exemestane (FCE 24304) is a selective, irreversible and orally active steroidal <b>aromatase</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 30 nM and 40 nM for <b>human placental</b> and <b>rat ovarian aromatase</b>, respectively. Exemestane can be used for hormone-dependent breast cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Exemestane-D2</b> (FCE 24304-D2; EXE-D2)</p>	<p><b>Falintolol, (Z)-</b></p>
<p>Exemestane-D2 (FCE 24304-D2) is the deuterium labeled Exemestane. Exemestane (FCE 24304) is a selective, irreversible and orally active steroidal <b>aromatase</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 30 nM and 40 nM for <b>human placental</b> and <b>rat ovarian aromatase</b>, respectively.</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>Falintolol, (Z)-, a new <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenergic</b> antagonist, is characterized by the presence of an oxime function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

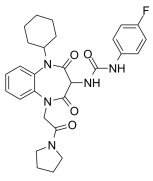
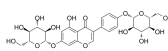
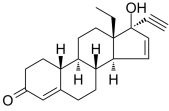
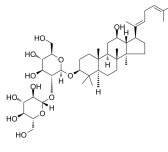


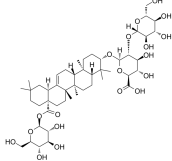
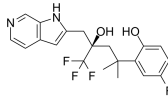
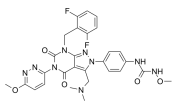
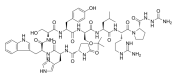
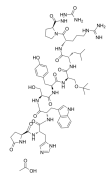
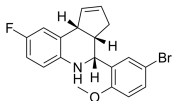
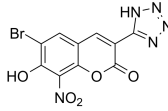
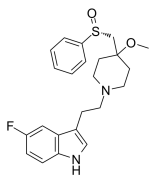
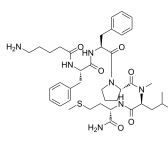
<p><b>Famotidine</b> (MK-208)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0377</p>	<p><b>Fenipentol</b> (1-Phenyl-1-pentanol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1273</p>
<p>Famotidine (MK-208) is a competitive histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonist. Its main pharmacodynamic effect is the inhibition of gastric secretion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Fenipentol (1-Phenyl-1-pentanol), a synthetic derivative of an ingredient of Curcuma longa that is used as a condiment and dye.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenmetozole Tosylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00402</p>	<p><b>Fenoterol</b> (Th-1165; Phenoterol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0976</p>
<p>Fenmetozole Tosylate is an antagonist of the actions of ethanol, also antagonizes α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor, and acts as an antidepressant drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fenoterol (Th-1165), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist. Fenoterol is an effective bronchodilator and can be used for bronchospasm associated with asthma, bronchitis and other obstructive airway diseases research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenoterol hydrobromide</b> (Th-1165a; Phenoterol hydrobromide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0976A</p>	<p><b>Fenoterol-d6 hydrobromide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0976AS</p>
<p>Fenoterol hydrobromide (Th-1165a), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fenoterol-d6 hydrobromide (Th-1165a-d6) is the deuterium labeled Fenoterol hydrobromide. Fenoterol hydrobromide (Th-1165a), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor 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>Fenspiride hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0027</p>	<p><b>Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0027S</p>
<p>Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H<sub>1</sub> histamine receptor antagonist. IC<sub>50</sub> value: Target: Adrenergic receptor; H<sub>1</sub> receptor Fenspiride hydrochloride is a bronchodilator with anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Fenspiride hydrochloride. Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H<sub>1</sub> histamine receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Fevipirant</b> (QAW039; NVP-QAW039)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16768</p>	<p><b>Fexofenadine hydrochloride</b> (MDL-16455 hydrochloride; Terfenadine carboxylate hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0801A</p>
<p>Fevipirant (QAW039; NVP-QAW039) is a selective, potent, reversible competitive CRTh<sub>2</sub> antagonist with an in vitro dissociation constant K<sub>D</sub> value of 1.1nM at the CRTh<sub>2</sub> receptor and an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.44 nM for inhibition of PGD<sub>2</sub>-induced eosinophil shape change in human whole blood.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Fexofenadine hydrochloride (MDL-16455 hydrochloride), a H<sub>1</sub>R antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial (person aged ≥16 years).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

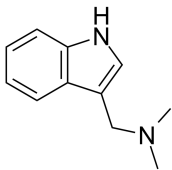
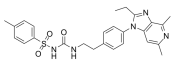
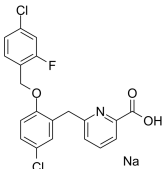
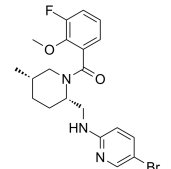
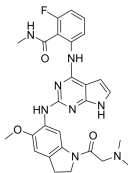
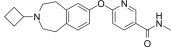
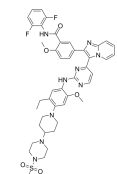
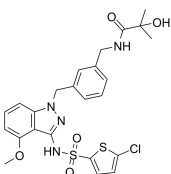
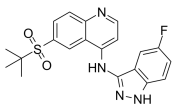
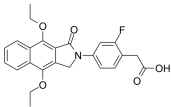
<p><b>Fexofenadine-d6</b> (MDL-16455-d6; Terfenadine carboxylate-d6)</p> <p>Fexofenadine D6 (MDL-16455 D6) is deuterium labeled is Fexofenadine, which is an antihistamine pharmaceutical agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Fezolinetant</b> (ESN-364)</p> <p>Fezolinetant is an antagonist of the <b>neurokinin 3 receptor (NK3R)</b>, used for the treatment of menopausal hot flashes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fiduxosin</b></p> <p>Fiduxosin is a potent <b>α1-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> of 0.160 nM, 24.9 nM, and 0.920 nM for α1a-, α1b-, and α1d-adrenoceptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Filorexant</b> (MK-6096)</p> <p>Filorexant (MK-6096) is an orally bioavailable potent and selective reversible antagonist of OX1 and OX2 receptor (&lt;3 nM in binding).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fimasartan</b> (BR-A-657)</p> <p>Fimasartan(BR-A-657) is a non-peptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist used for the treatment of hypertension and heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Flemphilippinin A</b></p> <p>Flemphilippinin A is a prenylated isoflavone isolated from Flemingia philippinensis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Flunisolide</b></p> <p>Flunisolide is a corticosteroid often used to treat allergic rhinitis. The principal mechanism of action of Flunisolide is to activate glucocorticoid receptors, meaning it has an anti-inflammatory action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Fluocinolone (Acetonide)</b></p> <p>Fluocinolone Acetonide is a glucocorticoid derivative used topically in the treatment of various skin disorders. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Fluocinolone acetonide is a corticosteroid primarily used in dermatology to reduce skin inflammation and relieve itching.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Fluocinonide</b></p> <p>Fluocinonide (Vanos) is a potent glucocorticoid steroid used topically as anti-inflammatory agent for the treatment of skin disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Fluticasone (propionate)</b></p> <p>Fluticasone propionate, a potent topical anti-inflammatory corticosteroid, is a selective <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist, with an absolute affinity (<math>K_D</math>) of 0.5 nM. Fluticasone propionate shows little or no activity at other steroid receptors. Anti-viral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

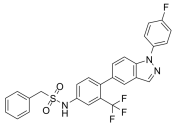
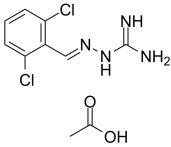
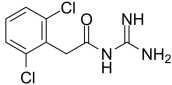
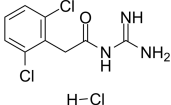
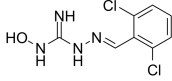

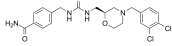
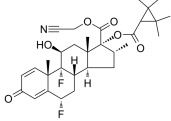
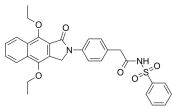
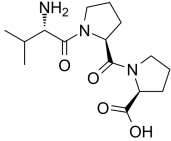
<p><b>Forskolin</b> (Coleonol; Colforsin)</p> <p>Forskolin (Coleonol) is a potent <b>adenylate cyclase</b> activator with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41 nM and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>type I adenylyl cyclase</b>. Forskolin is also an inducer of intracellular <b>cAMP</b> formation.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Fosaprepitant</b> (L-758298)</p> <p>Fosaprepitant (L-785298) is a prodrug of Aprepitant (HY-10052). Fosaprepitant is a <b>neurokinin-1 receptor</b> antagonist, which is development for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosaprepitant dimeglumine</b> (MK-0517; L785298)</p> <p>Fosaprepitant dimeglumine (MK-0517) is a prodrug of Aprepitant (HY-10052). Fosaprepitant dimeglumine is a <b>neurokinin-1 receptor</b> antagonist, which is development for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Fosdagrocorat</b> (PF-04171327)</p> <p>Fosdagrocorat (PF-04171327) is a dissociated <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <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>FR 167653</b> (FR 167653 sulfate)</p> <p>FR 167653 (FR 167653 sulfate), an orally active and selective <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor, is a potent suppressor of TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-1<math>\beta</math> production via specific inhibition of p38 MAPK 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>FR 167653 free base</b></p> <p>FR 167653 free base, an orally active and selective <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor, is a potent suppressor of TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-1<math>\beta</math> production via specific inhibition of p38 MAPK 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>FR167344 free base</b></p> <p>FR167344 free base is an orally active, nonpeptide <b>bradykinin receptor B2</b> antagonist. FR167344 free base shows a high affinity binding to the B2 receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 65 nM and no binding affinity for the B1 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>FR252384</b></p> <p>FR252384 is a <b>neuropeptide Y-Y5 receptor</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.3 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>FRG8701</b></p> <p>FRG-8701 is a new <b>Histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ranging from 0.25 to 0.43 <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>Furprofen</b></p> <p>Furprofen is an non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic properties. Furprofen acts via the inhibition of <b>prostaglandin (PGE) synthesis</b>. Furprofen can be treated orally for the relief of pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Fuscoside</b> (OPC-21268)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15009</p>	<p><b>G-Protein antagonist peptide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1376</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> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>G-Protein antagonist peptide is the substance P-related peptide that inhibits binding of G proteins to their receptors. G-Protein antagonist peptide competitively and reversibly inhibits <b>M2 muscarinic receptor</b> activation of <math>G_i</math> or <math>G_o</math> and inhibits <math>G_s</math> activation by <math>\beta</math>-adrenoceptors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">{Glp}QWFVWM-NH<sub>2</sub></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>G-Protein antagonist peptide TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1376A</p>	<p><b>Galanin (1-16), mouse, porcine, rat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1578</p>
<p>G-Protein antagonist peptide TFA is a truncated substance P-related peptide, competes with receptor for G protein binding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">{Glp}QWFVWM-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Galanin (1-16), mouse, porcine, rat is an agonist of the hippocampal <b>galanin receptor</b>, with a <math>K_d</math> of 3 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPHAI</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>Galanin (1-16), mouse, porcine, rat TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1578A</p>	<p><b>Galanin (1-30), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1127</p>
<p>Galanin (1-16), mouse, porcine, rat (TFA) is an agonist of the hippocampal <b>galanin receptor</b>, with a <math>K_d</math> of 3 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPHAI (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Galanin (1-30), human is a 30-amino acid neuropeptide, and acts as an agonist of <b>GalR1 and GalR2 receptors</b>, with <math>K_d</math>s of both 1 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPHAVGNHRFSQKNGLTS</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Galanin Receptor Ligand M35</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1840</p>	<p><b>Galanin Receptor Ligand M35 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1840A</p>
<p>Galanin Receptor Ligand M35 is a high-affinity ligand and antagonist of <b>galanin receptor</b> (<math>K_d=0.1</math> nM). Galanin Receptor Ligand M35 exerts a <math>K_i</math> values of 0.11 and 2.0 nM for human galanin receptor type 1 and 2, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPPPGFSPFR-NH<sub>2</sub></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>Galanin Receptor Ligand M35 TFA is a high-affinity ligand and antagonist of <b>galanin receptor</b> (<math>K_d=0.1</math> nM). Galanin Receptor Ligand M35 TFA exerts a <math>K_i</math> values of 0.11 and 2.0 nM for human galanin receptor type 1 and 2, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPPPGFSPFR-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</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>Galantide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0262</p>	<p><b>Ganoderlactone D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3503</p>
<p>Galantide, a non-specific <b>galanin receptor</b> antagonist, is a peptide consisting of fragments of galanin and substance P. Galantide recognizes two classes of galanin binding sites (<math>K_D &lt; 0.1</math> nM and <math>\sim 6</math> nM) in the rat hypothalamus.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GWTLSAGYLLGPOQFFGLM-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ganoderlactone D shows inhibitory effects of yeast <math>\alpha</math>-Glucosidase with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 41.7 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>Gastrin I (1-14), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1806</p>	<p><b>Gastrin I (1-14), human TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1806A</p>
<p>Gastrin I (1-14), human is 1-14 fragment of human gastrin I peptide. Gastrin I is an endogenous, gastrointestinal peptide hormone. Gastrin is the major hormonal regulator of gastric acid secretion.</p> <p>(Glp)-GPWLEEEEEAYGW</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>Gastrin I (1-14), human TFA is 1-14 fragment of human gastrin I peptide. Gastrin I is an endogenous, gastrointestinal peptide hormone. Gastrin is the major hormonal regulator of gastric acid secretion.</p> <p>(Glp)-GPWLEEEEEAYGW (TFA salt)</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>Gastrin I, human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1097</p>	<p><b>Gastrin I, rat</b> (Rat Gastrin-17)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2416</p>
<p>Gastrin I, human is the endogenous peptide produced in the stomach, and increases gastric acid secretion via <b>cholecystokinin 2 (CCK2)</b> receptor.</p> <p>pE-GPWLEEEEEAYGWMDF-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Gastrin I, rat (Rat Gastrin-17) is a peptide hormone, can stimulate gastric acid secretion potently.</p> <p>Pyr-RPPMEEEEAYGWMDF-NH<sub>2</sub></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>Gastrin/CCK antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00375</p>	<p><b>Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5103</p>
<p>Gastrin/CCK antagonist 1 is an antagonist of <b>gastrin/CCK</b>, used for the research of gastrointestinal disorders.</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>Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside is a natural product with significantly estrogenic proliferative effect in MCF-7 cells.</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>Gestodene</b> (SHB 331; WL 70)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0110</p>	<p><b>Gestodene-d6</b> (SHB 331-d6; WL 70-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0110S</p>
<p>Gestodene(SHB 331;WL 70) is a progestogen hormonal contraceptive. Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR Gestodene is androgenically neutral, meaning that contraceptive pills containing gestodene do not exhibit the androgenic side effects (e.g.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Gestodene-d6 (SHB 331-d6) is the deuterium labeled Gestodene. Gestodene(SHB 331) is a progestogen hormonal contraceptive.</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>GI 181771</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11076</p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0908</p>
<p>GI 181771 is a <b>cholecystokinin 1</b> receptor agonist investigated for the treatment of obesity.</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>Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of <b>IGF-1</b> to its receptor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of <b>COX-2</b> via suppression of the DNA binding activities of <b>NF-κB p65</b>.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

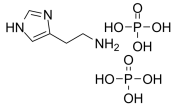
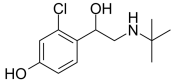
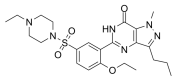
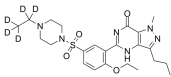
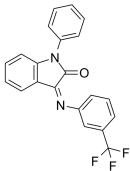


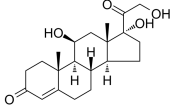
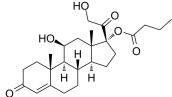
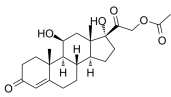
<p><b>Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0607</p> <p>Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>-antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 155 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of <math>\text{TXA}_2</math> more than it reduces the activities of COX-1 and TXAS.</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</p> 	<p><b>Glucocorticoid receptor agonist</b> Cat. No.: HY-14234</p> <p>Glucocorticoid receptor agonist is a potent Glucocorticoid receptor agonist. <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value: Target.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GnRH antagonist 2</b> Cat. No.: HY-134864</p> <p>GnRH antagonist 2 (formula I) is a <b>GnRH receptor</b> antagonist that can be used for endometriosis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <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>GnRH-I</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0292</p> <p>GnRH-I is a small 10 amino acid long peptide (decapeptide) from the hypothalamus, acts at the hypophysis to cause an increase in release of biologically active Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in the blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pyr-HWSYGLRPG-NH<sub>2</sub></p>
<p><b>Goserelin (ICI 118630)</b> Cat. No.: HY-13673</p> <p>Goserelin (ICI 118630), a decapeptide analogue of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH/LHRH), functions as a <b>GnRH</b> agonist. Goserelin can be used for the research of breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer and prostate cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Goserelin acetate (ICI-118630 acetate)</b> Cat. No.: HY-13673A</p> <p>Goserelin acetate (ICI-118630 acetate), a decapeptide analogue of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH/LHRH), functions as a <b>GnRH</b> agonist. Goserelin acetate can be used for the research of breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer and prostate cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GPR30 agonist-1</b> Cat. No.: HY-138686</p> <p>GPR30 agonist-1 is a <b>G protein-coupled receptor 30 (GPR30)</b> 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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>GPR35 agonist 1</b> Cat. No.: HY-101033</p> <p>GPR35 agonist 1 (compound 50) is a potent and specific <b>G protein-coupled receptor-35 (GPR35)/CXCR8</b> agonist with an <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math> of 5.8 nM, displays good druggability.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GR 159897</b> Cat. No.: HY-107691</p> <p>GR 159897 is a highly potent, selective, competitive, brain-penetrated non-peptide <b>neurokinin 2 (NK<sub>2</sub>) receptor</b> antagonist. GR 159897 has little or no affinity for NK<sub>1</sub> and NK<sub>3</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>GR-73632</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1192</p> <p>GR-73632 is a novel tachykinin neurokinin 1 (<b>NK-1</b>) receptor agonist. GR-73632 acts directly on the peripheral terminals of primary sensory neurons through NK1 receptor which convey itch signals.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

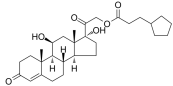
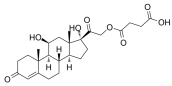
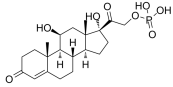
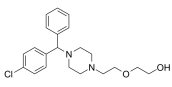
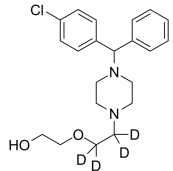
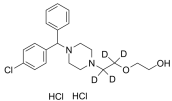
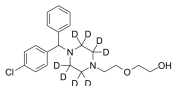
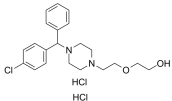
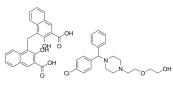
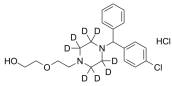
<p><b>Gramine</b> (Donaxine)</p> <p>Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed, acts as an active <b>adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)</b> agonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.2 and 4.2 <math>\mu</math>M for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is also a human and mouse <b><math>\beta</math>2-Adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>2-AR)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0166</p> 	<p><b>Grapiprant</b> (CJ-023423; RQ-00000007; AAT-007)</p> <p>Grapiprant (CJ-023423) is a selective <b>EP4 receptor</b> antagonist whose physiological ligand is prostaglandin <math>E_2</math> (<math>PGE_2</math>). Grapiprant displaces [<math>^3</math>H]-<math>PGE_2</math> (1 nM) binding to dog recombinant <b>EP4 receptor</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 35 nM and <math>K_i</math> value of 24 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16781</p> 
<p><b>GSK-269984A</b></p> <p>GSK-269984A is a <b>Prostaglandin E2 Receptor 1 (EP1)</b> antagonist with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 7.9.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14467</p> 	<p><b>GSK1059865</b></p> <p>GSK1059865 is a potent <b>orexin 1 receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <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>Cat. No.: HY-101534</p> 
<p><b>GSK1838705A</b></p> <p>GSK1838705A is a potent and reversible <b>IGF-IR</b> and the <b>insulin receptor</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.0 and 1.6 nM, respectively. It also inhibits ALK with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <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>Cat. No.: HY-13020</p> 	<p><b>GSK189254A</b> (GSK189254)</p> <p>GSK189254A (GSK189254) is a novel, potent and selective histamine <b>H3 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>pK_i</math> values of 9.59-9.90 and 8.51-9.17 for human and rat H3, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <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>Cat. No.: HY-14111</p> 
<p><b>GSK1904529A</b></p> <p>GSK1904529A is a potent, selective, orally active, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)</b> and <b>insulin receptor (IR)</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 27 and 25 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10524</p> 	<p><b>GSK2239633A</b></p> <p>GSK2239633A is a CC-chemokine receptor 4 (<b>CCR4</b>) antagonist, which inhibits the binding of [<math>^{125}</math>I]-TARC to human CCR4 with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 7.96<math>\pm</math>0.11.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-100183</p> 
<p><b>GSK583</b></p> <p>GSK583 is a highly potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of <b>RIP2 Kinase</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 nM. GSK583 inhibits both TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6 production with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 200 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74% <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>Cat. No.: HY-100339</p> 	<p><b>GSK726701A</b></p> <p>GSK726701A is a novel <b>prostaglandin E2 receptor 4 (EP4)</b> partial agonist with a <math>pEC_{50}</math> of 7.4.</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>Cat. No.: HY-112152</p> 

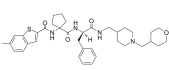
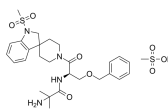
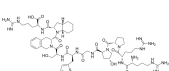
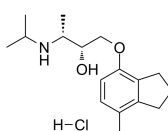
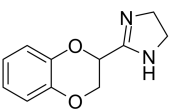
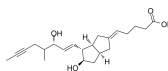
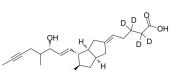
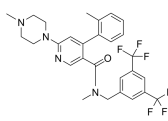
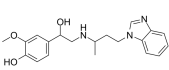
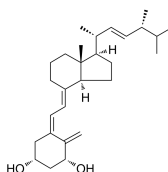
<p><b>GSK9027</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103548</p> <p>GSK9027, as a non-steroidal glucocorticoid receptor (GR) agonist, behaves as a partial agonist on the 2×glucocorticoid response element (GRE) reporter system, and achieves intrinsic activities relative to dexamethasone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Guanabenz Acetate</b> (BR-750; Wy8678 acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0566</p> <p>Guanabenz (Acetate) (BR-750) is an alpha-2 selective adrenergic agonist used as an antihypertensive agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Guanfacine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17416A</p> <p>Guanfacine is a selective α2A receptor agonist. Target: α2A Receptor Guanfacine is a sympatholytic. It is a selective α2A receptor 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>Guanfacine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17416</p> <p>Guanfacine hydrochloride, an anti-hypertensive agent, is a selective α2A-adrenoceptor agonist with Kd of 31 nM and displays 60-fold selectivity over α2B-adrenoceptors. IC50 Value: 31 nM(Kd) Target: Adrenergic Receptor Guanfacine is a sympatholytic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</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>Guanoxabenz</b> (Hydroxyguanabenz)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00123</p> <p>Guanoxabenz is an α2 adrenergic receptor agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4000 nM and the fully activated form 40 nM for an α2A adrenoceptor.</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>Guanylin(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1179</p> <p>Guanylin(human), a 15-amino acid peptide, is an endogenous intestinal guanylate cyclase 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> 
<p><b>GW 766994</b> (GW 994)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107051</p> <p>GW 766994 (GW 994) is an orally active and specific chemokine receptor-3 (CCR3) antagonist. GW 766994 has the potential for asthma and eosinophilic bronchitis research.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>GW-870086</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103662</p> <p>GW-870086 is a potent anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a glucocorticoid receptor agonist, with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 10.1 in A549 cells expressing NF-κB.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>GW627368</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16963</p> <p>GW627368 (GW627368X) is a novel, potent and selective competitive antagonist of prostanoid EP4 receptor with additional human TP receptor affinity, with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 7.0 and 6.8 for human prostanoid EP4 and TP receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</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>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114161</p> <p>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH, a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme (ACE), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9 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> 

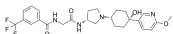
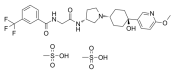
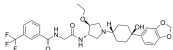
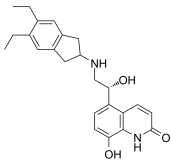
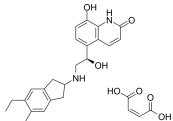
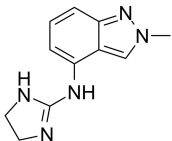
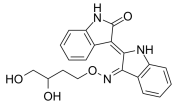
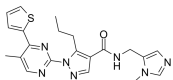


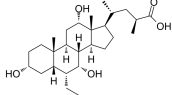
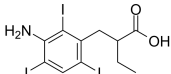
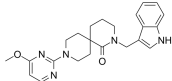
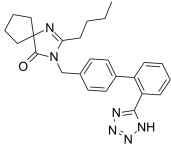
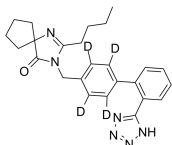
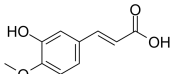
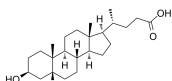
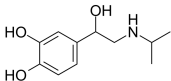
<p><b>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114161A</p>	<p><b>H3 receptor-MO-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00339</p>
<p>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH (TFA), a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme (ACE), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>H3 receptor-MO-1 is a modulator of <b>histamine H3 receptor</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><b>H3R-IN-1 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112219A</p>	<p><b>H4 Receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114025</p>
<p>H3R-IN-1 Hydrochloride is a <b>histamine receptor 3 (H3R)</b> inverse agonist extracted from patent WO2013107336A1, compound example 2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%</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>H4 Receptor antagonist 1 is a potent and selective <b>histamine H4 receptor</b> inverse agonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>H4R antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111501</p>	<p><b>Hemokinin 1 (mouse)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1030</p>
<p>H4R antagonist 1 is a potent and highly selective <b>histamine H4 receptor (H4R)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 27 nM. H4R antagonist 1 does not show any noticeable binding affinity to other subtypes of histamine receptors, H1R, H2R, and H3R.</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>Hemokinin 1 (mouse) is a selective agonist of <b>neurokinin-1 receptor</b>, with <math>K_i</math> of 0.175 nM and 560 nM for human NK1 receptor and human NK2 receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Hexestrol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1662</p>	<p><b>Higenamine</b> (Norcoclaurine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2037</p>
<p>Hexestrol is a nonsteroidal synthetic estrogen, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.06 and 0.06 nM for <b>estrogen receptor alpha (ER<math>\alpha</math>)</b> and <b>ER<math>\beta</math></b>. Hexestrol can be used for the research of the diseases caused by estrogen deficiency, and it also can increase the weight of cattle.</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, 50 mg</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><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><b>Histamine</b> (Ergamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1204</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%</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>Histamine is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter.</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, 100 mg</p>

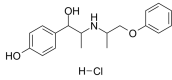
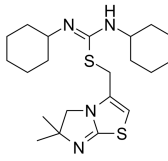
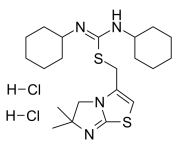
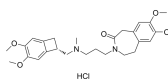
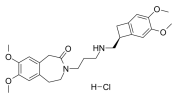
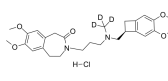
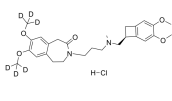
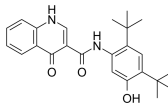
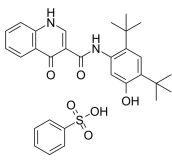
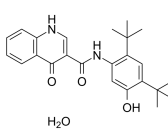
<p><b>Histamine phosphate</b> (Histamine diphosphate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0129</span></p> <p>Histamine (phosphate) diphosphate is a potent agonist of histamine receptors and vasodilator. It can activate nitric oxide synthetase.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>HOKU-81</b> (4-Hydroxytulobuterol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50291</span></p> <p>HOKU-81 (4-Hydroxytulobuterol) is one of the metabolites of Tulobuterol (HY-B1810). HOKU-81 is a potent and selective <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor stimulant. HOKU-81 has bronchodilating effect.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Homo Sildenafil</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131100</span></p> <p>Homo Sildenafil, an analog of Sildenafil, acts as a <b>phosphodiesterase</b> inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Homo Sildenafil-d5</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131100S</span></p> <p>Homo Sildenafil-d5 is the deuterium labeled Homo Sildenafil. Homo Sildenafil, an analog of Sildenafil, acts as a <b>phosphodiesterase</b> inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>HT-2157</b> (SNAP 37889) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100717</span></p> <p>HT-2157 (SNAP 37889) is a selective, high-affinity, competitive antagonists of <b>galanin-3 receptor</b> (<math>Gal_3</math>).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Human growth hormone-releasing factor</b> (Growth Hormone Releasing Factor human) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0089</span></p> <p>Human growth hormone-releasing factor (Growth Hormone Releasing Factor human) is a hypothalamic polypeptide and stimulates GH production and release by binding to the GHRH Receptor (GHRHR) on cells in the anterior pituitary.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Human growth hormone-releasing factor TFA</b> (Growth Hormone Releasing Factor human TFA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0089A</span></p> <p>Human growth hormone-releasing factor TFA (Growth Hormone Releasing Factor human TFA) is a hypothalamic polypeptide and stimulates GH production and release by binding to the GHRH Receptor (GHRHR) on cells in the anterior pituitary.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone</b> (Cortisol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0583</span></p> <p>Hydrocortisone (Cortisol) is a steroid hormone or glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortex.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate</b> (Cortisol 17-butyrate; Hydrocortisone butyrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0983</span></p> <p>Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate is an adrenocortico hormone.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone acetate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-acetate; Cortisol 21-acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1183</span></p> <p>Hydrocortisone acetate is a corticosteroid, used to decrease swelling, itching, and pain that is caused by minor skin irritations or by hemorrhoids.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Hydrocortisone cypionate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00089</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1402</p>
<p>Hydrocortisone cypionate is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid and a corticosteroid ester.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate), a physiological glucocorticoid, is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydrocortisone phosphate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate; Cortisol 21-phosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1155</p>	<p><b>Hydroxyzine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548</p>
<p>Hydrocortisone phosphate (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate), a physiological glucocorticoid, and is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hydroxyzine, a benzodiazepine <b>antihistamine</b> agent, acts as an orally active <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anxiolytic effect and can be used for the research of generalised anxiety disorder.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxyzine D4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548S</p>	<p><b>Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS</p>
<p>Hydroxyzine D4 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic 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>Hydroxyzine D8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548S1</p>	<p><b>Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548A</p>
<p>Hydroxyzine D8 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</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>Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine <b>antihistamine</b> agent, acts as a orally active <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride has anxiolytic effect and can be used for the research of generalised anxiety disorder.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxyzine pamoate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0895</p>	<p><b>Hydroxyzine-d8 Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS2</p>
<p>Hydroxyzine pamoate is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Target: Histamine H1-Receptor Hydroxyzine inhibits carbachol (10 μM)-induced serotonin release by 34% at 10 μM, by 25% 1 μM and by 17% 0.1 μM in pretreated bladder slices for 60 min .</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Hydroxyzine-d8 Dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine <b>antihistamine</b> agent, acts as a orally active <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> and serotonin antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

<b>Ibodontant</b> (MEN 15596)  Ibodontant (MEN 15596) is a potent and selective <b>tachykinin NK2 receptor</b> antagonist with a $pK_i$ of 10.1.	<b>Ibutamoren Mesylate</b> (MK-677; MK-0677)  Ibutamoren Mesylate (MK-677) is a potent, non-peptide <b>Growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)</b> agonist. Ibutamoren Mesylate is an orally active growth hormone (GH) secretagogue.
Cat. No.: HY-14770    Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg	Cat. No.: HY-50844    Purity: 98.42% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg
<b>Icatibant</b> (HOE 140)  Icatibant (HOE-140) is a potent and specific peptide antagonist of <b>bradykinin B2 receptor</b> with $IC_{50}$ and $K_i$ of 1.07 nM and 0.798 nM respectively.	<b>ICI 118,551 hydrochloride</b> (ICI 118551 hydrochloride)  ICI 118,551 (hydrochloride) is a highly selective <b>β2 adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist, with $K_s$ of 0.7, 49.5 and 611 nM for β2, β1 and β3 receptors, respectively.
Cat. No.: HY-17446    Purity: 99.51% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	Cat. No.: HY-13951    Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<b>Idazoxan hydrochloride</b> (RX 781094 hydrochloride)  Idazoxan hydrochloride (RX 781094 hydrochloride) is an <b>α<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist and is also a <b>imidazoline receptors (IRs)</b> antagonist competitively antagonized the centrally induced hypotensive effect of imidazoline-like drugs (IMs).	<b>Iloprost</b> (Ciloprost; ZK 36374)  Iloprost (ZK 36374) is a synthetic analogue of prostacyclin PGI <sub>2</sub> .
Cat. No.: HY-14561A    Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	Cat. No.: HY-A0096    Purity: 99.08% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<b>Iloprost-d4</b>  Iloprost-d4 (Ciloprost-d4) is the deuterium labeled Iloprost. Iloprost (ZK 36374) is a synthetic analogue of prostacyclin PGI <sub>2</sub> .	<b>Innopitant</b>  Innopitant is a NK1 receptor antagonist (WO2020132716, compound 1) .
Cat. No.: HY-A0096S    Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 2.5 mg, 250 μg	Cat. No.: HY-109147    Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<b>Imoxiterol</b> (RP 58802B)  Imoxiterol (RP 58802B) is a <b>β-adrenergic</b> agonist.	<b>Impurity of Doxercalciferol</b>  Impurity of Doxercalciferol is an impurity of ergocalciferol (vitamin D <sub>2</sub> ), used as a drug for secondary hyperparathyroidism and metabolic bone disease, and it suppresses parathyroid synthesis and secretion.
Cat. No.: HY-101585    Purity: 93.86% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg	Cat. No.: HY-76937    Purity: 96.08% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

<p><b>INCB 3284</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15450A</p>	<p><b>INCB 3284 dimesylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15450</p>
<p>INCB 3284 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human CCR2 antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to hCCR2, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 can be used in the research of acute liver failure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>INCB 3284 dimesylate is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human CCR2 antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to hCCR2, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 dimesylate can be used in the research of acute liver failure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>INCB3344</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50674</p>	<p><b>Indacaterol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14299</p>
<p>INCB3344 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable CCR2 antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 5.1 nM (hCCR2) and 9.5 nM (mCCR2) in binding antagonism and 3.8 nM (hCCR2) and 7.8 nM (mCCR2) in antagonism of chemotaxis activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Indacaterol(Onbrez; Arcapta) is an ultra-long-acting β-adrenoceptor agonist. IC50 value: Target: β-adrenoceptor Indacaterol inhibits cAMP production in Chinese hamster ovary cells stably transfected with human β2 adrenoceptors with pEC50 of 8.06.</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, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Indacaterol maleate (QAB149)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14299A</p>	<p><b>Indanidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101717</p>
<p>Indacaterol (QAB149) maleate is an ultra-long-acting β-adrenoceptor agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Indanidine is an alpha-adrenergic agonist.</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>Iridubin Derivative E804</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18785</p>	<p><b>Insulin (human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0035</p>
<p>Iridubin Derivative E804 is a potent inhibitor of Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 Receptor (IGF1R), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.65 μM for IGF1R.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Insulin (human) is a polypeptide hormone that regulates the level of glucose.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Insulin (human)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Insulin levels modulator</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112819</p>	<p><b>Insulin(cattle)</b> (Insulin from bovine pancreas)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1156</p>
<p>Insulin levels modulator could be used to treat diabetes.</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>Insulin cattle (Insulin from bovine pancreas) is a two-chain polypeptide hormone produced in vivo in the pancreatic β cells. Insulin cattle has often been used as growth supplement in culturing cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Insulin(cattle)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>INT-777</b> (S-EMCA) Cat. No.: HY-15677</p>	<p><b>Iopanoic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-B1664</p>
<p>INT-777 is a potent <b>TGR5</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.82 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 100.0% <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>Iopanoic acid is an inhibitor of <b>5'-Deiodinase</b> and also an iodinated contrast medium.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IPSU</b> Cat. No.: HY-13796</p>	<p><b>Irbesartan</b> (SR-47436; BMS-186295) Cat. No.: HY-B0202</p>
<p>IPSU is a selective, orally available and brain penetrant <b>OX2R</b> antagonist with a <math>pK_i</math> of 7.85.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <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>Irbesartan is a highly potent and specific angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Irbesartan-d4</b> (SR-47436-d4; BMS-186295-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0202S</p>	<p><b>IRL-1620</b> Cat. No.: HY-16465</p>
<p>Irbesartan D4 is the deuterium labeled Irbesartan, which is a highly potent and specific angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>IRL-1620 is a potent and selective <b>endothelin receptor type B (ETB)</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 16 pM.</p> <p>{Suc}-DEEAVYFAHLDIW</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IRL-1620 TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-16465A</p>	<p><b>Isoferulic acid</b> (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0761</p>
<p>IRL-1620 (TFA) is a potent and selective <b>endothelin receptor type B (ETB)</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 16 pM.</p> <p>{Suc}-DEEAVYFAHLDIW (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Isoferulic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid) is a cinnamic acid derivative that has antidiabetic activity. Isoferulic acid binds to and activates <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenergic receptors (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.4 <math>\mu</math>M) to enhance secretion of <math>\beta</math>-endorphin (<math>EC_{50}</math>=52.2 nM) and increase glucose use.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Isolithocholic acid</b> (3<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxy-5<math>\beta</math>-cholanic acid; 3-Epilithocholic acid; <math>\beta</math>-Lithocholic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0172B</p>	<p><b>Isoprenaline hydrochloride</b> (Isoproterenol hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0468</p>
<p>Isolithocholic acid (<math>\beta</math>-Lithocholic acid) is an isomer of Lithocholic acid. Isolithocholic acid, a bile acid, is formed by microbial metabolism of Lithocholic acid or Lithocholic acid 3<math>\alpha</math>-sulfate.</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>Isoprenaline hydrochloride is a non-selective <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with potent peripheral vasodilator, bronchodilator, and cardiac stimulating activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>

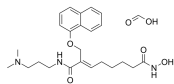
<p><b>Isoxsuprine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1270</p>	<p><b>IT1t</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101458</p>
<p>Isoxsuprine hydrochloride is a <b>beta-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with <math>K_s</math> of 13.65 <math>\mu</math>M and 3.48 <math>\mu</math>M for myometrial and placental beta-adrenergic receptor, respectively. Isoxsuprine hydrochloride is also a <b>NMDA receptor</b> antagonist.</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, 200 mg</p>	<p>IT1t is a potent <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.1 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>IT1t dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101458A</p>	<p><b>Ivabradine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0162A</p>
<p>IT1t dihydrochloride is a potent <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</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>Ivabradine hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable, hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channel blocker.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Ivabradine metabolite N-Demethyl Ivabradine hydrochloride</b> (N-Demethyl ivabradine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12778</p>	<p><b>Ivabradine-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0162AS1</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ivabradine D3 Hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ivabradine hydrochloride. Ivabradine hydrochloride is a new <math>I_f</math> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.9 <math>\mu</math>M, and used as a pure heart rate lowering 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>Ivabradine-d6 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0162AS</p>	<p><b>Ivacaftor</b> (VX-770)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13017</p>
<p>Ivabradine D6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ivabradine hydrochloride. Ivabradine hydrochloride is a new <math>I_f</math> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.9 <math>\mu</math>M, and used as a pure heart rate lowering 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>Ivacaftor (VX-770) is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>CFTR</b> potentiator, targeting G551D-CFTR and F508del-CFTR with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 100 nM and 25 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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><b>Ivacaftor benzenesulfonate</b> (VX-770 benzenesulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13017A</p>	<p><b>Ivacaftor hydrate</b> (VX-770 hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13017B</p>
<p>Ivacaftor benzenesulfonate is an orally bioavailable <b>CFTR</b> potentiator, used for cystic fibrosis treatment.</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>Ivacaftor hydrate (VX-770 hydrate) is an orally bioavailable <b>CFTR</b> potentiator, used for cystic fibrosis treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### Ivaltinostat formic

(CG-200745 formic)

Cat. No.: HY-16138A

Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) formic is an orally active, potent pan-HDAC inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat formic inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.

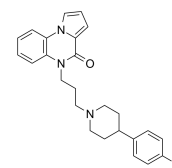


**Purity:** 99.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### JMS-17-2

Cat. No.: HY-123918

JMS-17-2 is a potent and selective CX3CR1 antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.32 nM. JMS-17-2 impairs metastatic seeding and colonization of breast cancer cells.

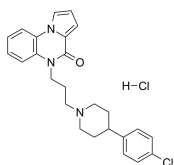


**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### JMS-17-2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-123918A

JMS-17-2 hydrochloride is a potent and selective CX3CR1 antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.32 nM. JMS-17-2 hydrochloride impairs metastatic seeding and colonization of breast cancer cells.

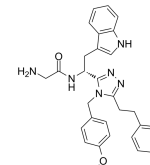


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### JMV 2959

Cat. No.: HY-U00433

JMV 2959 is a growth hormone secretagogue receptor type 1a (GHS- $R_{1a}$ ) antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 32 nM.

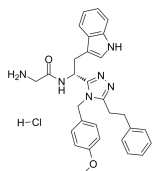


**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### JMV 2959 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-U00433A

JMV 2959 hydrochloride is a growth hormone secretagogue receptor type 1a (GHS- $R_{1a}$ ) antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of  $32 \pm 3$  nM in LLC- $PK_1$  cells.

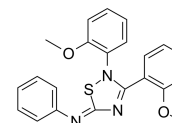


**Purity:** 98.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### JNJ-10229570

Cat. No.: HY-107139

JNJ-10229570 is an antagonist of melanocortin receptor 1 (MC1R) and melanocortin receptor 5 (MC5R), which inhibits sebaceous gland differentiation and the production of sebum-specific lipids.

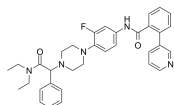


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### JNJ-31020028

Cat. No.: HY-14450

JNJ-31020028 is a selective brain penetrant antagonist of neuropeptide Y2 receptor with high affinity ( $pIC_{50}=8.07$ , human;  $pIC_{50}=8.22$  rat); >100-fold selective versus human Y1/Y4/Y5 receptors.

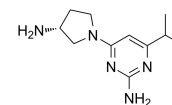


**Purity:** 98.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### JNJ-39758979

Cat. No.: HY-101189

JNJ-39758979 is a selective, orally active, and high-affinity histamine  $H_4$  receptor antagonist with  $K_s$  of 12.5, 5.3, and 25 nM for human, mouse, and monkey histamine  $H_4$  receptor, respectively.

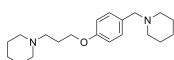


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### JNJ-5207852

Cat. No.: HY-12190

JNJ-5207852 is a selective and potent histamine  $H_3$  receptor ( $H_3R$ ) antagonist, with  $pK_s$  of 8.9, 9.24 for rat and human  $H_3R$ , respectively.

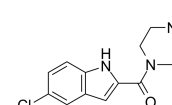


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### JNJ-777120

Cat. No.: HY-13508

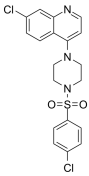
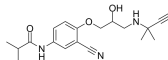
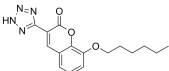
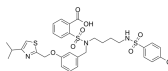
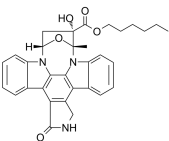
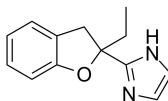
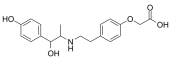
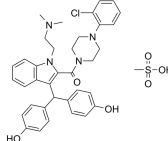
JNJ-777120 is a selective H4R antagonist with  $K_i$  of  $4 \pm 1$  nM, exhibits >1000-fold selectivity over the other histamin receptors.

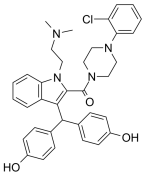
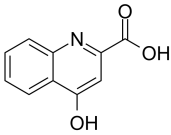
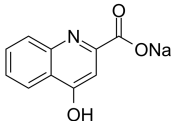
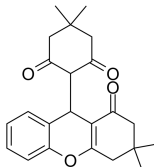
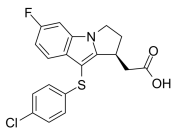
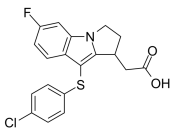
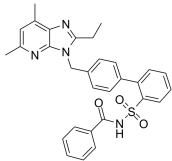
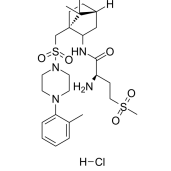
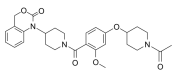
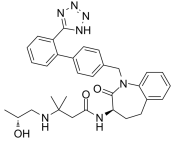


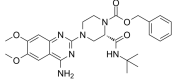
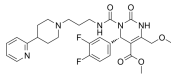
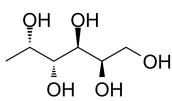
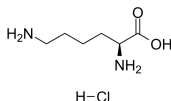
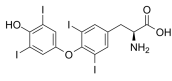
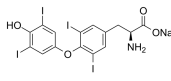
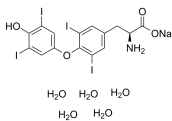
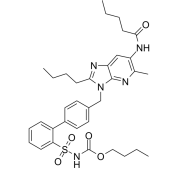
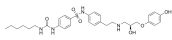
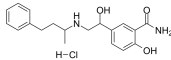
**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



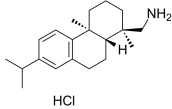
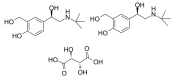
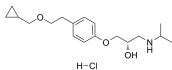
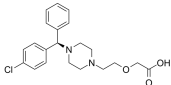
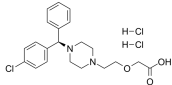
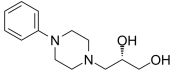
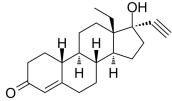
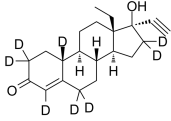
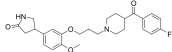
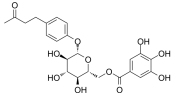
<p><b>JP1302 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103213</p>	<p><b>Kaempferitrin</b> (Lespedin; Lespenephyryl)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0628</p>
<p>JP1302 dihydrochloride is a selective, high affinity antagonist of the <b>alpha2C-adrenoceptor</b> (<math>\alpha_{2c}</math>-adrenoceptor), with a <math>K_b</math> value (antagonist activity) of 16 nM and a <math>K_i</math> (binding affinity) value of 28 nM.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates <b>insulin</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>KAG-308</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128686</p>	<p><b>Karacoline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6812</p>
<p>KAG-308 is a potent selective and orally active agonist of <b>EP4 receptor</b> (a prostaglandin E2 receptor subtype), suppresses colitis and promotes histological mucosal healing, potently inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Karacoline, a diterpene alkaloid found in the plant <i>Aconitum kusnezoffii</i>, reduces degradation of the extracellular matrix (ECM) in intervertebral disc degeneration (IDD) via the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Kassinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0250</p>	<p><b>KAT681</b> (T0681)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00220</p>
<p>Kassinin is a peptide derived from the Kassina frog. It belongs to tachykinin family of neuropeptides. It is secreted as a defense response, and is involved in neuropeptide signalling.</p> <p>DVPSKSDQFVGLM-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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>KAT681 is a liver-selective thymomimetic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ketotifen fumarate</b> (HC 20511 fumarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0157A</p>	<p><b>Ketotifen-d3 fumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0157AS</p>
<p>Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive <b>H1-antihistamine</b> and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ketotifen-d3 (HC 20511-d3) fumarate is the deuterium labeled Ketotifen fumarate. Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive <b>H1-antihistamine</b> and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>KF 13218</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00231</p>	<p><b>Kinetensin</b> (Kinetensin (human))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1255</p>
<p>KF 13218 is a potent, selective and long lasting <b>thromboxane B2 (TXB2)</b> synthase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of <math>5.3 \pm 1.3</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>Kinetensin is a <b>neurotensin</b>-like peptide isolated from pepsin-treated human plasma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Kisspeptin-54(human)</b> (Metastin(human))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1022</p>	<p><b>Kisspeptin-54(human) TFA</b> (Metastin(human) TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1022A</p>
<p>Kisspeptin-54(human) (Metastin(human)) is an endogenous ligand for <b>kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54)</b>. Kisspeptin-54(human) binds to <b>rat and human GPR54 receptors</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.81 nM and 1.45 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>GTSLSPRPSSSGSRQOPGLSAPHSRQIPA- PQGAVALVREKDLPNYWNVNSFLRFRN<sub>2</sub></small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Kisspeptin-54(human) TFA (Metastin(human) TFA) is an endogenous ligand for <b>kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54)</b>. Kisspeptin-54(human) TFA binds to <b>rat and human GPR54 receptors</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.81 nM and 1.45 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>GTSLSPRPSSSGSRQOPGLSAPHSRQIPA- PQGAVALVREKDLPNYWNVNSFLRFRN<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</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>KM11060</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19970</p>	<p><b>Ko-3290</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101721</p>
<p>KM11060 is a corrector of the F508 deletion (F508del)-cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) trafficking defect. KM11060 can be used for the research of F508del-CFTR processing defect and development of cystic fibrosis therapeutics.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ko-3290 is an antagonist of <b>β-adrenoceptor</b>, with cardioselectivity and antilipolytic effects in animals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KP136</b> (AL136)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00168</p>	<p><b>KP496</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00253</p>
<p>KP136 (AL136) is an orally effective antiallergic agent. The <math>IC_{50}</math> is 76.1 μg/mL for <b>histamine release</b> and 63 μg/mL for <b>degranulation</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KP496 is a selective, dual antagonist for <b>Leukotriene D4 receptor</b> and <b>Thromboxane A2 receptor</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KT5720</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6789</p>	<p><b>KU14R</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15481</p>
<p>KT5720 is a cell-permeable, potent, specific, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>protein kinase A (PKA)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 60 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 μg, 100 μg</p>	<p>KU14R is a new I(3)-R antagonist, which selectively blocks the insulin secretory response to imidazolines.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KUL-7211 racemate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19673A</p>	<p><b>KW-8232</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100304A</p>
<p>KUL-7211 racemate is the racemate of KUL-7211. KUL-7211 is a selective <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KW-8232, an orally active anti-osteoporotic agent, and can reduce the biosynthesis of <b>PGE2</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <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>KW-8232 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100304</p>	<p><b>Kynurenic acid</b> (Quinurenic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100806</p>
<p>KW-8232 free base, an orally active anti-osteoporotic agent, and can reduce the biosynthesis of PGE<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥90.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p>Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <math>\alpha</math>-NMDA, glutamate, <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid is also an agonist of GPR35/CXCR8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kynurenic acid sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107512</p>	<p><b>L 152804</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107734</p>
<p>Kynurenic acid sodium, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting NMDA, glutamate, <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid sodium is also an agonist of GPR35/CXCR8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>L 152804 is an orally active and selective neuropeptide Y5 receptor (NPY5-R) antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 26 nM for hY5. L 152804 causes weight loss in diet-induced obese mice by modulating food intake and energy expenditure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</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>L 888607</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111271</p>	<p><b>L 888607 Racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111271A</p>
<p>L 888607 is a potent, and selective CRTH2 (also known as DP<sub>2</sub>) agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</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>L 888607 Racemate is a selective prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> receptor subtype 1 (DP1) antagonist, with <math>K_i</math>s of 132 nM and 17 nM for DP1 and thromboxane A2 receptor (TP), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</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>L-159282</b> (MK 996)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19191</p>	<p><b>L-368,899 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108677</p>
<p>L-159282 is a highly potent, orally active, nonpeptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist, with anti-hypertensive 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>L-368,899 hydrochloride is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, non-peptide oxytocin receptor antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.9 nM and 26 nM for rat uterus and human uterus oxytocin receptor, respectively. L-368,899 hydrochloride used as a tocolytic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-371,257</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15010</p>	<p><b>L-692585</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50760</p>
<p>L-371,257 is an orally bioavailable, non-blood-brain barrier penetrant, selective and competitive antagonist of oxytocin receptor (pA<sub>2</sub>=8.4) with high affinity at both the oxytocin receptor (<math>K_i</math>=19 nM) and vasopressin V1a receptor (<math>K_i</math>=3.7 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%</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>L-692585 is a potent and nonpeptidyl growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHS-R1a) agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.8 nM. L-692585 acts directly on somatotropes causing GH release.</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>L-765314</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101385</p> <p>L-765314 is a potent and selective <b><math>\alpha 1b</math> adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 5.4 nM and 2.0 nM for rat and human <math>\alpha 1b</math> 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-771688</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00237</p> <p>L-771688 is a highly selective <b><math>\alpha 1A</math>-Adrenoceptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of <math>0.43 \pm 0.02</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>L-Fucitol</b> (1-Deoxy-D-galactitol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4112</p> <p>L-Fucitol (1-Deoxy-D-galactitol) is a sugar alcohol isolated from Nutmeg.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>L-Lysine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0470</p> <p>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.</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>L-Thyroxine</b> (Levothyroxine; T4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18341</p> <p>L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine; T4) is a synthetic hormone for the research of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>L-Thyroxine sodium</b> (Levothyroxine sodium; T4 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18341B</p> <p>L-Thyroxine sodium (Levothyroxine sodium) is a synthetic hormone for the research of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>L-Thyroxine sodium salt pentahydrate</b> (Sodium levothyroxine pentahydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18341A</p> <p>L-Thyroxine sodium salt pentahydrate (Levothyroxine; T4) is a synthetic hormone for the research of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>L162441</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00245</p> <p>L162441 is an <b>Angiotensin type 1 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>L755507</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19334</p> <p>L755507 is a potent, selective agonist of <b><math>\beta_3</math>-AR</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 35 nM.</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</p>	<p><b>Labelalol hydrochloride</b> (AH-5158 hydrochloride; Sch-15719W)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1108</p> <p>Labelalol 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>

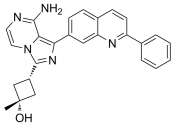
<p><b>Lactitol</b> (D-Lactitol)</p> <p>Lactitol (D-Lactitol), a nonabsorbable disaccharide, has the potential for constipation research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Lacto-N-biose I</b> (Gal<math>\beta</math>1-3GlcNAc)</p> <p>Lacto-N-biose I (Gal<math>\beta</math>1-3GlcNAc), as an endogenous metabolite, is an acceptor for the <math>\alpha</math>1,2-fucosyltransferase enzyme from <i>Helicobacter pylori</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>Lafutidine</b> (FRG-8813)</p> <p>Lafutidine (FRG-8813) is a <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist (H<sub>2</sub>RA), with proven gastric mucosal protective effects. Lafutidine can be used for the research of gastroesophageal reflux disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Landiolol hydrochloride</b> (ONO1101 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Landiolol hydrochloride (ONO1101 hydrochloride) is a highly beta1 selective ultra-short acting <b>beta-blocker</b> (<math>\beta</math>1/<math>\beta</math>2 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><b>Lanreotide acetate</b> (BIM 23014 acetate)</p> <p>Lanreotide acetate (BIM 23014 acetate) is a somatostatin analogue with antineoplastic activity. Lanreotide acetate can be used for carcinoid syndrome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Laropiprant</b> (MK-0524)</p> <p>Laropiprant is a potent, selective <b>DP receptor</b> antagonist with K<sub>d</sub> values of 0.57 nM and 2.95 nM for DP receptor and TP Receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lasofloxifene Tartrate</b> (CP-336156)</p> <p>Lasofloxifene Tartrate is a non-steroidal selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Lasofloxifene-d4</b></p> <p>Lasofloxifene-d4 is the deuterium labeled Lasofloxifene. Lasofloxifene is a non-steroidal selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Latrepirdine dihydrochloride</b> (Dimebolin dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Latrepirdine dihydrochloride is a neuroactive compound with antagonist activity at histaminergic, <math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic, and serotonergic receptors. Latrepirdine stimulates amyloid precursor protein (APP) catabolism and amyloid-<math>\beta</math> (A<math>\beta</math>) secretion.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Lecirelin</b></p> <p>Lecirelin, a synthetic gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogue, acts as a <b>GnRH</b> agonist. Lecirelin is widely used for the research of bovine ovarian follicular cysts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p>{Glp}-HWSYVLRP</p>

<p><b>Leelamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110028</p>	<p><b>Levalbuterol tartrate</b> (Levosalbutamol tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17457</p>
<p>Leelamine hydrochloride is a tricyclic diterpene molecule that is extracted from the bark of pine trees.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Levosalbutamol tartrate (levalbuterol) is the R-enantiomer of the short-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist salbutamol. IC50 Value: Target: <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor Levosalbutamol and salbutamol produced significantly better bronchodilator responses than placebo.</p> <p></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>Levobetaxolol hydrochloride</b> (S)-Betaxolol hydrochloride; AL-1577A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0381B</p>	<p><b>Levocetirizine</b> (R)-Cetirizine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0814</p>
<p>Levobetaxolol hydrochloride is a beta-adrenergic receptor inhibitor (beta blocker) that can lower the pressure in the eye. Levobetaxolol hydrochloride can be used for the research of glaucoma.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%</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>Levocetirizine ((R)-Cetirizine) is a third-generation <b>peripheral H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Levocetirizine is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.</p> <p></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>Levocetirizine dihydrochloride</b> (R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010841</p>	<p><b>Levodropropizine</b> (S)-(-)-Dropropizine; DF-526)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1895</p>
<p>Levocetirizine dihydrochloride ((R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride) is a third-generation <b>peripheral H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Levocetirizine dihydrochloride is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</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>Levodropropizine (DF-526) is a histamine receptor inhibitor, Levodropropizine is an effective and very well tolerated peripheral antitussive drug.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Levonorgestrel</b> (D-Norgestrel)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0257</p>	<p><b>Levonorgestrel-D8</b> (D-Norgestrel-D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0257S</p>
<p>Levonorgestrel is a synthetic progestogen used as an active ingredient in some hormonal contraceptives.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%</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>Levonorgestrel-D8 (D-Norgestrel-D8) is the deuterium labeled Levonorgestrel. Levonorgestrel is a synthetic progestogen used as an active ingredient in some hormonal contraceptives.</p> <p></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>Lidanserlin</b> (ZK-33839)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101815</p>	<p><b>Lindleyin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2448</p>
<p>Lidanserlin (ZK-33839) acts as a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p> <p></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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lindleyin, isolated from Rhei rhizoma, mediates hormonal effects through estrogen receptors. Lindleyin binds to ER<math>\alpha</math> with estrogenic activity.</p> <p></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>

**Linsitinib**  
(OSI-906)

Cat. No.: HY-10191

Linsitinib (OSI-906) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable dual inhibitor of the **IGF-1 receptor** and **insulin receptor (IR)** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 35 and 75 nM, respectively.

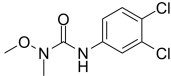


**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Linuron**

Cat. No.: HY-B1866

Linuron is a phenylurea herbicide that is widely used to control the growth of grass and weeds in various agriculture crops and in orchards. Linuron is a **photosystem II** inhibitor. Linuron is also a competitive **androgen receptor (AR)** antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 100  $\mu$ M.

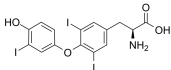


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Liothyronine**  
(Triiodothyronine; 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine; T3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0070A

Liothyronine is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to  **$\beta$ 1 thyroid hormone receptor (TR $\beta$ 1)**, and activates its activity.

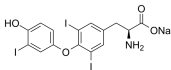


**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Liothyronine sodium** (Triiodothyronine sodium; 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine sodium; T3 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-A0070

Liothyronine sodium is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to  **$\beta$ 1 thyroid hormone receptor (TR $\beta$ 1)**, and activates its activity.

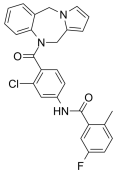


**Purity:** 99.17%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**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  $IC_{50}$  values of 1.2 and 2.3 nM for human and rat V2, respectively.

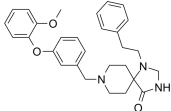


**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**LMD-009**

Cat. No.: HY-121885

LMD-009 is a selective **CCR8** nonpeptide agonist. LMD-009 mediates chemotaxis, inositol phosphate accumulation, and calcium release in high potencies with  $EC_{50}$ s from 11 to 87 nM.

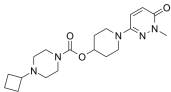


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**LML134**

Cat. No.: HY-128656

LML134 (compound 18b) is an orally active and high selective **Histamine 3 receptor (H3R)** inverse agonist with  $K_D$ s of 0.3 nM and 12 nM for hH3R cAMP and hH3R bdg. LML134 penetrates the brain rapidly, leading to high H3R occupancy, and disengages its target with a fast kinetic profile.

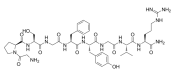


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Locustatachykinin I**

Cat. No.: HY-P1183

Locustatachykinin I is an insect tachykinin-related peptide isolated from *Locusta migratoria*. Locustatachykinin I exhibits sequence homologies with the vertebrate tachykinins. In *Lacnobia*, Locustatachykinin I is also a substrate for a deamidase.



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

**Locustatachykinin I TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-P1183A

Locustatachykinin I TFA is an insect tachykinin-related peptide isolated from *Locusta migratoria*. Locustatachykinin I TFA exhibits sequence homologies with the vertebrate tachykinins. In *Lacnobia*, Locustatachykinin I TFA is also a substrate for a deamidase.

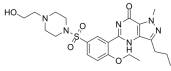


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

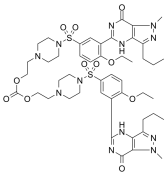
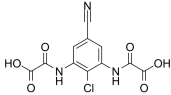
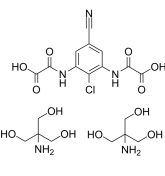
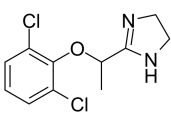
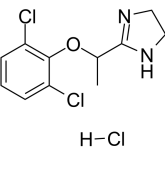
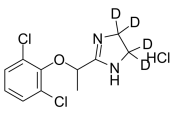
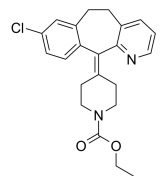
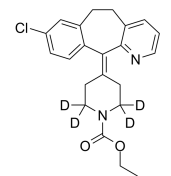
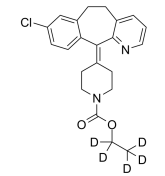
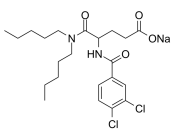
**Lodenafil**  
(Hydroxyhomosildenafilafil)

Cat. No.: HY-123210

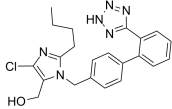
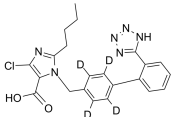
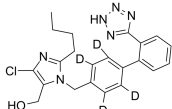
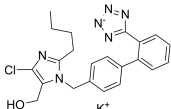
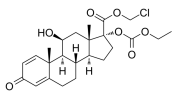
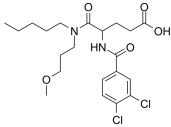
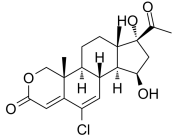
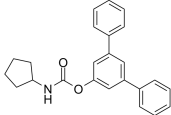
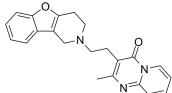
Lodenafil is a potent **phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5)** inhibitor for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED).



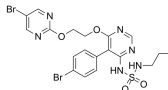
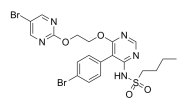
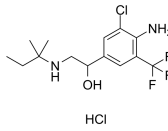
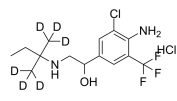
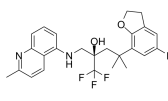
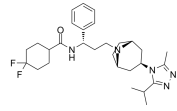
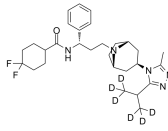
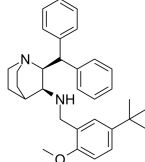
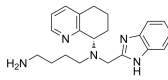
**Purity:** 99.73%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>Lodenafil carbonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108045</p> <p>Lodenafil carbonate, a dimer that acts as a prodrug delivering Lodenafil in vivo, is an orally active <b>phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5)</b> inhibitor for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lodoxamide</b> (U-42585E free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14270</p> <p>Lodoxamide (U-42585E free acid) is an antiallergic compound acting as a mast-cell stabilizer for the treatment of asthma and allergic conjunctivitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <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>Lodoxamide tromethamine</b> (U-42585E)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16289</p> <p>Lodoxamide tromethamine (U-42585E) is a medication for the treatment of prophylaxis of mast cell-mediated allergic disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lofexidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1052A</p> <p>Lofexidine is a selective <b>α2-receptor</b> agonist, commonly used to alleviate the physical symptoms of heroin and other types of opioid withdrawal.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lofexidine hydrochloride</b> (Baq-168; MDL-14042)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1052</p> <p>Lofexidine (hydrochloride) is a selective <b>α2-receptor</b> agonist, commonly used to alleviate the physical symptoms of heroin and other types of opioid withdrawal.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lofexidine-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1052S</p> <p>Lofexidine-d4 hydrochloride (Baq-168-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lofexidine hydrochloride. Lofexidine hydrochloride is a selective <b>α2-receptor</b> agonist, commonly used to alleviate the physical symptoms of heroin and other types of opioid withdrawal.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Loratadine</b> (Loratidine; SCH 29851)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17043</p> <p>Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-<b>dengue-virus (DENV)</b> activity. Loratadine can inhibit immunologic release of inflammatory mediators.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Loratadine-d4</b> (Loratidine-d4; SCH 29851-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17043S</p> <p>Loratadine-d4 (Loratidine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-<b>dengue-virus (DENV)</b> activity.</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>Loratadine-d5</b> (Loratidine-d5; SCH 29851-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17043S1</p> <p>Loratadine-d5 (Loratidine-d5) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC50 of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-<b>dengue-virus (DENV)</b> 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>Lorglumide sodium salt</b> (CR-1409 sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1439B</p> <p>Lorglumide sodium salt (CR-1409 sodium salt) is a potent <b>cholecystokinin (CCK) receptor</b> antagonist.</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</p> 



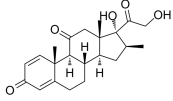
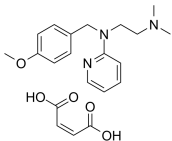
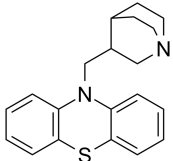
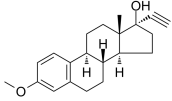
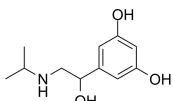
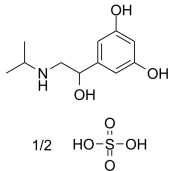
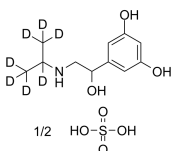
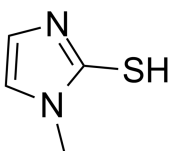
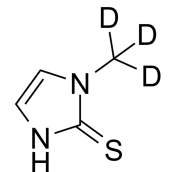
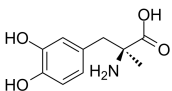
<p><b>Losartan</b> (DuP-753)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17512</p> <p>Losartan is an <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist, competing with the binding of angiotensin II to AT1 receptors with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Losartan (D4 Carboxylic Acid)</b> (E-3174 D4; EXP-3174 D4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127655</p> <p>Losartan D4 Carboxylic Acid (E-3174 D4) is the deuterium labeled Losartan(EXP-3174), which is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.</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 D4</b> (DuP-753 D4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17512S</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>Cat. No.: HY-17512A</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>Loteprednol Etabonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17358</p> <p>Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in optometry and ophthalmology.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Loxiglumide</b> (CR-1505)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2154</p> <p>Loxiglumide is a cholecystokinin (CCK-1) receptor antagonist.</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>Ludaterone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137444</p> <p>Ludaterone is an antiandrogen agent, with potent antiandrogenic 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>LUF5771</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139303</p> <p>LUF5771 is a potent allosteric recombinant luteinizing hormone (reLH) and Org 43553 inhibitor. LUF5771 is able to partially activate the LH receptor with low efficacy.</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>Lusaperidone</b> (R107474)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00117</p> <p>Lusaperidone (R107474) is an <math>\alpha 2</math> <b>adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 0.13 and 0.15 nM for <math>\alpha 2A</math> and <math>\alpha 2C</math>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Luteinizing hormone (human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2293</p> <p>Luteinizing hormone (human), a heterodimeric glycoprotein hormone produced by the pituitary gland (LH), plays key roles in human reproduction.</p> <p>Luteinizing hormone (human)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 µg</p>

<p><b>LY191704</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118091</p>	<p><b>LY2510924</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12488</p>
<p>LY191704, as a benzoquinolinone, is a potent, nonsteroidal, noncompetitive and selective <b>human type I 5<math>\alpha</math>-reductase</b> inhibitor. LY191704 is a racemic mixture of the compounds LY300502 and LY300503.</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>LY2510924 is a potent and selective <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist that blocks SDF-1 binding to CXCR4 with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.079 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LY285434</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00202</p>	<p><b>LY377604</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13713</p>
<p>LY285434 is a suitable <b>angiotensin II receptor</b> 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>LY377604 is a <b>human <math>\beta_3</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.4 nM and also a <b><math>\beta_1</math>- and <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> 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>LY88074</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135585</p>	<p><b>LY88074 analog 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135593</p>
<p>LY88074 (Compound 88074) is a Raloxifene analog lacking the basic side chain. Raloxifene is a selective estrogen receptor modulator, and reduces fracture risk at least in part by improving the mechanical properties of bone in a cell- and estrogen receptor-independent manner.</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>LY88074 analog 1 is a <b>benzothiophene compound</b> with nitrogen-containing non-basic side chains, Compound 26, extracted from patent EP0747380A1.</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>LY88074 Methyl ether</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135592</p>	<p><b>LY88074 Trimethyl ether</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135583</p>
<p>LY88074 Methyl ether (Example 2) is useful for the inhibition of the various estrogen deficient conditions, which are associated with estrogen deprivation syndrome including osteoporosis and hyperlipidemia.</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>LY88074 Trimethyl ether (Example 1) is useful for the inhibition of the various estrogen deficient conditions, which are associated with estrogen deprivation syndrome including osteoporosis and hyperlipidemia.</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>Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1210</p>	<p><b>Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1210A</p>
<p>Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human) is a melanocortin peptide derived from the C-terminal of the fragment of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC). Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human) potentiates the steroidogenic response of the rat adrenal to adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH).</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>KYVGMGHFRWDFGRNRSSSSGSGGAGQ</small></p>	<p>Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human) TFA is a melanocortin peptide derived from the C-terminal of the fragment of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC). Lys-<math>\gamma</math>3-MSH(human) TFA potentiates the steroidogenic response of the rat adrenal to adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH).</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>KYVGMGHFRWDFGRNRSSSSGSGGAGQ (TFA salt)</small></p>

<p><b>M40</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1025</p>	<p><b>Macitentan</b> (ACT-064992)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14184</p>
<p>M40 is a potent, non-selective <b>galanin receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p>GWTLNSAGYLLGPPPALALA-NH<sub>2</sub></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, 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 × 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>Mapenterol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136435</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Mapenterol hydrochloride is a type of <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist.</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>Mapenterol-d6 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136435S1</p>	<p><b>Mapracorat</b> (ZK-245186; BOL-303242X)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14864</p>
<p>Mapenterol-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Mapenterol hydrochloride. Mapenterol hydrochloride is a type of <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 250 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Mapracorat is a novel non-steroidal selective <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Maraviroc</b> (UK-427857)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13004</p>	<p><b>Maraviroc-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13004S</p>
<p>Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective <b>CCR5</b> antagonist with activity against human <b>HIV</b>.</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>Maraviroc-d6 (UK-427857-d6) is the deuterium labeled Maraviroc. Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective <b>CCR5</b> antagonist with activity against human <b>HIV</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Maropitant</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10053</p>	<p><b>Mavorixafor</b> (AMD-070)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50101</p>
<p>Maropitant is a selective and orally active <b>neurokinin (NK1) receptor</b> antagonist. Maropitant acts by blocking the binding of substance P within the emetic center and the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CRTZ). Maropitant is highly effective in preventing vomiting.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</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</p> 	<p>Mavorixafor (AMD-070) is a potent, selective and orally available <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 13 nM against CXCR4 <sup>125</sup>I-SDF binding, and also inhibits the replication of T-tropic HIV-1 (NL4.3 strain) in MT-4 cells and PBMCs with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 and 9 nM, respectively.</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> 

<p><b>Mavorixafor trihydrochloride</b> (AMD-070 trihydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>MC-4R Agonist 1</b></p>
<p>Mavorixafor trihydrochloride (AMD-070 trihydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally available CXCR4 antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 13 nM against CXCR4 <math>^{125}I</math>-SDF binding, and also inhibits the replication of T-tropic HIV-1 (NL4.3 strain) in MT-4 cells and PBMCs with...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69% <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>MC-4R Agonist 1 is an agonist of <b>human melanocortin-4 receptor (MC-4R)</b>, used in the research of obesity, diabetes, and sexual dysfunction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MCH-1 antagonist 1</b></p>	<p><b>MCHR1 antagonist 1</b></p>
<p>MCH-1 antagonist 1 is a potent melanin concentrating hormone (MCH-1) antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.6 nM. MCH-1 antagonist 1 also inhibits CYP3A4 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> 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>MCHR1 antagonist 1 is a selective antagonist of <b>melanin concentrating hormone-1 (MCH1) receptor</b>, with a <math>K_b</math> of 1 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 4 nM at human MCH1, and may be used to reduce the body mass.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MCHR1 antagonist 2</b></p>	<p><b>MCHR1 antagonist 3</b></p>
<p>MCHR1 antagonist 2 is an antagonist of <b>melanin concentrating hormone receptor 1</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 65 nM; MCHR1 antagonist 2 also inhibits <b>hERG</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.0 nM in IMR-32 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27% <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>MCHR1 antagonist 3 is a potent the <b>melanin-concentrating hormone receptor-1 (MCHR1)</b> antagonist. MCHR1 antagonist 3 is used to regulate energy metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mebhydrolin</b></p>	<p><b>Mebhydrolin napadisylate</b> (Mebhydroline 1,5-naphthalenedisulfonate salt)</p>
<p>Mebhydrolin is a specific <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mebhydrolin napadisylate is a specific <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Medetomidine</b></p>	<p><b>Medetomidine hydrochloride</b> (MPV785)</p>
<p>Medetomidine(Domtor) is a potent, highly selective <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist (<math>K_i</math> values are 1.08 and 1750 nM for <math>\alpha_2</math>- and <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenoceptors respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Medetomidine hydrochloride is an agonist of adrenergic alpha-2 receptor, which is used in veterinary medicine for its analgesic and sedative properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Medroxyprogesterone</b> (17<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxy-6<math>\alpha</math>-methylprogesterone; U8840)</p> <p>Medroxyprogesterone is a progestin, a synthetic variant of the human hormone progesterone and a potent progesterone receptor agonist. Target: Progesterone Receptor Medroxyprogesterone (MP), is a steroidal progestin drug which was never marketed for use in humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</b> (Medroxyprogesterone 17-acetate; Farlutin)</p> <p>Medroxyprogesterone acetate is a widely used synthetic steroid by its interaction with <b>progesterone, androgen and glucocorticoid receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Medroxyprogesterone acetate-d3</b> (Medroxyprogesterone 17-acetate-d3; Farlutin-d3)</p> <p>Medroxyprogesterone acetate D3 is deuterium labeled Medroxyprogesterone acetate. Medroxyprogesterone acetate is a widely used synthetic steroid by its interaction with <b>progesterone, androgen and glucocorticoid receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Megestrol acetate</b></p> <p>Megestrol acetate is a synthetic and orally active progesteronal agent. Megestrol acetate is effective as an appetite stimulant for wasting syndromes such as cachexia. Megestrol acetate decreases nuclear and cytosol <b>androgen receptors</b> human BPH tissue.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon</b> (MCH (salmon))</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon TFA</b> (MCH (salmon) (TFA))</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Men 10376</b> (Neurokinin-2 receptor antagonist)</p> <p>Men 10376 is a selective <b>tachykinin NK-2 receptor</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 4.4 <math>\mu</math>M for rat small intestine NK-2 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Men 10376 TFA</b> (Neurokinin-2 receptor antagonist TFA)</p> <p>Men 10376 TFA is a selective <b>tachykinin NK-2 receptor</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 4.4 <math>\mu</math>M for rat small intestine NK-2 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>MEN11467</b></p> <p>MEN11467 is a selective and orally- effective peptidomimetic <b>tachykinin NK<sub>1</sub> 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>Mepixanox</b> (Pimexone)</p> <p>Mepixanox (Pimexone) is an analeptic drug used in respiratory and cardiorespiratory insufficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Meprednisone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0243</p>	<p><b>Mepyramine maleate</b> (Pyrilamine maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1281</p>
<p>Meprednisone is a glucocorticoid and a methylated derivative of prednisone. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Meprednisone is a glucocorticoid and a methylated derivative of prednisone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mepyramine maleate, a first generation antihistamine, is an antagonist of <b>histamine H1 receptor</b>, with <math>K_d</math>s of 0.8 nM, 5200 nM and &gt;3000 nM for H1, H2, and H3 receptor, respectively, and a <math>pK_a</math> of 9.4 for H1 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Mequitazine</b> (LM-209)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2168</p>	<p><b>Mestranol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0390</p>
<p>Mequitazine is a potent, non-sedative and long-acting histamine <math>H_1</math> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mestranol is an inactive prodrug and becomes biologically active on conversion to ethinyl estradiol (EE). Mestranol acts as an <b>estrogen receptor</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Metaproterenol</b> (Orciprenaline)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1276A</p>	<p><b>Metaproterenol hemisulfate</b> (Orciprenaline hemisulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1276</p>
<p>Metaproterenol (Orciprenaline) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta_2AR</math>)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM. Metaproterenol also has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta_2AR</math>)</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Metaproterenol-d7 hemisulfate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1276S</p>	<p><b>Methimazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0208</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><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta_2AR</math>)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Methimazole is an antithyroid compound widely used for the research of hyperthyroidism. Methimazole has potent hepatotoxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Methimazole D3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0208S</p>	<p><b>Methyldopa</b> (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa; MK-351)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0225</p>
<p>Methimazole D3 is a deuterium labeled Methimazole. Methimazole is an antithyroid drug used for the treatment of the hyperthyroidism in humans and animals.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Methyldopa (L-(-)-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyldopa), a potent antihypertensive agent, is an alpha-adrenergic agonist (selective for <b><math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic receptors</b>). 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>

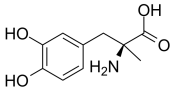
**Methyldopa hydrate**  
(L-(-)- $\alpha$ -Methyldopa hydrate; MK-351 hydrate)

Methyldopa hydrate (L-(-)- $\alpha$ -Methyldopa hydrate), a potent antihypertensive agent, is an  $\alpha$ -adrenergic agonist (selective for  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors). Methyldopa hydrate is a prodrug and is metabolized ( $\alpha$ -Methylepinephrine) in the central nervous system.

**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Cat. No.: HY-B0225B

1.5H<sub>2</sub>O

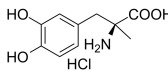


**Methyldopa hydrochloride**  
(L-(-)- $\alpha$ -Methyldopa hydrochloride; MK-351 hydrochloride)

Methyldopa hydrochloride (L-(-)- $\alpha$ -Methyldopa hydrochloride) hydrochloride, a potent antihypertensive agent, is an  $\alpha$ -adrenergic agonist (selective for  $\alpha$ 2-adrenergic receptors).

**Purity:**  $> 98\%$   
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-B0225A

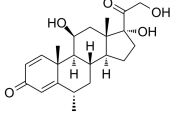


**Methylprednisolone**  
(U 7532)

Methylprednisolone is a synthetic corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties. Methylprednisolone improve severe or critical COVID-19 by activating ACE2 and reducing IL-6 levels.

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

Cat. No.: HY-B0260

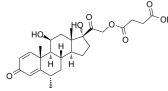


**Methylprednisolone succinate**  
(Methylprednisolone hydrogen succinate)

Methylprednisolone succinate is a synthetic glucocorticoid and widely used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Cat. No.: HY-B1900

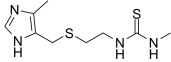


**Metiamide**  
(SK&F 92058)

Metiamide (SK&F 92058) is a histamine H2-receptor antagonist developed from another H2 antagonist, burimamide.

**Purity:** 97.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-15540

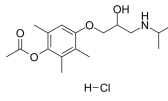


**Metipranolol hydrochloride**

Metipranolol hydrochloride is a non-selective  $\beta$  adrenergic receptor blocking agent.

**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-16316

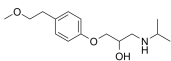


**Metoprolol**

Metoprolol (Toprol) is a selective  $\beta$ 1 receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. IC50 value: Target:  $\beta$ 1 receptor.

**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-17503

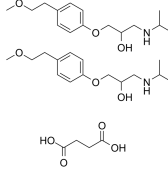


**Metoprolol Succinate**

Metoprolol Succinate (Toprol XL) is a selective  $\beta$ 1 receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. IC50 value: Target:  $\beta$ 1 receptor.

**Purity:** 99.54%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-17503A

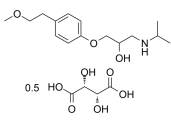


**Metoprolol Tartrate**

Metoprolol is a cardioselective  $\beta$ 1-adrenergic blocking agent. Target:  $\beta$ 1- adrenergic Receptor Patients took 50 mg metoprolol twice daily with weekly titration to response or 200 mg twice daily.

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

Cat. No.: HY-17503B

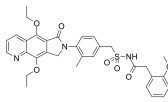


**MF498**

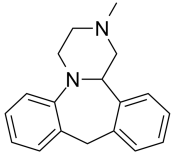
MF498 is a novel and selective E prostanoid receptor 4 (EP4 receptor) antagonist, displayed strong binding affinity for the EP4 receptor with Ki of 0.7 nM.

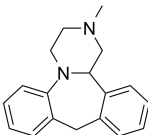
**Purity:** 98.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

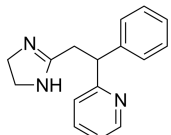
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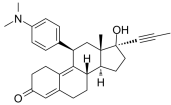


<b>MG 1</b>	Cat. No.: HY-U00110
MG 1 is an $\alpha 1$ adrenergic receptor antagonist.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Mianserin</b> (Mianserine)	Cat. No.: HY-B0188
Mianserin is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant. Target: H1 receptor Mianserin is a psychoactive drug of the tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) therapeutic family.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

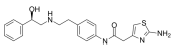
<b>Mianserin hydrochloride</b> (Org GB 94)	Cat. No.: HY-B0188A
Mianserin hydrochloride (Org GB 94) is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.85%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

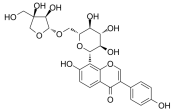
<b>Midaglizole hydrochloride</b> ( $\pm$ )-DG5128; DG5128)	Cat. No.: HY-U00165
Midaglizole hydrochloride (DG5128) is a preferential $\alpha 2$ -adrenoceptor antagonist. Midaglizole hydrochloride (DG5128) exhibits 7.4 times higher affinity ( $pK_i=6.28$ ) toward $\alpha 2$ -adrenoceptor than $\alpha 1$ -adrenoceptor.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

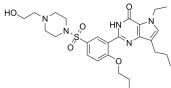
<b>Mifepristone</b> (RU486; RU 38486)	Cat. No.: HY-13683
Mifepristone (RU486) is a progesterone receptor (PR) and glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antagonist with $IC_{50}$ s of 0.2 nM and 2.6 nM in in vitro assay.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.67%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

<b>Mini Gastrin I, human</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P1593
Mini Gastrin I, human is a shorter version of human gastrin, consists of amino acids 5-17 of the parent peptide.	
LEEEEEAYGWMDF-NH <sub>2</sub>	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Mini Gastrin I, human TFA</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P1593A
Mini Gastrin I, human (TFA) is a shorter version of human gastrin, consists of amino acids 5-17 of the parent peptide.	
LEEEEEAYGWMDF-NH <sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.08%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Mirabegron</b> (YM178)	Cat. No.: HY-14773
Mirabegron is a selective $\beta_3$ -adrenoceptor agonist with $EC_{50}$ of 22.4 nM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.79%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

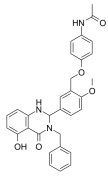
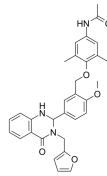
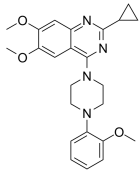
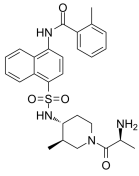
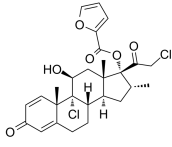
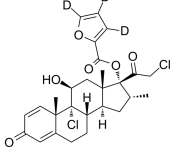
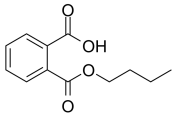
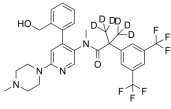
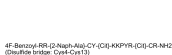
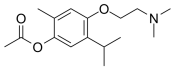
<b>Mirificin</b> (Puerarin apioside)	Cat. No.: HY-N2134
Mirificin (Puerarin apioside) is a isoflavone in Puerariae Lobatae Radix. Mirificin inhibits tyrosinase (TYR) with an $IC_{50}$ of 12.66 $\mu$ M.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Mirodenafil</b> (SK3530)	Cat. No.: HY-14930
Mirodenafil (SK3530) is a phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) inhibitor developed for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. Target: PDE5 Mirodenafil is a newly developed oral phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg


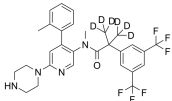
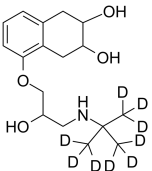
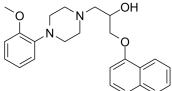
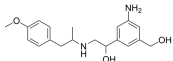
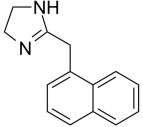
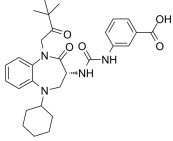
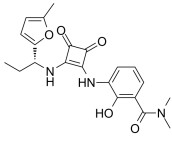
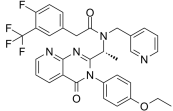
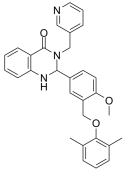


<p><b>Misoprostol</b> (SC-29333)</p>	<p><b>Mizolastine</b></p>
<p>Misoprostol (SC-29333) is an orally active synthetic <b>prostaglandin E1 (PGE1)</b> analog that is used for gastric ulcers research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mizolastine is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC50 of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Mizolastine dihydrochloride</b></p>	<p><b>MK-0249</b></p>
<p>Mizolastine dihydrochloride is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC50 of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MK-0249 is a potent <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist, with K<sub>i</sub> of 1.7 nM for human H3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-0493</b></p>	<p><b>MK-0557</b></p>
<p>MK-0493 is a potent, orally active and selective agonist of the <b>melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R)</b>, demonstrating significant reductions in energy intake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MK-0557 is a highly selective, orally available neuropeptide <b>Y5 receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.6 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-0773</b> (PF-05314882)</p>	<p><b>MK-0812</b></p>
<p>MK-0773 is a <b>selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs)</b> that binds to AR with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.6 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-0812 is a potent and selective <b>CCR2</b> antagonist with low nM affinity for CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-0812 Succinate</b></p>	<p><b>MK-1064</b></p>
<p>MK-0812 Succinate is a potent and selective <b>CCR2</b> antagonist with high affinity at CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-1064 is a selective <b>orexin 2 receptor</b> antagonist (2-SORA) for the research of insomnia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>MK-2894</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10413</p>	<p><b>MK-2894 sodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10414</p>
<p>MK-2894 is a potent, selective, orally active and high affinity (<math>K_i=0.56</math> nM) full antagonist against <b>E prostanoicd receptor 4 (EP4 receptor)</b> (<math>IC_{50}=2.5</math> nM). MK-2894 possesses potent anti-inflammatory activity in animal models of pain/inflammation and can be used for the research of arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</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>MK-2894 sodium salt is a potent, selective, orally active and high affinity (<math>K_i=0.56</math> nM) full antagonist against <b>E prostanoicd receptor 4 (EP4 receptor)</b> (<math>IC_{50}=2.5</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09%</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>MK-3697</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12301</p>	<p><b>MK-4256</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13466</p>
<p>MK-3697 is an isonicotinamide small molecule, acting as a potent and selective <b>Orexin 2 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i = 0.95</math> nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-4256 is a potent and selective <b>SSTR3</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.66 nM and 0.36 nM in human and mouse receptor binding assays, respectively.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-447</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100297</p>	<p><b>MK-7246</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15853</p>
<p>MK-447 is a free radical scavenger, also a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agent, and enhances the formation of the endoperoxide, <math>PGH_2</math>, and other <b>prostaglandins</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>MK-7246 is a potent and selective <b>CRTH2</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of <math>2.5\pm 0.5</math> nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%</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>MK-7246 S enantiomer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15853A</p>	<p><b>MK-8318</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112604</p>
<p>MK-7246 S enantiomer is the less active enantiomer of MK-7246. MK-7246 is a potent and selective <b>CRTH2</b> 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>MK-8318 is a potent and selective <b>CRTH2 receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 5.0 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>ML 145</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107536</p>	<p><b>ML-00253764 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110123</p>
<p>ML 145 is a selective and competitive human <b>GPR35/CXCR8</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}/EC_{50}</math> of 20.1 nM. ML 145 has over 1000-fold more selective for GPR35 compared to GPR55 (<math>IC_{50}/EC_{50}=21.7</math> <math>\mu</math>M). ML 145 has no significant activity for GPR35 at either rodent ortholog.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</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>ML-00253764 hydrochloride is a brain penetrant nonpeptidic <b>melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R)</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> and <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.16 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.103 <math>\mu</math>M, 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>ML-109</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114116</p>	<p><b>ML224</b> (NCGC00242364; ANTAG3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12381</p>
<p>ML-109 is a potent and full thyroid stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR) agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 40 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <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>ML224(NCGC00242364; ANTAG3) is a selective TSHR inverse agonist; inhibits TSH-stimulated cAMP production with an IC<sub>50</sub> = 2.3 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <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>ML314</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16639</p>	<p><b>ML604086</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124416</p>
<p>ML314 is a potent molecule agonist of NTR1 (EC<sub>50</sub> = 1.9 μM); showed good selectivity against NTR2 and GPR35, but did not stimulate Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>ML604086 is a selective CCR8 inhibitor, inhibiting CCL1 binding to CCR8 on circulating T-cells. ML604086 inhibits CCL1 mediated chemotaxis and increases in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentrations.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Mometasone furoate</b> (Sch32088)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13693</p>	<p><b>Mometasone furoate-d3</b> (Sch32088-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13693S</p>
<p>Mometasone furoate (Sch32088) is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Mometasone furoate-d3 (Sch32088-d3) is a deuterium labeled Mometasone furoate. Mometasone furoate (Sch32088) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist with anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity.</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>Monobutyl phthalate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7143</p>	<p><b>Monohydroxy Netupitant D6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-G0012S</p>
<p>Monobutyl phthalate, a major metabolite of dibutyl phthalate (DBP), possesses antiandrogenic effects. Monobutyl phthalate is an embryotoxicant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Monohydroxy Netupitant D6 is the deuterium labeled Monohydroxy Netupitant, which is a metabolite of Netupitant.</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>Motixafortide</b> (BKT140 (4-fluorobenzoyl); BL-8040; TF14016)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0171</p>	<p><b>Moxisylyte hydrochloride</b> (Thymoxamine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1435</p>
<p>Motixafortide (BKT140 4-fluorobenzoyl) is a novel CXCR4 antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 1 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <small><sup>19</sup>F- Benzoyl-RR (2-Naph-Indol-CyG) MAPYR (C6)-CR-NH2 (Disulfide bridge: Cys4-Cys13)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</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 style="text-align: center;"> H-Cl</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>Mozavaptan</b> (OPC-31260)</p> <p>Mozavaptan (OPC-31260) is a benzazepine derivative and a potent, selective, competitive and orally active <b>vasopressin V<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 14 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Mozavaptan hydrochloride</b> (OPC-31260 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Mozavaptan hydrochloride (OPC-31260 hydrochloride) is a benzazepine derivative and a potent, selective, competitive and orally active <b>vasopressin V<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 14 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MRE-269</b> (ACT-333679)</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>MSDC 0160</b> (Mitoglitazone; CAY10415)</p> <p>MSDC 0160 (Mitoglitazone) is a mitochondrial target of thiazolidinediones (mTOT)-modulating <b>insulin sensitizer</b> and a modulator of <b>mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC)</b>. MSDC 0160 is a thiazolidinedione (TZD) with antidiabetic and neuroprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MSI-1436</b> (Trodsuquimine; Aminosterol-1436)</p> <p>MSI-1436 is a selective, non-competitive inhibitor of the enzyme <b>protein-tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTB1B)</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of appr 1 μM, 200-fold preference over TCPTP (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 224 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>MSI-1436 lactate</b> (Trodsuquimine lactate; Aminosterol-1436 lactate)</p> <p>MSI-1436 lactate is a selective, non-competitive inhibitor of the enzyme <b>protein-tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTB1B)</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 μM, 200-fold preference over TCPTP (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 224 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>MSX-122</b></p> <p>MSX-122 is an orally active partial antagonist of <b>CXCR4</b>, inhibiting <b>CXCR4/CXCL12</b> actions, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 10 nM. MSX-122 has anti-inflammatory and anti-metastatic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl Norgestimate-d6</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>N-Acetylhistamine</b> (N-Omega-acetylhistamine)</p> <p>N-Acetylhistamine is a histamine metabolite. N-acetylhistamine can be used as a potential biomarker of histidine metabolism for anaphylactoid reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyloxytocin</b></p> <p>N-Acetyloxytocin is isolated and characterized in the neurointermediate lobe of the rat pituitary (NIL) and their presence in several brain areas of the rat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

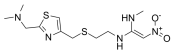
<p><b>N-Benzyl octadecanamide</b> (N-Benzylstearamide) Cat. No.: HY-N4188</p> <p>N-Benzyl octadecanamide (N-Benzylstearamide) is a macamide, a distinct class of secondary metabolites in <i>Lepidium meyenii</i> Walp. (Maca).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>N-desmethyl Netupitant D6</b> Cat. No.: HY-G0010S</p> <p>N-desmethyl Netupitant D6 is the deuterium labeled N-desmethyl Netupitant, which is a metabolite of Netupitant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nadolol-d9</b> (SQ-11725-d9) Cat. No.: HY-B0804S</p> <p>Nadolol D9 (SQ-11725 D9) is the deuterium labeled Nadolol. Nadolol is a non-selective and orally active <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptors 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>Naftopidil</b> (KT-611; BM-15275) Cat. No.: HY-B0391</p> <p>Naftopidil (KT-611) is a selective <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor antagonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 3.7 nM, 20 nM and 1.2 nM for the cloned human <math>\alpha_{1a}</math>-, <math>\alpha_{1b}</math>- and <math>\alpha_{1d}</math>-adrenoceptor subtypes, respectively. Naftopidil has antiproliferative effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Naminterol</b> Cat. No.: HY-101822</p> <p>Naminterol is a phenethanolamine derivative, is a <math>\beta_2</math> adrenoceptor agonist with bronchodilatory properties. Naminterol is used for treatment of asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Naphazoline hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0446</p> <p>Naphazoline hydrochloride is an ocular vasoconstrictor and imidazoline derivative sympathomimetic amine. Target: Adrenergic Receptor Naphazoline hydrochloride is the common name for 2-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2-imidazoline hydrochloride.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p> <p>HCl</p>
<p><b>Nastorazepide</b> (Z-360) Cat. No.: HY-17617</p> <p>Nastorazepide (Z-360) is a selective, orally available, 1,5-benzodiazepine-derivative gastrin/cholecystokinin 2 (CCK-2) receptor antagonist with potential antineoplastic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <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>Navarixin</b> (SCH 527123; MK-7123) Cat. No.: HY-10198</p> <p>Navarixin (SCH 527123) is a potent, allosteric and orally active antagonist of both CXCR1 and CXCR2, with <math>K_d</math> values of 41 nM for cynomolgus CXCR1 and 0.20 nM, 0.08 nM for mouse, rat and cynomolgus monkey CXCR2, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <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>NBI-74330</b> Cat. No.: HY-15320</p> <p>NBI-74330 is a potent antagonist for CXCR3, and exhibits potent inhibition of (<sup>125</sup>I)CXCL10 and (<sup>125</sup>I)CXCL11 specific binding with <math>K_i</math> of 1.5 and 3.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <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>NCGC00229600</b> Cat. No.: HY-18286</p> <p>NCGC00229600 is an allosteric inverse agonist of thyrotropin receptor (TSHR). NCGC00229600 inhibits both TSH and stimulating antibody activation of TSHRs endogenously expressed in Graves' disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

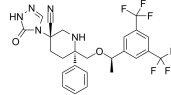
<p><b>Nebivolol</b> (R 065824)</p>	<p><b>Nebivolol hydrochloride</b> (R 065824 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0203</p> <p>Nebivolol selectively inhibits <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.8 nM. Target: <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor Nebivolol reduces cell proliferation of human coronary smooth muscle cells (haCSMCs) and endothelial cells (haECs) in a concentration- and time-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0203A</p> <p>Nebivolol hydrochloride selectively inhibits <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.8 nM. Target: <math>\beta_1</math>-adrenergic receptor Nebivolol reduces cell proliferation of human coronary smooth muscle cells (haCSMCs) and endothelial cells (haECs) in a concentration- and time-dependent manner.</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, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Nedocromil</b> (FPL 59002)</p>	<p><b>Nedocromil sodium</b> (FPL 59002KP; Nedocromil disodium salt)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-13448</p> <p>Nedocromil suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub> (LTC<sub>4</sub>)</b>, and <b>prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> (PGD<sub>2</sub>)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16344</p> <p>Nedocromil sodium suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub> (LTC<sub>4</sub>)</b>, and <b>prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> (PGD<sub>2</sub>)</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>Nefazodone hydrochloride</b> (BMY-13754; MJ-13754-1)</p>	<p><b>Nemorexant</b> (ACT-541468)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-B1396</p> <p>Nefazodone hydrochloride (BMY-13754) is a potent and selective 5HT<sub>2A</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=5.8 nM) antagonist with moderate inhibition of 5-HT and noradrenaline uptake (IC<sub>50</sub> of 290 and 300 nM, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-109095</p> <p>Nemorexant (ACT-541468) is a potent <b>orexin receptor</b> antagonist extracted from patent WO2015083094A1, compound example 7, has IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2 nM and 3 nM for <b>Ox<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> and <b>Ox<sub>2</sub> receptor</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <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>Nesolicaftor</b> (PTI-428)</p>	<p><b>Nestoron</b> (ST-1435; Elcometrine)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-111680</p> <p>Nesolicaftor (PTI-428) is a specific cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) amplifier.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13071</p> <p>Nestoron (ST-1435) is a 19-norprogesterone derivative with high affinity and selectivity for <b>progesterone receptors</b>. Nestoron is a highly selective and potent progestogen that can be used as a hormonal contraceptive.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Netupitant</b> (CID 6451149)</p>	<p><b>Netupitant metabolite Monohydroxy Netupitant</b> (Monohydroxy Netupitant)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-16346</p> <p>Netupitant (CID-6451149) is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>neurokinin-1 (NK<sub>1</sub>)</b> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.95 nM for hNK<sub>1</sub> in CHO cells. Netupitant has antiemetic affect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-G0012</p> <p>Monohydroxy Netupitant is the metabolite of Netupitant, which is a highly selective NK<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

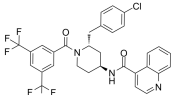
<p><b>Netupitant metabolite Netupitant N-oxide</b> (Netupitant N-oxide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-G0011</span></p> <p>Netupitant N-oxide is the metabolite of Netupitant, which is a highly selective NK1 receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Netupitant N-oxide D6</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-G0011S</span></p> <p>Netupitant N-oxide D6 is the deuterium labeled Netupitant N-oxide, which is a metabolite of Netupitant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Netupitant-d6</b> (CID-6451149-d6) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16346S</span></p> <p>Netupitant D6 is the deuterium labeled Netupitant (CID-6451149), which is a highly potent and selective, orally active neurokinin-1 (NK<sub>1</sub>) receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Neurokinin A</b> (Substance K; Neurokinin <math>\alpha</math>; Neuromedin L) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0197</span></p> <p>Neurokinin A (Substance K), a peptide neurotransmitter of the tachykinin family, acts via the NK-2 receptor. Neurokinin A acts as a major mediator in human airway and gastrointestinal tissues.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">HKTDSFVGLM-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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Neurokinin A TFA</b> (Substance K TFA; Neurokinin <math>\alpha</math> TFA; Neuromedin L TFA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0197A</span></p> <p>Neurokinin A TFA (Substance K TFA), a peptide neurotransmitter of the tachykinin family, acts via the NK-2 receptor. Neurokinin A acts as a major mediator in human airway and gastrointestinal tissues.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">HKTDSFVGLM-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Neurokinin A(4-10)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0236</span></p> <p>Neurokinin A (4-10) is a tachykinin NK<sub>2</sub> receptor 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>Neurokinin A(4-10) TFA</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0236A</span></p> <p>Neurokinin A (4-10) TFA is a tachykinin NK<sub>2</sub> receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Neurokinin antagonist 1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00320</span></p> <p>Neurokinin antagonist 1 is a Neurokinin antagonist extracted from patent WO1998045262A1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Neurokinin B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0242</span></p> <p>Neurokinin B belongs to the tachykinin family of peptides. Neurokinin B binds a family of GPCRs-including neurokinin receptor 1 (NK1R), NK2R, and NK3R-to mediate their biological effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DMHDFVGLM-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>Neurokinin B TFA</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0242A</span></p> <p>Neurokinin B TFA belongs to the tachykinin family of peptides. Neurokinin B binds a family of GPCRs-including neurokinin receptor 1 (NK1R), NK2R, and NK3R-to mediate their biological effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DMHDFVGLM-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

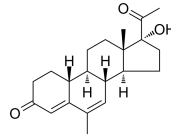
<p><b>Neuropeptide EI, rat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1869</p>	<p><b>Neuropeptide Y (13-36), amide, human</b> (Neuropeptide Y (13-36), human)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1480</p>
<p>Neuropeptide EI, rat displays functional melanin concentrating hormone (MCH)-antagonist and melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH) agonist activity in different behavioral paradigms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EIGDEENSAKFPI-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>Neuropeptide Y (13-36), amide, human is a selective <b>neuropeptide Y<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PAEDMARYYSALRHYNLITRQRY-NH<sub>2</sub></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>Neuropeptide Y (22-36)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1818</p>	<p><b>Neuropeptide Y (human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0198</p>
<p>Neuropeptide Y (22-36), a 15 amino acid peptide, is a fragment of Neuropeptide Y. Neuropeptide Y (22-36) acts on Y<sub>2</sub> receptor and retains subnanomolar affinity for the Y<sub>2</sub> receptor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SALRHYNLITRQRY-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>Neuropeptide Y (human) is involved in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and protects rat cortical neurons against β-Amyloid toxicity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YFSKPNPQEDAPAEEDMARYYSALRHYNLITRQRY-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>Neuropeptide Y (human) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0198A</p>	<p><b>Neuropeptide Y(29-64)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1601</p>
<p>Neuropeptide Y (human) TFA is involved in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and protects rat cortical neurons against β-Amyloid toxicity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YFSKPNPQEDAPAEEDMARYYSALRHYNLITRQRY-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Neuropeptide Y(29-64) is a 36 amino acid peptide, a fragment of Neuropeptide Y.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YFSKPNPQEDAPAEEDMARYYSALRHYNLITRQRY</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Neurotensin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0234</p>	<p><b>NGD-4715</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100318</p>
<p>Neurotensin, a gut tridecapeptide, acts as a potent cellular mitogen for various colorectal and pancreatic cancers which possess high-affinity <b>neurotensin receptors (NTR)</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pyr-LYENKPRRPYIL</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>NGD-4715 is a selective and orally active <b>melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCHR1)</b> antagonist .</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nicotinamide N-oxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101407</p>	<p><b>Niperotidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15539</p>
<p>Nicotinamide N-oxide, an in vivo nicotinamide metabolite, is a potent, and selective antagonist of the <b>CXCR2</b> receptor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Niperotidine is a <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

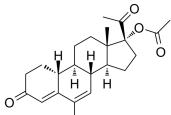


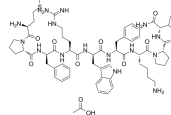
<b>Nizatidine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0310
<p>Nizatidine is a potent and orally active <b>histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, can be used for the research of stomach and intestines ulcers.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.19%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

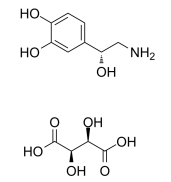
<b>NK-1 Antagonist 1</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106659
<p>NK-1 Antagonist 1 is an antagonist of <b>NK-1 receptor</b>, used in the research of NK-1 related diseases and conditions such as cough, overactive bladder, alcohol dependency and depression.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

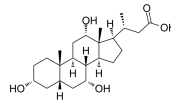
<b>NKP608</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18006
<p>NKP608 is a non-peptidic derivative of 4-aminopiperidine which acts as a selective, specific and potent antagonist at the neurokinin-1 (NK-1) receptor both in vitro (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.6 nM) and in vivo.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.89%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

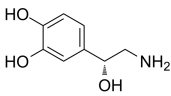
<b>Nomegestrol</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105634
<p>Nomegestrol is a potent and orally available progestin, acts as a selective full <b>progesterone receptor</b> agonist, with a K<sub>d</sub> of 5.44 nM for rat uterine progesterone receptor, and has moderate antiandrogenic activity and strong antiestrogenic activity.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

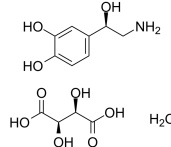
<b>Nomegestrol acetate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105634A
<p>Nomegestrol acetate is a potent, highly selective progestogen, which is characterized as a full agonist at the <b>progesterone receptor</b>, with no or minimal binding to other steroid receptors, including the androgen and glucocorticoid receptors.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.50%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<b>Nonapeptide-1 acetate salt</b> (Melanostatine-5 acetate salt)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0097A
<p>Nonapeptide-1 acetate salt, a peptide hormone, is a potent <math>\alpha</math>-Melanocyte-stimulating hormone (<b><math>\alpha</math>-MSH</b>) antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11 nM. Reduces synthesis of melanin and helps decrease skin pigmentation to a substantial degree.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.76%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Noradrenaline tartrate</b> (Levarterenol tartrate; L-Noradrenaline tartrate)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13715C
<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 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

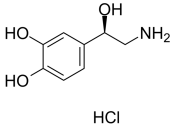
<b>Norcholeic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9457
<p>Norcholeic acid is a normal minor bile C23 bile acid having four side chain and exists in human urine and meconium. Norcholeic acid can become prominent under certain pathological conditions. Norcholeic acid is efficiently absorbed from intestine and quickly excreted into the bile but not into urine.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Norepinephrine</b> (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13715
<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 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.08%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

<b>Norepinephrine bitartrate monohydrate</b> (Levarterenol bitartrate monohydrate; ...)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13715B
<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 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.75%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Norepinephrine hydrochloride** (Levarterenol hydrochloride;  
L-Noradrenaline hydrochloride) **Cat. No.:** HY-13715A

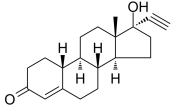
Norepinephrine hydrochloride (Levarterenol hydrochloride) is a  $\beta_1$ -selective **adrenergic receptor** agonist with  $EC_{50}$  of 5.37  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** 98.75%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

**Norethindrone**  
(Norethisterone) **Cat. No.:** HY-B0554

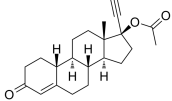
Norethindrone is a female progestin approved by FDA for the treatment of endometriosis, uterine bleeding caused by abnormal hormone levels, and secondary amenorrhea.



**Purity:** 99.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Norethindrone acetate**  
(19-Norethindrone acetate) **Cat. No.:** HY-B1710

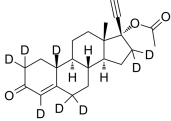
Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.



**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Norethindrone acetate-D8**  
(19-Norethindrone acetate-D8) **Cat. No.:** HY-B1710S

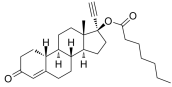
Norethindrone acetate-D8 (19-Norethindrone acetate-D8) is the deuterium labeled Norethindrone acetate. Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.



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

**Norethisterone enanthate**  
(Norgest) **Cat. No.:** HY-A0285

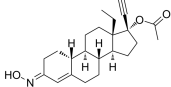
Norethisterone enanthate is a long-acting **parenteral progestogen**. Norethisterone enanthate is orally active.



**Purity:** 99.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

**Norgestimate** **Cat. No.:** HY-W013172

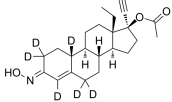
Norgestimate, a synthetic progesterone analog, is an orally active **progestin** with highly selective progestational activity and minimal androgenicity. Norgestimate is used for an oral contraceptive.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg

**Norgestimate D6** **Cat. No.:** HY-139244S

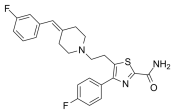
Norgestimate D6 is the deuterium labeled Norgestimate. Norgestimate, a synthetic progesterone analog, is an orally active **progestin** with highly selective progestational activity and minimal androgenicity. Norgestimate is used for an oral contraceptive.



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

**NRA-0160** **Cat. No.:** HY-101641

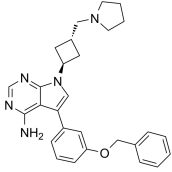
NRA-0160 is a selective **dopamine D4 receptor** antagonist, with a  $K_i$  value of 0.48 nM and with negligible affinity for **dopamine D2 receptor** ( $K_i$ : >10000 nM), **D3 receptor** ( $K_i$ : 39 nM), rat **5-HT2A receptor** ( $K_i$ : 180 nM) and rat  **$\alpha$ 1 adrenoceptor** ( $K_i$ : 237 nM).



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

**NVP-ADW742**  
(ADW742; GSK 552602A; ADW) **Cat. No.:** HY-10252

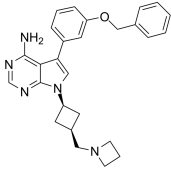
NVP-ADW742 (ADW742) is an orally active, selective **IGF-1R tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.17  $\mu$ M. NVP-ADW742 inhibits **insulin receptor (InsR)** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.8  $\mu$ M. NVP-ADW742 induces pleiotropic antiproliferative/**proapoptotic** biologic sequelae in tumor cells.



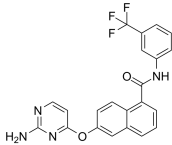
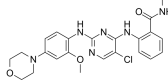
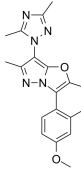
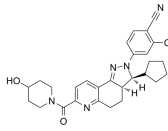
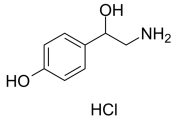

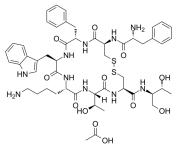
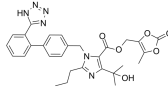
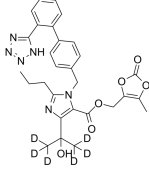
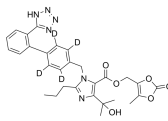
**Purity:** 99.30%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**NVP-AEW541**  
(AEW541) **Cat. No.:** HY-50866

NVP-AEW541 (AEW541) is a potent inhibitor of **IGF-1R** with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.15  $\mu$ M, also inhibits **InsR**, with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.14  $\mu$ M.

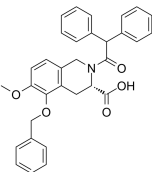


**Purity:** 98.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>NVP-BAW2881</b> (BAW2881) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100394</span></p>	<p><b>NVP-TAE 226</b> (TAE226) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13203</span></p>
<p>NVP-BAW2881 (BAW2881) is a potent and selective VEGFR2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <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>NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual FAK and IGF-1R inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits Pyk2 and insulin receptor (InsR) with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <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>NVS-CRF38</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12339</span></p>	<p><b>Ocedurenone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132827</span></p>
<p>NVS-CRF38 is a novel corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 1 (CRF1) antagonist with low water solubility. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: CRF1 antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ocedurenone is a corticosteroid receptor antagonist. Ocedurenone can be used for the research of kidney disease (WO2018054357, compound 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>Octopamine hydrochloride</b> (±)-p-Octopamine hydrochloride <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0528A</span></p>	<p><b>Octreotide</b> (SMS 201-995) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0036</span></p>
<p>Octopamine (±)-p-Octopamine hydrochloride, a biogenic monoamine structurally related to noradrenaline, acts as a neurohormone, a neuromodulator and a neurotransmitter in invertebrates.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Octreotide is a somatostatin analog that binds to the somatostatin receptor, mainly subtypes 2, 3, and 5, increases <math>G_i</math> activity, and reduces intracellular cAMP production.</p>  <p><small>FCFWKTCT(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys7)</small></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><b>Octreotide acetate</b> (SMS 201-995 acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17365</span></p>	<p><b>Olmesartan medoxomil</b> (CS 866) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17005</span></p>
<p>Octreotide acetate, a long-acting synthetic analog of native somatostatin, inhibits growth hormone, glucagon, and insulin 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>	<p>Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective angiotensin AT1 receptor inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 66.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Olmesartan medoxomil-d6</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17005S</span></p>	<p><b>Olmesartan-d4 Medoxomil</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17005S1</span></p>
<p>Olmesartan medoxomil-d6 (CS 866-d6) is the deuterium labeled Olmesartan medoxomil. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective angiotensin AT1 receptor 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>Olmesartan-d4 Medoxomil (CS 866-d4) is the deuterium labeled Olmesartan medoxomil. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective angiotensin AT1 receptor 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>

**Olodanrigan**  
(EMA401; PD-126055) Cat. No.: HY-13106

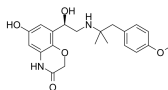
Olodanrigan (EMA401) is a highly selective, orally active, peripherally restricted **angiotensin II type 2 receptor (AT2R)** antagonist. It is under development as a neuropathic pain therapeutic agent.



**Purity:** 99.16%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Olodaterol**  
(BI1744) Cat. No.: HY-14301

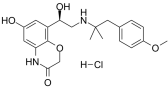
Olodaterol (BI1744) is a selective, long acting  **$\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor ( $\beta_2$ -AR)** agonist ( $EC_{50}$ =0.1 nM and  $pK_i$  = 9.14 for human  $\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor, respectively). Olodaterol can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pulmonary fibrosis.



**Purity:** 98.48%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Olodaterol hydrochloride**  
(BI1744 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-14301A

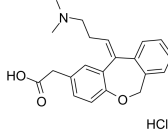
Olodaterol (BI1744) hydrochloride is a selective, long acting  **$\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor ( $\beta_2$ -AR)** agonist ( $EC_{50}$ =0.1 nM and  $pK_i$  = 9.14 for human  $\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor, respectively). Olodaterol can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pulmonary fibrosis.



**Purity:** 99.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Olopatadine hydrochloride**  
(ALO4943A; KW4679) Cat. No.: HY-B0426A

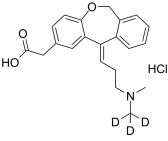
Olopatadine hydrochloride (ALO4943A) is a histamine blocker used to treat allergic conjunctivitis.



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

**Olopatadine-d3 hydrochloride**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0426AS

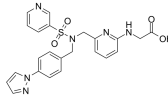
Olopatadine-d3 hydrochloride (ALO4943A-d3) is the deuterium labeled Olopatadine hydrochloride. Olopatadine hydrochloride (ALO4943A) is a histamine blocker used to treat allergic conjunctivitis.



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

**Omidenepag**  
Cat. No.: HY-17642

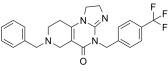
Omidenepag, a pharmacologically active form of Omidenepag Isopropyl, is a selective, non-prostanoid **EP2** receptor agonist, with an  $EC_{50}$  of 1.1 nM. Omidenepag shows binding affinities ( $IC_{50}$ ) 10 nM for h-EP2.



**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ONC212**  
Cat. No.: HY-111343

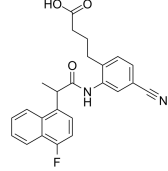
ONC212, a fluorinated-ONC201 analogue, is a promising anti-cancer agent and also a selective agonist of **GPR132**. ONC212 also induces **apoptosis**.



**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ONO-AE3-208**  
(AE 3-208) Cat. No.: HY-50901

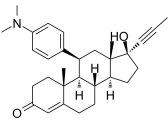
ONO-AE3-208 is an **EP4** antagonist, and suppresses cell invasion, migration, and metastasis of prostate cancer.



**Purity:** 98.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**OP-3633**  
Cat. No.: HY-125839

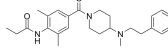
OP-3633 is a potent and selective steroidal **glucocorticoid receptor (GR)** antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 29 nM, with inhibition of GR transcriptional activity. OP-3633 exhibits low progesterone receptor (PR) agonism and androgen receptor (AR) antagonism.



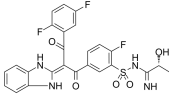
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

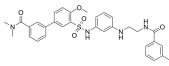
**OPC-28326**  
Cat. No.: HY-101610


OPC-28326 is a selective peripheral vasodilator and an antagonist of  **$\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptor**, with  $K_i$  of 2040, 285, and 55nM for  $\alpha_2A$ -,  $\alpha_2B$ - and  $\alpha_2C$ -adrenoceptors, respectively.





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

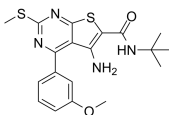
<b>opigolix</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00289
Opigolix is a Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonist, used for the research of endometriosis and rheumatoid arthritis.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 2
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

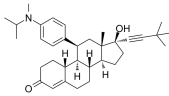
<b>Orexin 2 Receptor Agonist</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19320
Orexin 2 Receptor Agonist is a potent (EC50 on OX2R is 23 nM) and OX2R-selective (OX1R/OX2R EC50 ratio is 70) agonist. IC50 value: 23 nM (EC50) Target: Orexin 2 Receptor Orexin 2 Receptor Agonist shows not only potent activity but also high selectivity for OX2R over OX1R.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.75%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

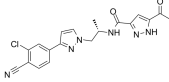
<b>Orexin B, human</b> (Human orexin B)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1339
Orexin B, human is an endogenous agonist at Orexin receptor with K <sub>s</sub> of 420 and 36 nM for OX1 and OX2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

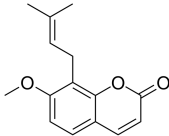
<b>Orexin B, human TFA</b> (Human orexin B TFA)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1339A
Orexin B, human (TFA) is an endogenous agonist at Orexin receptor with K <sub>s</sub> of 420 and 36 nM for OX1 and OX2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.15%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

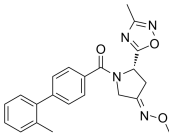
<b>Orexin B, rat, mouse</b> (Rat orexin B; Orexin B (mouse))	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1349
Orexin B, rat, mouse is an endogenous agonist at Orexin receptor with K <sub>s</sub> of 420 and 36 nM for OX1 and OX2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Org41841</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100271
Org41841 is a partial agonist of both luteinizing hormone/chorionic gonadotropin receptor (LHCGR) and thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR) with EC <sub>50</sub> s of 0.2 and 7.7 µM, respectively.	
	
<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

<b>ORIC-101</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112710
ORIC-101 is a highly potent and selective glucocorticoid receptor antagonist, with an EC <sub>50</sub> of 5.6 nM. Anti-cancer activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 1
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

<b>ORM-15341</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19337
ORM-15341 is a potent and full antagonist for human AR (hAR) with IC50 values of 38 nM as shown by transactivation assays in AR-HEK293 cells stably expressing full-length hAR and an androgen-responsive luciferase reporter gene construct.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.57%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Osthole</b> (Osthol; NSC 31868)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0054
Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of histamine H <sub>1</sub> receptor activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of HBV in cells.	
	
<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

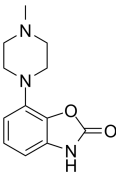
<b>OT antagonist 1</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103650
OT antagonist 1 (Compound 4) is a potent, selective Oxytocin antagonist with a K <sub>i</sub> of 50 nM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

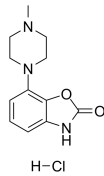
<p><b>OT antagonist 1 demethyl derivative</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103651</p>	<p><b>OT antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103649</p>
<p>OT antagonist 1 demethyl derivative is the demethyl derivative of OT antagonist 1. OT antagonist 1 (Compound 4) is a potent, selective <b>Oxytocin</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 50 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>OT antagonist 3 is an <b>oxytocin</b> (OT) antagonist extracted from patent WO2007017752A1.</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>OT antagonist 3 analog</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103652</p>	<p><b>OT-R antagonist 1</b> (Oxytocin receptor antagonist 1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15015</p>
<p>OT antagonist 3 analog is an analog of OT antagonist 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>OT-R antagonist 1 is a new potent and selective nonpeptide low molecular weight OT-R antagonist. OT-R antagonist 1 inhibits oxytocin-evoked intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> mobilization (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 8 nM).</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>OT-R antagonist 2</b> (Oxytocin receptor antagonist 2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15015A</p>	<p><b>Oxindole</b> (Indolin-2-one)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0061</p>
<p>OT-R antagonist 2 is a nonpeptide low molecular weight OT-R antagonist. OT-R antagonist 2 inhibits IP3-Synthesis, rat OT-R (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.33 <math>\mu</math>M). <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 0.33<math>\mu</math>M Target: oxytocin receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Oxindole (Indolin-2-one) is an aromatic heterocyclic building block. 2-indolinone derivatives have become lead compounds in the research of kinase inhibitors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxytocin</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17571</p>	<p><b>Oxytocin acetate</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Hypophamine acetate; Oxytocic hormone acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17571A</p>
<p>Oxytocin (<math>\alpha</math>-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone) is a pleiotropic, <b>hypothalamic peptide</b> known for facilitating parturition, lactation, and prosocial behaviors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg</p>	<p>Oxytocin acetate is a pleiotropic, <b>hypothalamic peptide</b> known for facilitating parturition, lactation, and prosocial behaviors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</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><b>Oxytocin antiparallel dimer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3222</p>	<p><b>Oxytocin free acid</b> (9-Deamidoxytocin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3216</p>
<p>Oxytocin antiparallel dimer is the disulfide-bridged homo peptide dimer.</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>Oxytocin free acid (9-Deamidoxytocin) is an analog of oxytocin in which the glycineamide residue at position 9 in oxytocin has been replaced by a glycine residue.</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>

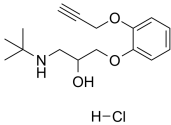
<p><b>Oxytocin parallel dimer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3215</p>	<p><b>p,p'-DDE</b> (4,4'-DDE; p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1986</p>
<p>Oxytocin parallel dimer is the disulfide-bridged homo peptide dimer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>p,p'-DDE (4,4'-DDE), a major metabolite of persistent dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), is a potent <b>androgen receptor</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_i</math> of 3.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>p-Hydroxycinnamic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2391</p>	<p><b>p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3078</p>
<p>p-Hydroxycinnamic acid, a common dietary phenol, could <b>inhibit platelet</b> activity, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 371 <math>\mu</math>M, 126 <math>\mu</math>M for thromboxane <math>B_2</math> production and lipopolysaccharide-induced prostaglandin <math>E_2</math> generation, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate has anti-hyperglycemic yeast <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase <math>IC_{50}</math> 19.24 <math>\pm</math> 1.73 <math>\mu</math>mol L<sup>-1</sup>, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities. p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate shows inhibiting cancer preve.</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>Paltusotine</b> (CRN00808)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109155</p>	<p><b>Pamabrom</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17391</p>
<p>Paltusotine (CRN00808) is an orally active, nonpeptide selective <b>somatostatin type 2 (SST2) receptor</b> agonist. Paltusotine has the potential for maintaining GH and IGF-1 levels after depot somatostatin receptor ligand therapy.</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>Pamabrom is a common over-the-counter diuretic used for relief of menstrual-associated symptoms. The active diuretic ingredient in pamabrom is 8-bromotheophylline.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</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>Pamatolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00019</p>	<p><b>Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1537</p>
<p>Pamatolol is a cardioselective <b>beta-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist without sympathomimetic 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>Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine, a 36-amino acid, straight chain polypeptide derived primarily from the pancreas, inhibits secretin- and cholecystokinin-stimulated pancreatic secretion; Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine acts as an agonist of <b>NPY receptor</b>, with high affinity at <b>NPYR4</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</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>Pancreatic Polypeptide, human</b> (Human pancreatic polypeptide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0199</p>	<p><b>Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat</b> (Rat pancreatic polypeptide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1532</p>
<p>Pancreatic Polypeptide, human is a C-terminally amidated 36 amino acid peptide, which acts as a <b>neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y4/Y5</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</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>Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat is an agonist of <b>NPY receptor</b>, with high affinity at <b>NPYR4</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

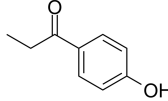
<b>Pancreatin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2118
Pancreatin is the porcine pancreas extract (PPE) which contains the main pancreatic digestive enzymes.	
<b>Pancreatin</b>	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 4
<b>Size:</b>	500 mg

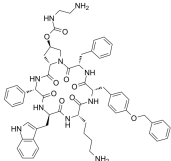
<b>Parathyroid hormone (1-34) (rat)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2279
Parathyroid hormone (1-34) (rat) improves both cortical and cancellous bone structure.	
<small>AVSEIQLMHNLGHKLSASVERMQWLRRKLDGVHNF</small>	
<b>Purity:</b>	95.53%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

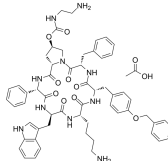
<b>Pardoprunox</b> (SLV-308; DU-126891)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14958
Pardoprunox (SLV-308) is a partial <b>dopamine D2</b> and <b>D3 receptor</b> partial agonist and a <b>serotonin 5-HT1A receptor</b> agonist, with $pEC_{50}$ s of 8, 9.2, and 6.3, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 3
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

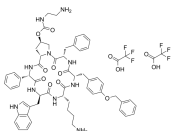
<b>Pardoprunox hydrochloride</b> (SLV-308 hydrochloride; DU-126891 hydrochloride)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14958A
Pardoprunox (SLV-308) hydrochloride is a partial <b>dopamine D2</b> and <b>D3 receptor</b> partial agonist and a <b>serotonin 5-HT1A receptor</b> agonist, with $pEC_{50}$ s of 8, 9.2, and 6.3, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.24%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 3
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

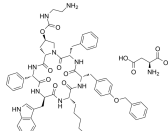
<b>Pargolol hydrochloride</b> (Ko 1400 hydrochloride)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101658
Pargolol hydrochloride is a <b>β adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Paroxypropione</b> (4'-Hydroxypropiofenone)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1353
Paroxypropione is a manufactured, nonsteroidal estrogen which has been used medically as an antigonadotropin.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.54%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

<b>Pasireotide</b> (SOM230)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16381
Pasireotide (SOM230), a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity at <b>somatostatin receptors</b> (subtypes <b>sst1/2/3/4/5</b> , $pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9$ , respectively).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

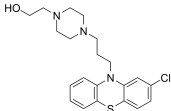
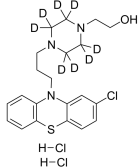
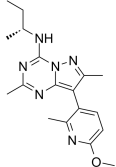
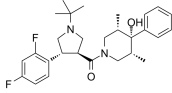
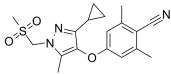
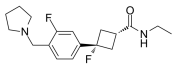
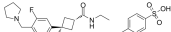
<b>Pasireotide acetate</b> (SOM230 acetate)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16381A
Pasireotide (SOM230) acetate, a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity at <b>somatostatin receptors</b> (subtypes <b>sst1/2/3/4/5</b> , $pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9$ , respectively).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.78%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

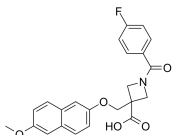
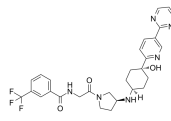
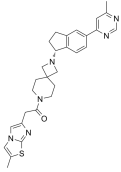
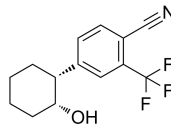
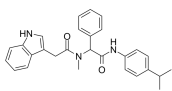
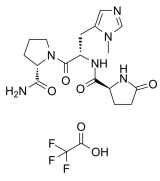
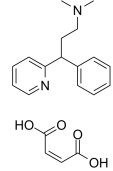
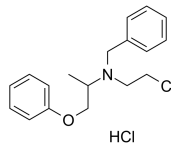
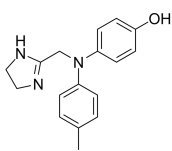
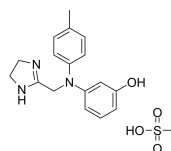
<b>Pasireotide ditrifluoroacetate</b> (SOM230 ditrifluoroacetate; Pasireotide TFA salt)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-79135
Pasireotide (SOM230) ditrifluoroacetate, a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity at <b>somatostatin receptors</b> (subtypes <b>sst1/2/3/4/5</b> , $pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9$ , respectively).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.27%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

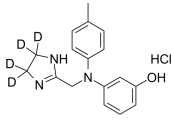
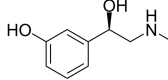
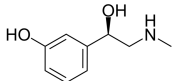
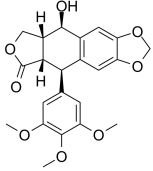
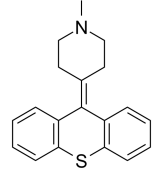
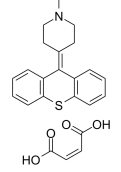
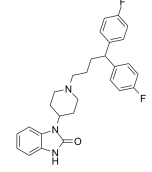
<b>Pasireotide L-aspartate salt</b> (SOM230 L-aspartate)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-79136
Pasireotide (SOM230) L-aspartate salt, a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity at <b>somatostatin receptors</b> (subtypes <b>sst1/2/3/4/5</b> , $pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/<7.0/9.9$ , respectively).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.44%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

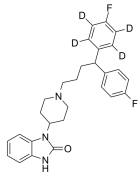
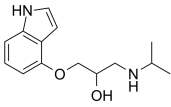
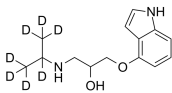
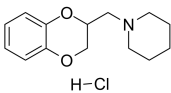
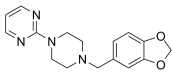
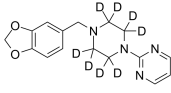
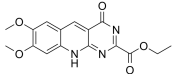
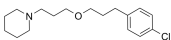
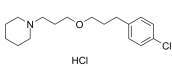
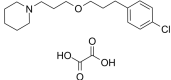


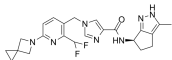
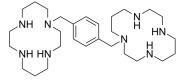
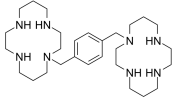
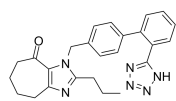
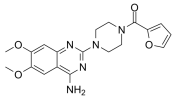
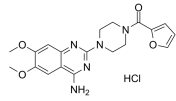
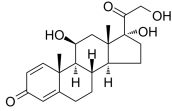
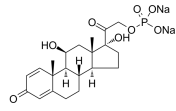
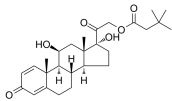
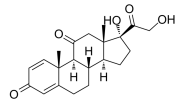
<p><b>Pasireotide pamoate</b> (SOM230 pamoate)</p>	<p><b>Pavinetant</b> (MLE-4901; AZD2624; AZD4901)</p>
<p>Pasireotide (SOM230) pamoate, a long-acting cyclohexapeptide somatostatin analogue, can improve agonist activity at <b>somatostatin receptors</b> (subtypes <i>sst1/2/3/4/5</i>, <math>pK_i=8.2/9.0/9.1/&lt;7.0/9.9</math>, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pavinetant (MLE-4901) is a <b>neurokinin-3 receptor (NK3R)</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>PCO371</b></p>	<p><b>PD 123319</b> (S)-(+)-PD 123319</p>
<p>PCO371 is an orally active full agonist of <b>parathyroid hormone receptor 1 (PTH1R)</b>, with no effect on PTH type 2 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PD 123319 (ditrifluoroacetate) is a potent, selective <b>AT2 angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 34 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>PD 123319 ditrifluoroacetate</b></p>	<p><b>PD-159020</b></p>
<p>PD 123319 (ditrifluoroacetate) is a potent, selective <b>AT2 angiotensin II receptor</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 34 nM.</p> <p><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</p>	<p>PD-159020 is a non-selective <b>ETA/ETB</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 30 and 50 nM for hETA and hETB, 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>Pedalitin</b></p>	<p><b>Pemirolast potassium</b> (TWT-8152; BMY 26517)</p>
<p>Pedalitin is a inhibitor of tyrosinase <math>IC_{50}=0.28</math> mM and <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase <math>IC_{50}=0.29</math> mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Pemirolast potassium (TWT-8152) is a histamine H1 antagonist and mast cell stabilizer that acts as an antiallergic agent.</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, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Penbutolol sulfate</b> (-)-Terbuclomine)</p>	<p><b>Pentagastrin</b> (ICI-50123)</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 × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pentagastrin (ICI-50123) is a selective agonist of <b>Cholecystokinin B (CCK<sub>B</sub>) receptor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM. Pentagastrin enhances gastric mucosal defence mechanisms against acid and protects the gastric mucosa from experimental injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

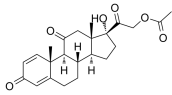
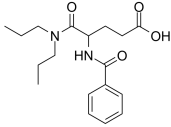
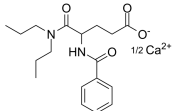
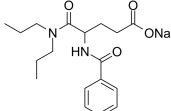
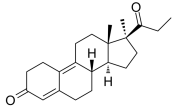
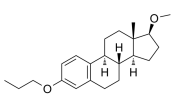
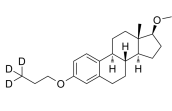
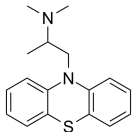
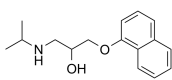
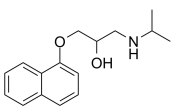
<p><b>Peptide 401</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12537</p>	<p><b>Peptide YY (PYY), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1514</p>
<p>Peptide 401, a potent mast cell degranulating factor from bee venom, suppresses the increased vascular permeability due to intradermal injection of various smooth muscle spasmogens (histamine, and 5-HT).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>HCDCGKSSKHPKRCGKQWML (D)uflle kqge Cav-CeLs, Cln-CvL</small></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>Peptide YY (PYY) is a gut hormone that regulates appetite and inhibits pancreatic secretion. Peptide YY (PYY) can mediate its effects through the <b>Neuropeptide Y receptors</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>YKPEAFSGEDASPEELMRYVYASLRHYLMLVTRGRYML</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 µg</p>
<p><b>Peroxidase</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125859</p>	<p><b>Perphenazine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0077</p>
<p>Peroxidase actively involves in oxidizing reactive oxygen species, innate immunity, hormone biosynthesis and pathogenesis of several diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peroxidase</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 15 KU</p>	<p>Perphenazine is a typical antipsychotic drug, inhibits <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor</b>, <b>Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor</b>, <b>Dopamine receptor D2/D3, D2L receptor</b>, and <b>Histamine H1 receptor</b>, with <math>K_i</math> values of 5.6, 10, 0.765/0.13, 3.4, and 8 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0077AS</p>	<p><b>Pexacerfont</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(BMS-562086) Cat. No.: HY-12127</p>
<p>Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Perphenazine, which is a typical antipsychotic drug(5-HT, Dopamine receptor ligand).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>Pexacerfont is a selective corticotropin-releasing factor (<b>CRF<sub>1</sub></b>) receptor antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>6.1 \pm 0.6</math> nM for human <b>CRF<sub>1</sub></b> receptor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</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</p>
<p><b>PF-00446687</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10622</p>	<p><b>PF-02413873</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(PF-2413873) Cat. No.: HY-11028</p>
<p>PF-00446687 is a potent, selective <b>melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R)</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math> of <math>12 \pm 1</math> nM. Pf-446687 is brain penetrant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</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>PF-02413873 (PF-2413873) is a potent selective, fully competitive and orally active nonsteroidal <b>progesterone receptor (PR)</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.6 nM. PF-02413873 can block progesterone binding and PR nuclear translocation, and inhibit endometrial growth in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-03654746</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11045</p>	<p><b>PF-03654746 Tosylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11044</p>
<p>PF-03654746 is a potent and selective <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms, might be a novel therapeutic strategy to further explore allergic rhinitis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>PF-03654746 Tosylate is a potent and selective <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 Tosylate reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

<p><b>PF-04418948</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18966</p>	<p><b>PF-4136309</b> (INCB8761)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13245</p>
<p>PF-04418948 is an orally active, potent and selective <b>prostaglandin EP2 receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 16 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PF-4136309 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.2 nM, 17 nM and 13 nM for human, mouse and rat CCR2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-5190457</b> (PF-05190457)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12584</p>	<p><b>PF-998425</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14250</p>
<p>PF-5190457 (PF-05190457) is a potent and selective <b>ghrelin receptor</b> inverse agonist with a <math>pK_i</math> of 8.36.</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>PF-998425 is a potent, selective nonsteroidal <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 37 nM and 43 nM in AR binding and cellular assays, respectively. PF-998425 has low activity on common receptors and enzymes, such as progesterone receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PG01</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103369</p>	<p><b>PGlu-3-methyl-His-Pro-NH2 TFA</b> (A-42872 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107380A</p>
<p>PG01 is a potent <b>CFTR</b> <math>Cl^-</math> channel potentiator. PG01 can correct gating defects of <b>CFTR</b> mutants, is effective on b&gt;E193K, <b>G970R</b> and <b>G551D</b> (CFTR mutants) with <math>K_d</math> values of 0.22 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.45 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.94 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. PG01 is also effective on <b><math>\Delta</math>F508</b> (<math>K_d</math> of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M).</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</p>	<p>PGlu-3-methyl-His-Pro-NH2 TFA (A-42872 TFA), the modified thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) peptide, enhances binding to pituitary TRH receptors and increases stimulation of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) release from the pituitary.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Pheniramine Maleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0971</p>	<p><b>Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0431A</p>
<p>Pheniramine Maleate is an antihistamine and vasoconstrictor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride is a selective antagonist of both <b><math>\alpha</math>-adrenoceptor</b> and <b>calmodulin</b> that is commonly used for the treatment of hypertension, specifically caused by pheochromocytoma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Phentolamine Analogue 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00404</p>	<p><b>Phentolamine mesylate</b> (Phentolamine methanesulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0362A</p>
<p>Phentolamine Analogue 1 is an analogue of phentolamine. Phentolamine is a nonselective <b><math>\alpha</math>-adrenergic</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>Phentolamine mesylate (Phentolamine methanesulfonate) is a reversible, non-selective, and orally active blocker of <b><math>\alpha</math>1</b> and <b><math>\alpha</math>2 adrenergic receptor</b> 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 × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Phentolamine-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12717AS</p>	<p><b>Phenylephrine</b> (<i>(R)</i>-(-)-Phenylephrine; L-Phenylephrine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0769</p>
<p>Phentolamine-d4 (Phentolamine-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Phentolamine hydrochloride.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(<i>(R)</i>-(-)-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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Phenylephrine hydrochloride</b> (<i>(R)</i>-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride; L-Phenylephrine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0471</p>	<p><b>Phosphatidylcholines,soya</b> (Soybean phosphatidylcholine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125853</p>
<p>(<i>(R)</i>-(-)-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 style="text-align: center;">HCl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</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>Phosphatidylcholines,soya is a phosphatidylcholine from soybean used in the preparation of liposomes. Phosphatidylcholines,soya can be used as a vehicle in animal drug administration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Phosphatidylcholines,soya</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Phosphorylase Kinase <math>\beta</math>-Subunit Fragment (420-436)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1873</p>	<p><b>Physalaemin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0255</p>
<p>Phosphorylase Kinase <math>\beta</math>-Subunit Fragment (420-436) is the <math>\beta</math>-Subunit fragment (peptide 430-436) of phosphorylase kinase. Phosphorylase kinase is a serine/threonine-specific protein kinase which activates glycogen phosphorylase to release glucose-1-phosphate from glycogen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KRNPGSQKRFPSNCGRD</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>Physalaemin, a non-mammalian tachykinin, binds selectively to <b>neurokinin-1 (NK1) receptor</b> with high affinity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PGLU-ADPNKFYGLM-NH<sub>2</sub></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>Picropodophyllin</b> (AXL1717; Picropodophyllin; PPP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15494</p>	<p><b>Pimethixene</b> (Pimetixene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1101</p>
<p>Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective <b>insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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>Pimethixene is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.</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>Pimethixene maleate</b> (Pimetixene maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1101A</p>	<p><b>Pimozide</b> (R6238)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12987</p>
<p>Pimethixene maleate is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</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>Pimozide is a <b>dopamine receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 1.4 nM, 2.5 nM and 588 nM for dopamine D2, D3 and D1 receptors, respectively, and also has affinity at <b><math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenoceptor</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 39 nM; Pimozide also inhibits <b>STAT3</b> and <b>STAT5</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>

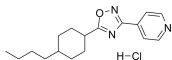
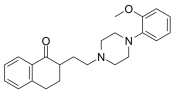
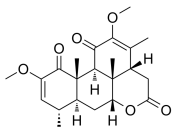
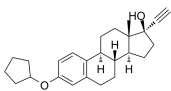
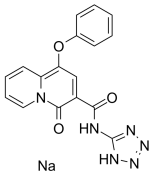
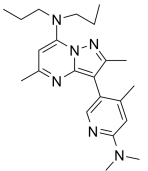
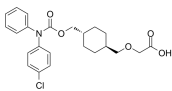
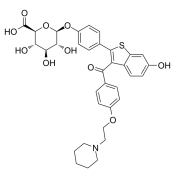
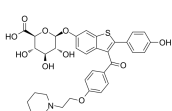
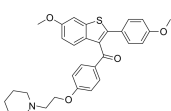
<p><b>Pimozide-d4</b> (R6238-d4) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12987S</span></p>	<p><b>Pindolol</b> (LB-46) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0982</span></p>
<p>Pimozide D4 (R6238 D4) is a deuterium labeled Pimozide.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pindolol (LB-46) is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-blocker with partial beta-adrenergic receptor agonist activity, also functions as a 5-HT1A receptor weak partial antagonist (<math>K_i=33nM</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pindolol-d7</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0982S</span></p>	<p><b>Piperoxan hydrochloride</b> (Benodaine hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100850</span></p>
<p>Pindolol-d7 (LB-46-d7) is the deuterium labeled Pindolol. Pindolol (LB-46) is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-blocker with partial beta-adrenergic receptor agonist activity, also functions as a 5-HT1A receptor weak partial antagonist (<math>K_i=33 nM</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Piperoxan (Benodaine) hydrochloride is an <math>\alpha_2</math> adrenoceptor antagonist. Piperoxan hydrochloride is the first-generation antihistamine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <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>Piribedil</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12707</span></p>	<p><b>Piribedil D8</b> (ET-495 D8) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12707S</span></p>
<p>Piribedil is a dopamine <math>D_2</math> receptor (<math>D_2R</math>) agonist which also displays antagonist property at <math>\alpha_{1A}</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\alpha_{1A}</math>-AR).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Piribedil D8 (ET-495 D8) is the deuterium labeled Piribedil, which is an antiparkinsonian 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>Pirolate</b> (CP-32387) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100280</span></p>	<p><b>Pitolisant</b> (Tiprolisant) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12199</span></p>
<p>Pirolate is a histamine H1 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>Pitolisant is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human histamine H3 receptor (<math>K_i=0.16 nM</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.22% <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>Pitolisant hydrochloride</b> (Ciproxidine; BF 2649) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12199B</span></p>	<p><b>Pitolisant oxalate</b> (Tiprolisant oxalate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12199A</span></p>
<p>Pitolisant hydrochloride is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human histamine H3 receptor (<math>K_i=0.16 nM</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <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>Pitolisant oxalate is a potent and selective nonimidazole inverse agonist at the recombinant human histamine H3 receptor (<math>K_i=0.16 nM</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

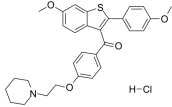
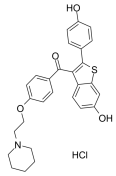
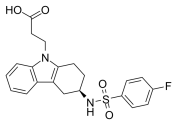
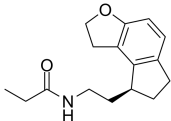
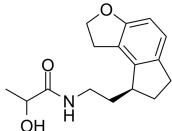
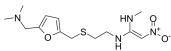
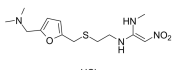
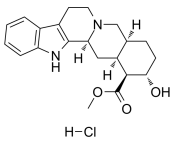
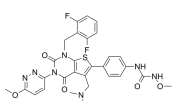
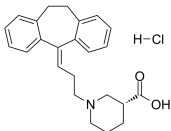
<p><b>Plasma kallikrein-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139888</p>	<p><b>Plerixafor</b> (AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10046</p>
<p>Plasma kallikrein-IN-1 is a PKK inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1-10 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥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><b>Plerixafor octahydrochloride</b> (AMD3100 octahydrochloride; JM3100 octahydrochloride; SID791 octahydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50912</p>	<p><b>Prasosartan</b> (FW 7203; KD 3-671; KT 3671)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101574</p>
<p>Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥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>Prasosartan is a selective angiotensin II 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><b>Prazosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0193</p>	<p><b>Prazosin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0193A</p>
<p>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.</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>Prazosin hydrochloride is a well-tolerated, CNS-active <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptor antagonist for the research of high blood pressure and alcohol use disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Prednisolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17463</p>	<p><b>Prednisolone disodium phosphate</b> (Prednisolone 21-phosphate disodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0645</p>
<p>Prednisolone is a potent, orally active corticosteroid and a glucocorticoid. Prednisolone possesses about four times the anti-inflammatory activity of hydrocortisone while causing less salt and water retention. Prednisolone can be used for ocular, anti-inflammatory research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Prednisolone disodium phosphate is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Prednisolone Tebutate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00098</p>	<p><b>Prednisone</b> (Dehydrocortisone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0214</p>
<p>Prednisolone tebutate is a synthetic glucocorticoid used as an antiinflammatory and immunosuppressant.</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</p>	<p>Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound. Target: Others Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid drug that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Prednisone acetate</b> (Prednisone 21-acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1832</span></p>	<p><b>Proglumide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1330</span></p>
<p>Prednisone acetate (Prednisone 21-acetate), the acetate salt form of prednisolone, is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Proglumide is a nonpeptide and orally active <b>cholecystokinin (CCK)-A/B receptors</b> antagonist. Proglumide selective blocks CCK's effects in the central nervous system (CNS). Proglumide has ability to inhibit gastric secretion and to protect the gastroduodenal mucosa.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Proglumide hemicalcium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103354A</span></p>	<p><b>Proglumide sodium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103354</span></p>
<p>Proglumide hemicalcium is a nonpeptide and orally active <b>cholecystokinin (CCK)-A/B receptors</b> antagonist. Proglumide hemicalcium selective blocks CCK's effects in the central nervous system (CNS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Proglumide sodium is a nonpeptide and orally active <b>cholecystokinin (CCK)-A/B receptors</b> antagonist. Proglumide sodium selective blocks CCK's effects in the central nervous system (CNS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Promegestone</b> (R-5020; Surgestone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119384</span></p>	<p><b>Promestriene</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108293</span></p>
<p>Promegestone (R-5020), a progestin, is a potent <b>progesterone receptor (PR)</b> agonist. Promegestone has the potential for endocrine regulation and cancer research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Promestriene is a synthetic diethyl-ether of estradiol and a locally effective estrogen. Promestriene has an efficient action on vaginal atrophy while it is minimally absorbed.</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</p>
<p><b>Promestriene-d3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108293S</span></p>	<p><b>Promethazine hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0781</span></p>
<p>Promestriene-d3 is the deuterium labeled Promestriene. Promestriene is a synthetic diethyl-ether of estradiol and a locally effective estrogen. Promestriene has an efficient action on vaginal atrophy while it is minimally absorbed.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Promethazine hydrochloride is the first-generation antihistamine; strong antagonist of the H1 receptor and moderate mACh receptor antagonist, moderate affinity for 5-HT2A, 5-HT2C, D2 and α1-adrenergic receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Propranolol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0573B</span></p>	<p><b>Propranolol hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0573</span></p>
<p>Propranolol is a nonselective <b>β-adrenergic receptor (βAR)</b> antagonist, has high affinity for the β1AR and β2AR with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.8 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively. Propranolol inhibits [<sup>3</sup>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>Propranolol hydrochloride is a nonselective <b>β-adrenergic receptor (βAR)</b> antagonist, has high affinity for the β1AR and β2AR with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.8 nM and 0.8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</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 <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>AR)</b> 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Propylthiouracil</b> (6-n-Propylthiouracil; 6-Propyl-2-thiouracil; PTU)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0346</p> <p>Propylthiouracil(6-Propyl-2-thiouracil) is a thyroperoxidase and 5'-deiodinase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Protein Kinase C Peptide Substrate</b> (PKCe; PRKCE ; Peptide Epsilon)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1803</p> <p>Protein Kinase C Peptide Substrate is targeted to a specific cellular compartment in a manner dependent on second messengers and on specific adapter proteins in response to extracellular signals that activate G-protein-coupled receptors, tyrosine kinase receptors, or...</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>ERMMPRKRQGSVRRRV</p>
<p><b>Protirelin</b> (Thyrotropin-releasing-hormone; TRH)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0002</p> <p>Protirelin is a highly conserved neuropeptide that exerts the hormonal control of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels as well as neuromodulatory functions.</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>Protirelin acetate</b> (Thyrotropin-releasing-hormone acetate; TRH acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0002A</p> <p>Protirelin Acetate is a highly conserved neuropeptide that exerts the hormonal control of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels as well as neuromodulatory functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</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>1.5 CH<sub>3</sub>COOH</p>
<p><b>Pseudolaric acid A-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4088</p> <p>Pseudolaric acid A-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from Cortex Pseudolaricis, demonstrates antifungal and antifertility 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>PSN 375963</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108258</p> <p>PSN 375963 is a potent <b>GPR119</b> agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 8.4 and 7.9 <math>\mu</math>M for human and mouse GPR119, respectively. PSN 375963 shows similar potency to the endogenous agonist oleylethanolamide (OEA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46%</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>



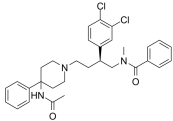

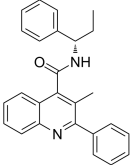
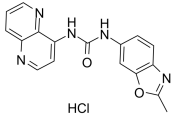
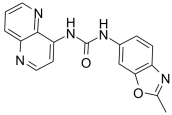
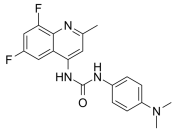
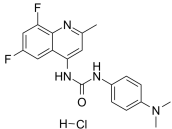
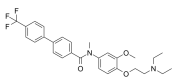
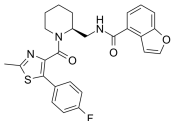
<p><b>PSN 375963 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108258A</p>	<p><b>QF0301B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101690</p>
<p>PSN 375963 hydrochloride is a potent <b>GPR119</b> agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 8.4 and 7.9 <math>\mu</math>M for human and mouse GPR119, respectively. PSN 375963 hydrochloride shows similar potency to the endogenous agonist oleoylethanolamide (OEA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>QF0301B is an <b><math>\alpha</math>1 adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist and a low <math>\alpha</math>2 adrenoceptor, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, and histamine H1 receptor 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>Quassin</b> (Nigakilactone D)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1581</p>	<p><b>Quinestrol</b> (W-3566)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1012</p>
<p>Quassin (Nigakilactone D) is a bioactive triterpenoid from stem bark extract of <i>Quassia amara</i>. Quassin inhibits <i>P. falciparum</i> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.15 <math>\mu</math>M. Quassin possesses reversible antifertility, anti-estrogenic and anti-plasmodial activity.</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>Quinestrol is a synthetic estrogen, used in hormone replacement therapy, and occasionally to treat breast cancer and prostate cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Quinotolast sodium</b> (FR71021)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00027</p>	<p><b>R121919</b> (NBI30775)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14127</p>
<p>Quinotolast sodium in the concentration range of 1-100 <math>\mu</math>g/mL inhibits <b>histamine</b>, <b>LTC<sub>4</sub></b> and <b>PGD<sub>2</sub></b> release in a concentration-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>R121919 (NBI30775) is a potent small-molecule <b>CRF1</b> receptor antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 to 5 nM for the CRF1 receptor and over 1000-fold weaker activity at the CRF2 receptor, CRF-binding protein, or 70 other receptor types.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ralinepag</b> (APD811)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16751</p>	<p><b>Raloxifene 4'-glucuronide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135582</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Raloxifene 4'-glucuronide is a primary metabolite of Raloxifene. Raloxifene 4'-glucuronide formation is mediated mostly by UGT1A10 and UGT1A8. Raloxifene 4'-glucuronide binds to <b>estrogen receptor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 370 <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>Raloxifene 6-glucuronide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135581</p>	<p><b>Raloxifene Bismethyl Ether</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135580</p>
<p>Raloxifene 6-glucuronide is a primary metabolite of Raloxifene. Raloxifene 6-glucuronide is mediated mostly by UGT1A1 and UGT1A8. Raloxifene 6-glucuronide binds to <b>estrogen receptor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 290 <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>Raloxifene Bismethyl Ether is a metabolite of Raloxifene and an estrogen receptor inactive compound on which both hydroxyl groups are absent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

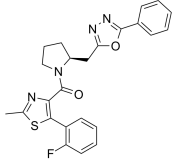
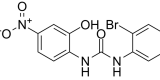
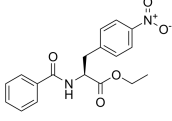
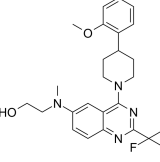
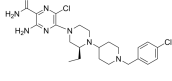
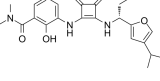
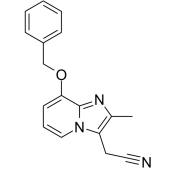
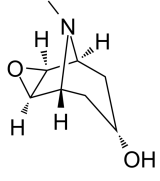
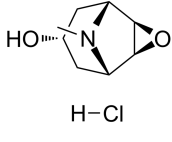
<p><b>Raloxifene Bismethyl Ether hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135580A</p>	<p><b>Raloxifene hydrochloride</b> (Keoxifene hydrochloride; LY156758; LY139481 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13738A</p>
<p>Raloxifene Bismethyl Ether hydrochloride is a metabolite of Raloxifene and an estrogen receptor inactive compound on which both hydroxyl groups are absent.</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>Raloxifene hydrochloride (Keoxifene hydrochloride) is a second generation selective and orally active <b>estrogen receptor modulator</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ramatroban</b> (BAY u3405) Cat. No.: HY-B0745</p>	<p><b>Ramelteon</b> (TAK-375) Cat. No.: HY-A0014</p>
<p>Ramatroban is a selective <b>thromboxane A<sub>2</sub></b> (TxA<sub>2</sub>, IC<sub>50</sub>=14 nM) antagonist, which also antagonizes CRTH2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=113 nM) by inhibiting PGD<sub>2</sub> binding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ramelteon is a highly potent and selective <b>melatonin receptor agonist</b> with K<sub>i</sub> values of 14 and 112 pM for human melatonin1 and melatonin2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</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</p>
<p><b>Ramelteon metabolite M-II</b> Cat. No.: HY-103005</p>	<p><b>Ranitidine</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0693</p>
<p>Ramelteon metabolite M-II is the major metabolite of Ramelteon, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 208 pM, 1470 pM for human melatonin receptors (MT<sub>1</sub> or MT<sub>2</sub>). Ramelteon is a selective melatonin agonist.</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>Ranitidine is a potent, selective and orally active <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine is a weak inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP2C9.</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>Ranitidine hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0281A</p>	<p><b>Rauwolscine hydrochloride</b> (α-Yohimbine hydrochloride; Corynanthidine hydrochloride; Isoyohimbine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12710A</p>
<p>Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a weak inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP2C9.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Rauwolscine hydrochloride is a potent and specific <b>α2 adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 12 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Relugolix</b> (TAK-385) Cat. No.: HY-16474</p>	<p><b>ReN-1869 hydrochloride</b> (NNC-05-1869 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-101724</p>
<p>Relugolix (TAK-385) is a potent, orally active, nonpeptidic <b>gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ReN 1869 hydrochloride is a novel, selective <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, which demonstrates affinity to the histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor (guinea pig brain) with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.19±0.04 μM and the non-selective σ site (guinea pig brain) with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.45 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>

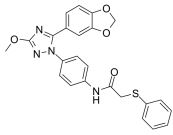

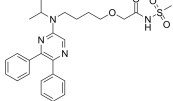
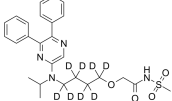
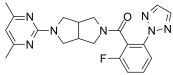
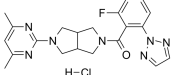
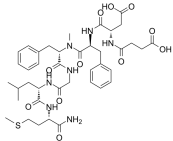
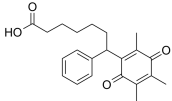
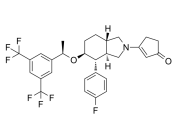
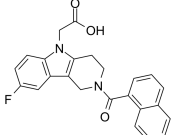
<p><b>Reparixin</b> (Repertaxin; DF 1681Y)</p> <p>Reparixin is a non-competitive allosteric inhibitor of the chemokine receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2 activation with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 and 100 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Reparixin L-lysine salt</b> (Repertaxin L-lysine salt)</p> <p>Reparixin L-lysine salt is an allosteric inhibitor of <b>chemokine receptor 1/2 (CXCR1/2)</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 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>Retosiban</b> (GSK 221149; GSK 221149A)</p> <p>Retosiban (GSK221149A) is a potent and selective oxytocin antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.65 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Retrobradykinin</b></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><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>RF9</b></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 <b>hNPFF1R</b> and <b>hNPFF2R</b>, 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>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 <b>hNPFF1R</b> and <b>hNPFF2R</b>, 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><b>RFRP-1(human)</b></p> <p>RFRP-1(human) is a gonadotropin-inhibitory hormone (GnIH) homolog. RFRP-1(human) targets human gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neurons and gonadotropes and potently inhibits <b>gonadotropin</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>RG7713</b> (RO5028442)</p> <p>RG7713 (RO5028442) is a highly potent and selective <b>Brain-Penetrant Vasopressin 1a (V1a)</b> receptor antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 1 nM (<b>hV1a</b>) and 39 nM (<b>mV1a</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Rhoifolin</b></p> <p>Rhoifolin is a flavone glycoside isolated from Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck leaves. Rhoifolin is beneficial for diabetic complications through enhanced adiponectin secretion, tyrosine phosphorylation of <b>insulin receptor-<math>\beta</math></b> and <b>glucose transporter 4 (GLUT 4)</b> translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Ritodrine hydrochloride</b> (DU21220 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Ritodrine hydrochloride (DU21220 hydrochloride) is a <math>\beta</math>-2 adrenergic receptor agonist. Target: <math>\beta</math>-2 Adrenergic Receptor Ritodrine is a tocolytic drug, used to stop premature labor.</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>RJW100</b></p> <p>RJW100 is a potent liver receptor homolog 1 (LRH-1, NR5A2) and steroidogenic factor-1 (SF-1, NR5A1) agonist with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 6.6 and 7.5, respectively. RJW100 also causes strong activation of the miR-200c (miRNA-200c, microRNA-200c) promoter.</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 46-2005</b></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 IC50 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>RO1138452</b> (CAY10441)</p> <p>RO1138452 is a potent and selective IP (prostacyclin) receptor antagonist. RO1138452 displays high affinity for IP receptors. In human platelets, <math>pK_i</math> is <math>9.3 \pm 0.1</math>; in a recombinant IP receptor system, <math>pK_i</math> is <math>8.7 \pm 0.06</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <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>Rolapitant</b> (SCH619734)</p> <p>Rolapitant (SCH619734) is a potent, selective and orally active neurokinin NK1 receptor antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.66 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43% <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>Rotigotine</b> (N-0437; N-0923)</p> <p>Rotigotine (N-0437; N-0923) is a full agonist of dopamine receptor, a partial agonist of the 5-HT1A receptor, and an antagonist of the <math>\alpha</math>2B-adrenergic receptor, with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.71nM, 4-15nM, and 83nM for the dopamine D3 receptor and D2, D5, D4 receptors, and dopamine...</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</p>
<p><b>RS 17053 hydrochloride</b> (RS-17053)</p> <p>RS 17053 hydrochloride is a potent and selective <math>\alpha_1</math> adrenoceptor antagonist, with a <math>pK_i</math> value of 9.1 in native cell membrane and a <math>pA_2</math> value of 9.8 in functional assays.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <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>RS 504393</b></p> <p>RS 504393 is a selective CCR2 chemokine receptor antagonist (IC<sub>50</sub> values are 89 nM and &gt; 100 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibition of human recombinant CCR2 and CCR1 receptors respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <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>RS-601</b></p> <p>RS-601 is a novel leukotriene D4 (LTD4)/thromboxane A2 (TxA2) dual receptor antagonist, with antiasthmatic 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>RS102895</b></p> <p>RS102895 is a potent CCR2 antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>RS102895 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18611</p>	<p><b>RU 58841</b> (PSK-3841; HMR-3841)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10561</p>
<p>RS102895 hydrochloride is a potent CCR2 antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>RU 58841 (PSK-3841) is a specific androgen receptor antagonist or anti-androgen. RU 58841 (PSK-3841) has a dramatic effect on hair regrowth.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>S 38093</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104003</p>	<p><b>S-Dihydrodaidzein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4200</p>
<p>S 38093 is a brain-penetrant, orally active antagonist of H3 receptor, with K<sub>i</sub>s of 8.8, 1.44 and 1.2 μM for rat, mouse and human H3 receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S-Dihydrodaidzein is the (S)-enantiomer of dihydrodaidzein which is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.</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>Sacubitril/Valsartan</b> (LCZ696)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18204A</p>	<p><b>Salbutamol</b> (Albuterol; AH-3365)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1037</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-neprilysin (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>Salbutamol is a short-acting β<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist used for the relief of bronchospasm in conditions such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</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>Salbutamol hemisulfate</b> (Albuterol hemisulfate; AH-3365 hemisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0436</p>	<p><b>Salmeterol</b> (GR33343X)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14302</p>
<p>Salbutamol Hemisulfate (Albuterol hemisulfate) is a short-acting β<sub>2</sub> adrenergic receptor agonist Target: β<sub>2</sub> Adrenergic Receptor Salbutamol Hemisulfate (Albuterol hemisulfate) is a short-acting, selective beta<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist used in the treatment of asthma and...</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Salmeterol (GR33343X) is a potent and selective human β<sub>2</sub> adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human β<sub>2</sub>, β<sub>1</sub> and β<sub>3</sub> adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</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>Salmeterol xinafoate</b> (GR 33343X xinafoate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17453</p>	<p><b>Salmeterol-D3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135119</p>
<p>Salmeterol (GR 33343X) xinafoate is a potent and selective human β<sub>2</sub> adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human β<sub>2</sub>, β<sub>1</sub> and β<sub>3</sub> adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Salmeterol-D3 is a deuterium labeled Salmeterol. Salmeterol is a potent and selective human β<sub>2</sub> adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human β<sub>2</sub>, β<sub>1</sub> and β<sub>3</sub> adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, 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, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Saredutant</b> (SR 48968; SR 48968C) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106910</span></p> <p>Saredutant is a selective <b>NK2 receptor</b> antagonist.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sauvagine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1298</span></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> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1298A</span></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-222200</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15722</span></p> <p>SB-222200 is a potent, selective, orally active and blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetrant <b>NK-3 receptor</b> antagonist. SB-222200 is developed for central nervous system (CNS) disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-334867</b> (SB 334867A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10895</span></p> <p>SB-334867 (SB 334867A) is an excellent, selective and blood-brain barrier permeable <b>orexin-1 (OX1) receptor</b> antagonist, shows selectivity over OX2 (<math>pK_b=7.4</math>), 100-fold over 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> with <math>pK_i</math> values of 5.4 and 5.3, 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>SB-334867 free base</b> (SB334867A free base) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10895A</span></p> <p>SB-334867 free base (SB334867A free base) is an excellent, selective and blood-brain barrier permeable <b>orexin-1 (OX1) receptor</b> antagonist, shows selectivity over OX2 (<math>pK_b=7.4</math>), 100-fold over 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> with <math>pK_i</math> values of 5.4 and 5.3, respectively.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-408124</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-70068</span></p> <p>SB-408124 is a non-peptide <b>OX1 receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math>s of 57 nM and 27 nM in whole cell and membrane, respectively. SB-408124 exhibits 50-fold selectivity over OX2 receptor.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SB-408124 Hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76612</span></p> <p>SB-408124 Hydrochloride is a selective non-peptide <b>orexin receptor 1 (OX1) receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math>s of 57 nM and 27 nM in whole cell and membrane, respectively. SB-408124 Hydrochloride exhibits 50-fold selectivity over OX2 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-568849</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100308</span></p> <p>SB-568849 is a <b>melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCH R1)</b> antagonist with a <math>pK_i</math> of 7.7.</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-649868</b> (GSK649868) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10806</span></p> <p>SB-649868 is a potent and selective orally active <b>orexin (OX) 1</b> and <b>OX<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist (<math>pK_i=9.4</math> and 9.5 at the OX<sub>1</sub> and OX<sub>2</sub> receptor, respectively).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <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>SB-674042</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10898</p> <p>SB-674042 is a potent and selective non-peptide orexin OX1 receptor antagonist (<math>K_d = 3.76</math> nM); exhibits 100-fold selectivity for OX1 over OX2 receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>SB225002</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16711</p> <p>SB225002, a potent, selective and non-peptide CXCR2 antagonist, inhibits <math>^{125}</math>I-IL-8 binding to CXCR2 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 nM.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>SB297006</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103361</p> <p>SB297006 is a CCR3 antagonist, which significantly inhibits proliferation and neurosphere formation in CCL11-treated neural progenitor cells.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SBI-553</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125880</p> <p>SBI-553 is a potent and brain penetrant NTR1 allosteric modulator, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.34 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%  <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>SCH 546738</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10017</p> <p>SCH 546738 is a potent, orally active and non-competitive CXCR3 antagonist, the affinity constant (<math>K_i</math>) of SCH 546738 binding to human CXCR3 receptor is determined to be 0.4 nM in multiple experiments.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SCH 563705</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10011</p> <p>SCH 563705 is a potent and orally available CXCR2 and CXCR1 antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.3 nM, 7.3 nM and <math>K_i</math>s of 1 and 3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SCH28080</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103261</p> <p>SCH28080 is a reversible, <math>K^+</math>-competitive inhibitor of the gastric <math>H,K</math>-ATPase, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.12 <math>\mu</math>M. SCH28080 is an effective inhibitor of acid secretion in vivo and with anti-gastric ulcer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Scopine</b> (6,7-Epoxytropine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0459</p> <p>Scopine is the metabolite of anisodine, which is a <math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist and used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Scopine hydrochloride</b> (6,7-Epoxytropine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0459A</p> <p>Scopine hydrochloride (6,7-Epoxytropine hydrochloride) is the metabolite of anisodine, which is a <math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist and used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Scylorhinin II</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1588</p> <p>Scylorhinin II is a selective neurokinin-3 receptor agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.5 nM for neurokinin-3 receptor in rat cerebral cortex.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FTDNYTLRLRQMAVKYKYLNSILN-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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

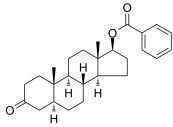
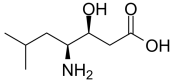
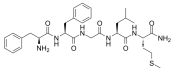
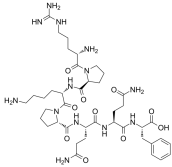
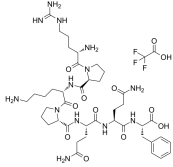
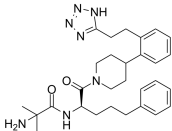
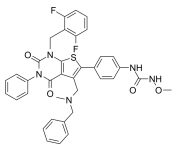
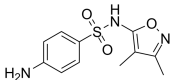
<p><b>SecinH3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100559</p> <p>SecinH3 is an antagonist of cytohesins with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.4 <math>\mu</math>M, 2.4 <math>\mu</math>M, 5.4 <math>\mu</math>M, 5.6 <math>\mu</math>M, 5.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 65 <math>\mu</math>M for hCyh1, hCyh2, mCyh3, hCyh3, drosophila steppke and yGea2-S7, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <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>Secretin, canine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1784</p> <p>Secretin, canine is an endocrine hormone that stimulates the secretion of bicarbonate-rich pancreatic fluids. Secretin, canine can regulate gastric chief cell function and paracellular permeability in canine gastric monolayers by a Src kinase-dependent 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>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 (<math>PGI_2</math>) receptor (IP receptor).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <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>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 (<math>PGI_2</math>) receptor (IP receptor).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Seltorexant</b> (JNJ-42847922)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109012</p> <p>Seltorexant (JNJ-42847922) is an orally active, high-affinity, and selective orexin-2 receptor (OX2R) antagonist (<math>pK_i</math> values of 8.0 and 8.1 for human and rat OX2R). Seltorexant (JNJ-42847922) crosses the blood-brain barrier and quickly occupies OX2R binding sites in the rat brain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%  <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>Seltorexant hydrochloride</b> (JNJ-42847922 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109012A</p> <p>Seltorexant hydrochloride (JNJ-42847922 hydrochloride) is an orally active, high-affinity, and selective OX2R antagonist (<math>pK_i</math> values of 8.0 and 8.1 for human and rat OX2R).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <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, 250 mg</p> 
<p><b>Senktide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0187</p> <p>Senktide is a tachykinin <math>NK_3</math> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Seratrodast</b> (AA 2414)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0774</p> <p>Seratrodast (AA 2414) is an anti-asthmatic agent and a potent and selective thromboxane A2 receptor (TP) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Serlopitant</b> (VPD-737; MK-0594)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12114</p> <p>Serlopitant is a selective Neurokinin-1 (NK-1) receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Setiprant</b> (ACT-129968; KYTH-105)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16635</p> <p>Setiprant is an orally available, selective CRTH2 antagonist. CRTH2 is a G protein-coupled receptor for PGD2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 



<p><b>Sevelamer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13995</p> <p>Sevelamer is a phosphate binding drug used to treat hyperphosphatemia in patients with chronic kidney disease; consists of polyallylamine that is crosslinked with epichlorohydrin.</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>SHR1653</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128351</p> <p>SHR1653 is a highly potent, selective and brain penetrated <b>oxytocin receptor (OTR)</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 15 nM for hOTR.</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>SID 7969543</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107404</p> <p>SID 7969543 is a selective <b>SF-1</b> (steroidogenic factor 1, NR5A1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 760 nM. SID 7969543 inhibits SF-1-triggered luciferase expression with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM. SF-1 is a transcription factor belonging to the nuclear receptor superfamily.</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>Silodosin</b> (KAD 3213; KMD 3213)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10122</p> <p>Silodosin (KAD 3213; KMD 3213) is a potent, selective and orally active <b><math>\alpha1A</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\alpha1A</math>-AR)</b> blocker.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Silodosin-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10122S</p> <p>Silodosin-d4 (KAD 3213-d4) is the deuterium labeled Silodosin. Silodosin (KAD 3213) is a potent, selective and orally active <b><math>\alpha1A</math>-adrenergic receptor (<math>\alpha1A</math>-AR)</b> blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Silychristin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0647</p> <p>Silychristin is an abundant flavonolignan present in the fruits of Silybum marianum, with antioxidant properties. Silychristin is a potent inhibitor of the thyroid hormone transporter <b>MCT8</b>, and elicits a strong inhibition of T3 uptake with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 110 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</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</p>
<p><b>Sitaxsentan</b> (IPI 1040; TBC-11251)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76520</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sitaxsentan sodium</b> (IPI 1040 sodium; TBC11251 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11103</p> <p>Sitaxsentan sodium (IPI 1040 sodium; TBC11251 sodium) is an orally active, highly selective antagonist of <b>endothelin A receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</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><b>SL910102</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100292</p> <p>SL910102 is a nonpeptide <b>angiotensin AT<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> 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>SNAP 94847</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107625</p> <p>SNAP 94847 is a novel, high affinity selective <b>melanin-concentrating hormonereceptor1 (MCHR1)</b> antagonist with (<math>K_i</math> = 2.2 nM, <math>K_d</math> = 530 pM), it displays &gt;80-fold and &gt;500-fold selectivity over <b>MCH<math>\alpha</math>1A</b> and <b>MCHD2</b> receptors 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>SNT-207707</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11029</p>	<p><b>SNT-207858</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11030</p>
<p>SNT-207707 is a selective, potent and orally active <b>melanocortin MC-4</b> receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM (binding) and 5 nM (function) on the MC-4 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%</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>SNT207858 is a selective, blood brain barrier penetrating, potent and orally active <b>melanocortin-4 (MC-4) receptor</b> antagonist. SNT207858 has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 nM (binding) and 11 nM (function) on the MC-4 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</p>
<p><b>SNT-207858 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11030A</p>	<p><b>Sobetirome</b> (GC-1; QRX-431)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14823</p>
<p>SNT207858 free base is a selective, blood brain barrier penetrating, potent and orally active <b>melanocortin-4 (MC-4) receptor</b> antagonist. SNT207858 free base has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 nM (binding) and 11 nM (function) on the MC-4 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sobetirome (GC-1) is a thyroid hormone receptor <math>\beta</math> (<b>TR<math>\beta</math></b>)-specific agonist which bind selectively to <b>TR<math>\beta</math>-1</b> with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.16 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Sodium tauroglycocholate</b> (Tauroglycocholic acid sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2119</p>	<p><b>Sograzeptide</b> (Netazeptide; YF 476; YM-220)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14850</p>
<p>Sodium tauroglycocholate is an inhibitor of the biliary acid transporting system of the hepatocyte and also a surfactant used as a chemical permeation enhancer.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sograzeptide (Netazeptide; YF 476; YM-220) is an extremely potent, highly selective and orally active <b>Gastrin/CCK-B</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.1 nM, has inhibitory effect on Gastrin/CCK-A activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 502...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Solabegron</b> (GW 427353)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19436</p>	<p><b>Somatostatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0015</p>
<p>Solabegron (GW 427353) is a selective <math>\beta_3</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist, stimulating cAMP accumulation in Chinese hamster ovary cells expressing the human <math>\beta_3</math>-AR, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 22 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Somatostatin is a tetradecapeptide which can suppress the growth hormone (GH) secretion and control the pituitary hormone secretion in human CNS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Soyasaponin Bb</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0310</p>	<p><b>Sparsentan</b> (RE-021; DARA-a)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17621</p>
<p>soyasaponin Bb is a soyasaponin isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris, acting as an <b>aldose reductase differential inhibitor (ARDI)</b>.</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, 20 mg</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%</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>

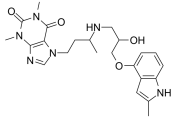
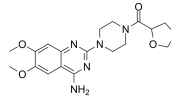
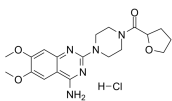
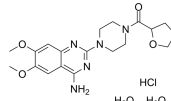
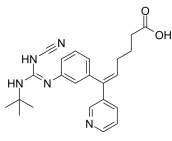
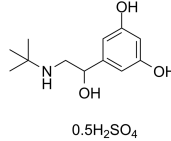
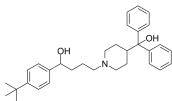
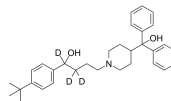
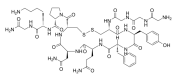
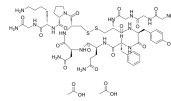
<p><b>Sphingosine-1-phosphate</b> (S1P)</p>	<p><b>Spirendolol</b> (Li 32-468; S 32-468; Substance 32468)</p>
<p>Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) is an agonist of <b>S1P<sub>1-5</sub> receptors</b> and a ligand of GPR3, GPR6 and GPR12. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is an intracellular second messenger and mobilizes Ca<sup>2+</sup> as an extracellular ligand for G protein-coupled receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Spirendolol is a <b>β adrenergic 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>SR 146131</b></p>	<p><b>SRT3109</b></p>
<p>SR 146131 is a potent, orally available, and selective nonpeptide (<b>cholecystokinin 1</b>) receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>SRT3109 is an antagonist of <b>CXCR2</b>, with a <b>pIC<sub>50</sub></b> of 8.2, and used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SRT3190</b></p>	<p><b>SSR-241586</b></p>
<p>SRT3190 is an antagonist of <b>CXCR2</b>, used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SSR-241586 is an antagonist of <b>neurokinin receptors</b>. SSR-241586 is shown to be active in the treatment of depression, schizophrenia, urinary trouble, emesis, and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SSR240612</b></p>	<p><b>SSTR5 antagonist 1</b></p>
<p>SSR240612 is a potent, and orally active specific non-peptide <b>bradykinin B1 receptor</b> antagonist, with <b>K<sub>s</sub></b> of 0.48 nM and 0.73 nM for B1 kinin receptors of human fibroblast MRC5 and HEK cells expressing human B1 receptors, 481 nM and 358 nM for B2 receptors of guinea pig ileum membranes...</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, 25 mg</p>	<p>SSTR5 antagonist 1 is a potent, selective, and orally available somatostatin receptor subtype 5 (<b>SSTR5</b>) antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 9.6 and 57 nM for hSSTR5 and mSSTR5, respectively. (Compound 25a).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <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>SSTR5 antagonist 2</b></p>	<p><b>SSTR5 antagonist 2 TFA</b></p>
<p>SSTR5 antagonist 2 (compound 10) is a highly potent, oral active and <b>selective somatostatin (receptor) subtype 5 (SSTR5)</b> antagonist and has potential to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SSTR5 Antagonist 1 (compound 10) is a highly potent, oral active and <b>selective somatostatin (receptor) subtype 5 (SSTR5)</b> antagonist and has potential to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Stanolone benzoate</b> (Androstanolone benzoate; Dihydrotestosterone benzoate; DHTB) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128698</span></p>	<p><b>Statine</b> (3S,4S)-Statine; (S,S)-Statine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101877</span></p>
<p>Stanolone benzoate (Androstanolone benzoate) is a synthetic androgen and anabolic steroid.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Statine is an unusual amino acid that occurs twice in the sequence of pepstatin, a protease inhibitor that is active against <b>pepsin</b> and other <b>acid proteases</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Substance P</b> (Neurokinin P) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0201</span></p>	<p><b>Substance P (7-11)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1492</span></p>
<p>Substance P (Neurokinin P) is a neuropeptide, acting as a neurotransmitter and as a neuromodulator in the CNS. The endogenous receptor for substance P is <b>neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1-receptor, NK1R)</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Substance P (7-11) is a C-terminal fragment of Substance P which can cause an increase in the intracellular calcium concentration.</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>Substance P TFA</b> (Neurokinin P TFA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0201A</span></p>	<p><b>Substance P(1-7)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1485</span></p>
<p>Substance P TFA (Neurokinin P TFA) is a neuropeptide, acting as a neurotransmitter and as a neuromodulator in the CNS. The endogenous receptor for substance P is <b>neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1-receptor, NK1R)</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Substance P(1-7) is a fragment of the neuropeptide, substance P (SP). Substance P(1-7) gives depressor and bradycardic effects when applied to the nucleus tractus solitarius.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Substance P(1-7) TFA</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1485A</span></p>	<p><b>Substituted piperidines-1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100305</span></p>
<p>Substance P(1-7) TFA is a fragment of the neuropeptide, substance P (SP). Substance P(1-7) TFA gives depressor and bradycardic effects when applied to the nucleus tractus solitarius.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Substituted piperidines-1 is a compound that can promote the release of growth hormone in humans and animals.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sufugolix</b> (TAK-013) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100209</span></p>	<p><b>Sulfisoxazole</b> (Sulfafurazole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0323</span></p>
<p>Sufugolix (TAK-013) is a highly potent and orally available luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sulfisoxazole (Sulfafurazole), an endothelin receptor antagonist, is a sulfonamide antibacterial with an oxazole substituent. Sulfisoxazole inhibits breast cancer exosome release by targeting endothelin receptor A.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

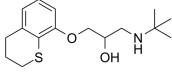
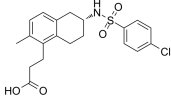
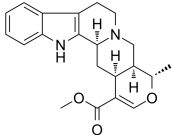
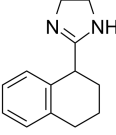
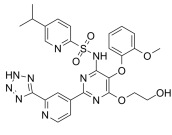
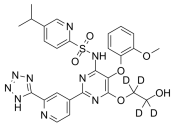
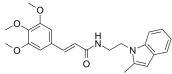
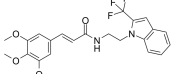
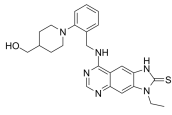
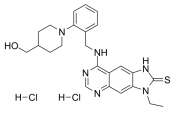
<p><b>SUN 1334H</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00084</p>	<p><b>SX-682</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119339</p>
<p>SUN 1334H is a potent, orally active, highly selective <b>H1 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> of 9.7 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>SX-682 is an orally bioavailable, potent allosteric inhibitor of <b>CXCR1</b> and <b>CXCR2</b>. SX-682 can block tumor myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) recruitment and enhance T cell activation and antitumor immunity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%</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><b>Synephrine</b> (Oxedrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0132</p>	<p><b>Synephrine hydrochloride</b> (Oxedrine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0132A</p>
<p>Synephrine (Oxedrine), an alkaloid, is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> and <b>β-adrenergic</b> agonist derived from the Citrus aurantium. Synephrine is a sympathomimetic compound and can be used for weight loss.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Synephrine (Oxedrine) hydrochloride, an alkaloid, is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> and <b>β-adrenergic</b> agonist derived from the Citrus aurantium. Synephrine hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic compound and can be used for weight loss.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>T3-ATA (S-isomer)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114271A</p>	<p><b>T4-ATA (S-isomer)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114272A</p>
<p>T3-ATA S-isomer is the S-isomer of T3-ATA, which is the active form of the thyroid hormone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</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>T4-ATA S-isomer is the S-isomer of T4-ATA, which is the active form of the thyroid hormone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</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>Tachykinin antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00392</p>	<p><b>TAK-220</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19974</p>
<p>Tachykinin antagonist 1 is a <b>neurokinin receptor</b> antagonist extracted from patent US5968923, compound example 32.</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>TAK-220 is a selective and orally bioavailable <b>CCR5</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.5 nM and 1.4 nM for inhibition on the binding of RANTES and MIP-1α to CCR5, respectively, but shows no effect on the binding to CCR1, CCR2b, CCR3, CCR4, or CCR7; TAK-220 also selectively inhibits HIV-1,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TAK-779</b> (Takeda 779)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13406</p>	<p><b>Talipexole dihydrochloride</b> (B-HT 920 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0008</p>
<p>TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of <b>CCR5</b> and <b>CXCR3</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits <b>R5 HIV-1</b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math> and <math>EC_{90}</math> of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.</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</p>	<p>Talipexole dihydrochloride (B-HT 920 dihydrochloride) is a dopamine D2 receptor agonist, <b>α2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist and 5-HT3 receptor antagonist, which displays antiParkinsonian activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

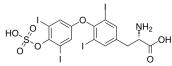
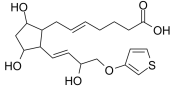
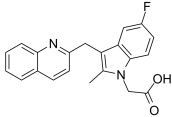
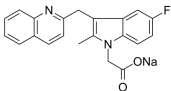
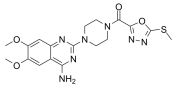
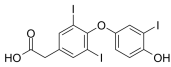
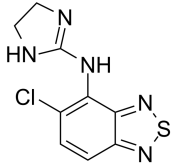
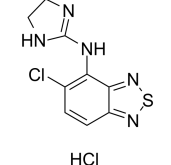
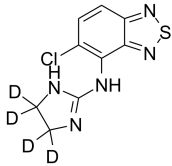
<p><b>Talnetant</b> (SB 223412)</p>	<p><b>Talnetant hydrochloride</b> (SB 223412 hydrochloride; SB 223412-A)</p>
<p>Talnetant (SB 223412) is a potent and selective NK3 receptor antagonist (<math>k_i=1.4</math> nM, hNK-3-CHO); 100-fold selective for the hNK-3 versus hNK-2 receptor, with no affinity for the hNK-1 at concentrations up to 100 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Talnetant Hcl(SB 223412 Hcl) is a potent and selective NK3 receptor antagonist(<math>k_i=1.4</math> nM, hNK-3-CHO); 100-fold selective for the hNK-3 versus hNK-2 receptor, with no affinity for the hNK-1 at concentrations up to 100 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Taltirelin</b> (TA-0910)</p>	<p><b>Taltirelin acetate</b> (TA-0910 acetate)</p>
<p>Taltirelin (TA0910) is a superagonist at <b>thyrotropin-releasing hormone receptor (TRH-R)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 910 nM and <math>EC_{50}</math> of 36 nM for stimulating an increase in cytosolic <math>Ca^{2+}</math> concentration (<math>Ca^{2+}</math> release).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <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>Taltirelin acetate (TA-0910 acetate) is a superagonist at <b>thyrotropin-releasing hormone receptor (TRH-R)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 910 nM and <math>EC_{50}</math> of 36 nM for stimulating an increase in cytosolic <math>Ca^{2+}</math> concentration (<math>Ca^{2+}</math> release).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <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>Tamsulosin</b> (R)-(-)-YM12617 free base; LY253351 free base)</p>	<p><b>Tamsulosin hydrochloride</b> (R)-(-)-YM12617; LY253351)</p>
<p>Tamsulosin ((R)-(-)-YM12617 free base) is an inhibitor of <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptor. Tamsulosin is used for the research of prostatic hyperplasia. Tamsulosin attenuates abdominal aortic aneurysm growth in animal models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tamsulosin hydrochloride ((R)-(-)-YM12617) is an inhibitor of <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptor. Tamsulosin hydrochloride is used for the research of prostatic hyperplasia. Tamsulosin hydrochloride attenuates abdominal aortic aneurysm growth in animal models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tanaproget</b> (NSP-989)</p>	<p><b>Taprenepag</b> (CP-544326)</p>
<p>Tanaproget (NSP-989) is a novel nonsteroidal progesterone receptor agonist which can bind to the PR from various species with a higher relative affinity than reference steroidal progestins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <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>Taprenepag (CP-544326) is a potent and selective <b>prostaglandin EP(2)</b> agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 10 and 15 nM for human and rat EP2, respectively. Taprenepag shows selectivity for EP2 over other EP receptors (<math>IC_{50}</math>s &gt; 3200 nM for EP1, EP3, and EP4) and a panel of 37 G protein-coupled receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <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>Taprenepag isopropyl</b> (PF-04217329)</p>	<p><b>Tarazepide</b> (HY-U00062)</p>
<p>Taprenepag isopropyl is a highly selective <b>EP<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77% <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>Tarazepide is a potent and specific <b>CCK-A</b> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

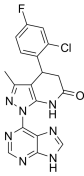
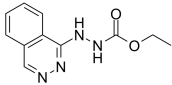
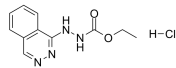
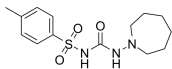
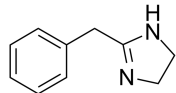
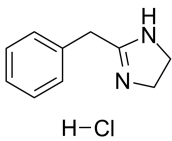
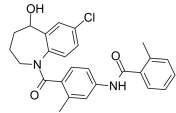
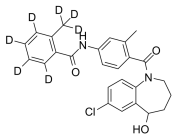
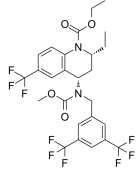
<p><b>Tasimelteon</b> (BMS-214778; VEC-162)</p>	<p><b>Tasosartan</b> (WAY-ANA 756)</p>
<p>Tasimelteon (BMS-214778) is an orally active and selective <b>dual melatonin receptor agonist (DMRA)</b>. Tasimelteon has 2.1-4.4 times greater affinity for the MT2 receptor than for the MT1 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tasosartan is a long-acting <b>angiotensin II (AngII) receptor antagonist</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</p>
<p><b>TBC3711</b></p>	<p><b>TC-G-1008</b> (GPR39-C3)</p>
<p>TBC3711 is a <b>endothelin receptor</b> modulator, used for the research of endothelin-mediated disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TC-G-1008 (GPR39-C3) is a potent and orally available <b>GPR39</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 0.4 and 0.8 nM for rat and human receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <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>TCS 1102</b></p>	<p><b>TCS-OX2-29</b></p>
<p>TCS 1102 is a potent, dual orexin receptor antagonist (<math>K_i</math> values are 0.2 and 3 nM for OX2 and OX1 receptors respectively). <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 0.2 nM (<math>K_i</math>, OX2 receptor); 3 nM (<math>K_i</math>, OX1 receptor) Target: OX2 and OX1 receptor TCS-1102 (10 and 20 mg/kg, i.p).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TCS-OX2-29 is a potent, high affinities and selective <b>orexin-2 receptor (OX<sub>2</sub>R)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 40 nM and a <math>pK_i</math> value of 7.5. TCS-OX2-29 displays ~250-fold selectivity for OX<sub>2</sub> over OX<sub>1</sub>.</p> <p><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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TD-0212</b></p>	<p><b>TD-5471 hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>TD-0212 (compound 35) is an orally active dual pharmacology <b>angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT<sub>1</sub>)</b> antagonist and <b>nephrilysin (NEP)</b> inhibitor, with a <math>pK_i</math> of 8.9 for AT<sub>1</sub> and a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 9.2 for NEP.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TD-5471 hydrochloride is a potent and selective full agonist of the human <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor</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>Tedatioxetine hydrobromide</b> (Lu AA24530 hydrobromide)</p>	<p><b>Telmisartan</b> (BIBR 277)</p>
<p>Tedatioxetine (Lu AA24530) hydrobromide acts as a serotonin and norepinephrine (NE)-preferring triple reuptake inhibitor (TRD) and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3</sub> and <math>\alpha_{1A}</math>-<b>adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <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>Telmisartan is a potent, long lasting antagonist of <b>angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT<sub>1</sub>)</b>, selectively inhibiting the binding of <sup>125</sup>I-AngII to AT<sub>1</sub> receptors with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

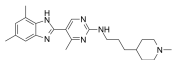
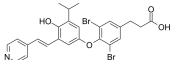
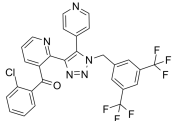
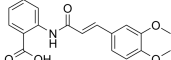
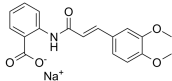
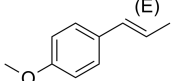
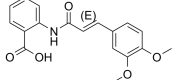
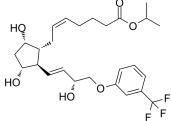
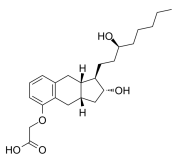
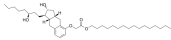
<p><b>Teoprolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00016</p>	<p><b>Terazosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0371</p>
<p>Teoprolol is a <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Terazosin is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active <b><math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist. Terazosin works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder. Terazosin has the potential for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and high blood pressure treatment.</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>Terazosin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0371F</p>	<p><b>Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0371A</p>
<p>Terazosin hydrochloride is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active <b><math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist. Terazosin hydrochloride works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder.</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>Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active <b><math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist. Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Terbogrel</b> (BIBV 308SE)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19189</p>	<p><b>Terbutaline sulfate</b> (Terbutaline hemisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0802</p>
<p>Terbogrel is an orally available <b>thromboxane A2 receptor</b> antagonist and a <b>thromboxane A2 synthase</b> inhibitor, with both <math>IC_{50}</math>s of about 10 nM.</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>Terbutaline sulfate is a <b><math>\beta</math>2-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist; a fast-acting bronchodilator and a tocolytic to delay premature labor.</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, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Terfenadine</b> (<math>\pm</math>-Terfenadine; MDL-991)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1193</p>	<p><b>Terfenadine-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1193S</p>
<p>Terfenadine (<math>\pm</math>-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of <b>hERG</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an <b>H1 histamine receptor</b> antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of <math>Ca^{2+}</math> homeostasis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Terfenadine-d3 (<math>\pm</math>-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine (<math>\pm</math>-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of <b>hERG</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 204 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2000 <math>\mu</math>g, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Terlipressin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12554</p>	<p><b>Terlipressin acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12554A</p>
<p>Terlipressin is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin is a highly selective <b>vasopressin V1 receptor</b> agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Terlipressin acetate is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin acetate is a highly selective <b>vasopressin V1 receptor</b> agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

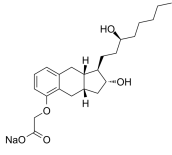
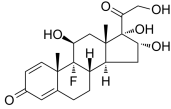
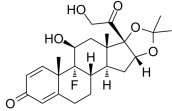
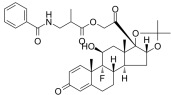
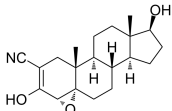
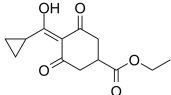
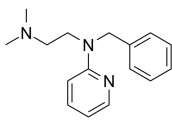
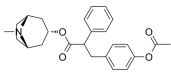
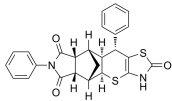
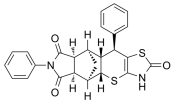


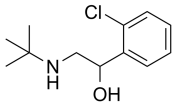
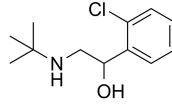
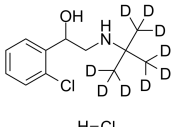
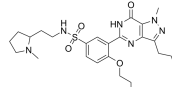
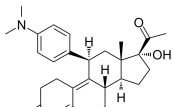
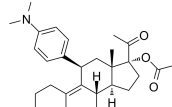
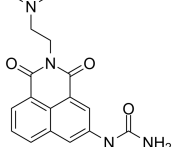
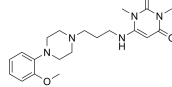
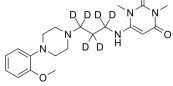
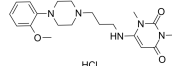
<p><b>Tertatolol</b> (±)-Tertatolol; Racemic Tertatolol; dl-Tertatolol)</p> <p>Tertatolol is a potent antagonist of <b>beta-adrenoceptor</b> and <b>5-HT receptor</b>, with unique renal vasodilatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00356</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>Terutroban</b> (S-18886)</p> <p>Terutroban is a <b>thromboxane-prostaglandin receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16991</p>
<p><b>Tetrahydroalstonine</b></p> <p>Tetrahydroalstonine, a indole alkaloid isolated from the fruits of <i>Rhazya stricta</i>, is a selective <b>alpha 2-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1163</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride</b> (Tetryzoline hydrochloride)</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0556A</p> <p><b>HCl</b></p>
<p><b>Tezosentan</b> (RO 610612)</p> <p>Tezosentan (RO 610612) is an <b>endothelin (ET)</b> receptor antagonist, with <math>pA_{2s}</math> of 9.5, 7.7 for <math>ET_A</math> and <math>ET_B</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17351</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tezosentan-d4</b></p> <p>Tezosentan-d4 (RO 610612-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tezosentan. Tezosentan (RO 610612) is an <b>endothelin (ET)</b> receptor antagonist, with <math>pA_{2s}</math> of 9.5, 7.7 for <math>ET_A</math> and <math>ET_B</math> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17351S</p>
<p><b>TG4-155</b></p> <p>TG4-155 is a potent, brain-permeant and selective <b>EP2 receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 9.9 nM. TG4-155 shows low nanomolar antagonist activity against only EP2 and DP1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <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-18971</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <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>TG6-10-1</b></p> <p>TG6-10-1 is an <b>EP2</b> antagonist, shows low-nanomolar antagonist activity against only EP2, &gt;300-fold selectivity over human EP3, EP4, and IP receptors, 100-fold selectivity over EP1 receptors.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16978</p>
<p><b>Thioquinapiperifil</b> (KF31327 free base)</p> <p>Thioquinapiperifil (KF31327 free base), a potent, selective and non-competitive <b>phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5, IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.074 nM)</b> inhibitor, is used for sexual enhancement study.</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-119611</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <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>Thioquinapiperifil dihydrochloride</b> (KF31327)</p> <p>Thioquinapiperifil dihydrochloride (KF31327), a potent, selective and non-competitive <b>phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5, IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.074 nM)</b> inhibitor, is used for sexual enhancement study.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119611A</p> <p><b>H-Cl H-Cl</b></p>

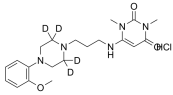
<p><b>Thyroxine sulfate</b> (T4 Sulfate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101406</span></p> <p>Thyroxine sulfate is a thyroid hormone metabolite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tiaprost</b> (Iliren) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111478</span></p> <p>Tiaprost is a prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub> (PGF<sub>2α</sub>) analogue.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Timapiprant</b> (OC000459) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15342</span></p> <p>Timapiprant (OC000459) is a potent, selective, and orally active D prostanoid receptor 2 (DP<sub>2</sub>, also known as CRTH2) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Timapiprant sodium</b> (OC000459 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15342A</span></p> <p>Timapiprant sodium (OC000459 sodium) is a potent, selective, and orally active D prostanoid receptor 2 (DP<sub>2</sub>, also known as CRTH2) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tiodazosin</b> (BL-5111) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100255</span></p> <p>Tiodazosin is a potent competitive postsynaptic <b>alpha adrenergic 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>Tiratricol</b> (3,3',5-Triiodothyroacetic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1201</span></p> <p>Tiratricol is a thyroid hormone analog with hepatic, has been used to suppress pituitary TSH secretion, with attenuation of extrapituitary thyromimetic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tizanidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0194</span></p> <p>Tizanidine is an α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist and inhibits neurotransmitter release from CNS noradrenergic neurons. Target: α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor Tizanidine is a drug that is used as a muscle relaxant. It is a centrally acting α<sub>2</sub> adrenergic agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tizanidine hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0194A</span></p> <p>Tizanidine hydrochloride is an α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist and inhibits neurotransmitter release from CNS noradrenergic neurons. Target: α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor Tizanidine is a drug that is used as a muscle relaxant. It is a centrally acting α<sub>2</sub> adrenergic agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HCl</p>
<p><b>Tizanidine-d4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0194S</span></p> <p>Tizanidine-d<sub>4</sub> is the deuterium labeled Tizanidine. Tizanidine is an α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist and inhibits neurotransmitter release from CNS noradrenergic neurons.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>TLQP-21</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1345</span></p> <p>TLQP-21, a VGF-derived peptide endowed of endocrine and extraendocrine properties, is a potent <b>G-protein-coupled receptor complement-3a receptor 1 (C3aR1)</b> agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>: mouse TLQP-21=10.3 μM; human TLQP-21=68.8 μM).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TLQPASSRRRRHFHHPAR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

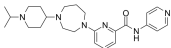
<p><b>TLQP-21 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1345A</p>	<p><b>TM-N1324</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108699</p>
<p>TLQP-21 TFA, a VGF-derived peptide endowed of endocrine and extraendocrine properties, is a potent <b>G-protein-coupled receptor complement-3a receptor1 (C3aR1)</b> agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>: mouse TLQP-21=10.3 μM; human TLQP-21=68.8μM).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>TLQPASSRRRRHFHHPAR (TFA salt)</small></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>TM-N1324 is an agonist of G-Protein-Coupled Receptor 39 (<b>GPR39</b>) with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 9 nM/5 nM in the presence of Zn<sup>2+</sup>, and 280 nM/180 nM in the absence of Zn<sup>2+</sup> for <b>human/murine GPR39</b>.</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>Todalazine</b> (Ecarazine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1001</p>	<p><b>Todalazine hydrochloride</b> (Ecarazine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1001A</p>
<p>Todalazine (Ecarazine) is an anti-hypertensive agent, acts as a <b>β<sub>2</sub>AR</b> 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>Todalazine hydrochloride (Ecarazine hydrochloride) is an anti-hypertensive agent, acts as a <b>β<sub>2</sub>AR</b> 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>Tolazamide</b> (U-17835)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0920</p>	<p><b>Tolazoline</b> (Imidaline; NSC35110)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0066</p>
<p>Tolazamide is an oral blood glucose lowering drug used for people with Type 2 diabetes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Tolazoline(Imidaline) is a non-selective competitive <b>α</b>-adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Tolazoline hydrochloride</b> (Imidaline hydrochloride; NSC35110 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0066A</p>	<p><b>Tolvaptan</b> (OPC-41061)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17000</p>
<p>Tolazoline (hydrochloride)(Imidaline (hydrochloride)) Hcl is a non-selective competitive <b>α</b>-adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Tolvaptan is a selective, competitive arginine vasopressin receptor 2 antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.28μM 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><b>Torcetrapib</b> (CP-529414)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12089</p>
<p>Tolvaptan-D7 (OPC-41061-D7) is the deuterium labeled Tolvaptan. Tolvaptan is a selective, competitive arginine vasopressin receptor 2 antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.28μM 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>Torcetrapib (CP-529414) is a selective, potent cholesteryl ester transfer protein (<b>CETP</b>) inhibitor. A typical inhibition curve for whole human plasma, having a CETP concentration of 37 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

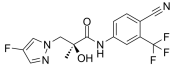
<p><b>Toreforant</b> (JNJ-38518168)</p> <p>Toreforant is a potent and selective histamine H<sub>4</sub> receptor (H<sub>4</sub>R) antagonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> at the human receptor of 8.4 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16756</p>	<p><b>TR antagonist 1</b></p> <p>TR antagonist 1 is a high-affinity <b>thyroid hormone receptor (TR)</b> antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 36 and 22 nM for TRα and TRβ, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111443</p>
<p><b>Tradipitant</b> (VLY-686; LY686017)</p> <p>Tradipitant (VLY-686) is a <b>neurokinin-1 (NK-1)</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <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-16732</p>	<p><b>Tranilast</b> (MK-341; SB 252218)</p> <p>Tranilast (MK-341) acts as an anti-atopic agent. Tranilast suppresses production of <b>prostaglandin D2 (PGD2, IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.1 mM)</b>. Tranilast sodium exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0195</p>
<p><b>Tranilast sodium</b> (MK-341 sodium; SB 252218 sodium)</p> <p>Tranilast sodium (MK-341 sodium) acts as an anti-atopic agent. Tranilast suppresses production of <b>prostaglandin D2 (PGD2, IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.1 mM)</b>. Tranilast sodium exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0195A</p>	<p><b>Trans-Anethole</b> (<b>(E)</b>-Anethole)</p> <p>Trans-Anethole (<b>(E)</b>-Anethole), a phenylpropene derivative isolated from Pimpinella, shows estrogenic activity at lower concentrations and cytotoxic at higher concentrations in cancer cell lines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0367</p>
<p><b>trans-Tranilast</b> (trans-MK-341; trans-SB 252218)</p> <p>trans-Tranilast (trans-MK-341) is an antiallergic drug, used to treat bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18706</p>	<p><b>Travoprost</b> (Fluprostenol isopropyl ester; AL6221; Flu-Ipr)</p> <p>Travoprost (Fluprostenol isopropyl ester), an isopropyl ester prodrug, is a high affinity, selective <b>FP</b> prostaglandin full receptor agonist. Travoprost has the ocular hypotensive efficacy and has the potential for glaucoma and ocular hypertension.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0584</p>
<p><b>Treprostinil</b> (UT-15)</p> <p>Treprostinil (UT-15) is a potent <b>DP1</b> and <b>EP2</b> agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.6±0.1 and 6.2±1.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100441</p>	<p><b>Treprostinil palmitil</b> (INS-1009)</p> <p>Treprostinil palmitil (TP) is the prodrug of <b>DP1</b> and <b>EP2</b> agonist, Treprostinil (UT-15), whose EC<sub>50</sub> values were 0.6 and 6.2 nM, respectively. Treprostinil palmitil is a pure prodrug and possesses no inherent binding to G-protein coupled receptors including prostanoid 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109163</p>

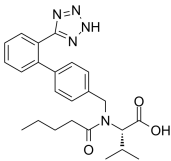
<p><b>Treprostinil sodium</b> (UT-15 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16504</span></p> <p>Treprostinil (UT-15) sodium is a potent DP1 and EP2 agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.6±0.1 and 6.2±1.2 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Triamcinolone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0328</span></p> <p>Triamcinolone is a long-acting synthetic corticosteroid. Triamcinolone is a <b>corticosteroid hormone receptor</b> agonist and an anti-inflammatory agent. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Dimethyl fumarate is an anti-inflammatory.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Triamcinolone acetonide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0636</span></p> <p>Triamcinolone acetonide is a more potent type of triamcinolone, being about 8 times as effective as prednisone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Triamcinolone Benetonide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00043</span></p> <p>Triamcinolone benetonide is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory 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>Trilostane</b> (Win 24540) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14281</span></p> <p>Trilostane (Win 24540; Modrastane) is an inhibitor of 3 β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase used in the treatment of Cushing's syndrome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Trinexapac-ethyl</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W022973</span></p> <p>Trinexapac-ethyl (TE) is well-known as an anti-gibberellin plant growth regulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tripeleonnamine hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17428</span></p> <p>Tripeleonnamine hydrochloride, a H1-receptor antagonist, is a psychoactive drug and member of the pyridine and ethylenediamine classes that is used as an antipruritic and first-generation antihistamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p>	<p><b>Tropodifene</b> (Tropaphen) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00313</span></p> <p>Tropodifene (Tropaphen) is an <b>α-Adrenergic receptor</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>TSHR antagonist S37a</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129995A</span></p> <p>TSHR antagonist S37a is a highly selective <b>thyrotropin receptor (TSHR)</b> antagonist, with potential for the treatment of Graves' orbitopathy.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TSHR antagonist S37b</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129995</span></p> <p>TSHR antagonist S37b is the less effective enantiomer of TSHR antagonist S37a (HY-129995A). TSHR antagonist S37b shows only a minor effect for <b>thyrotropin receptor (TSHR)</b> inhibition. TSHR antagonist S37b can be used for the research of thyroid function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <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> 

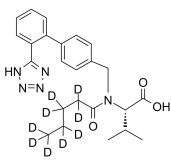
<p><b>Tulobuterol</b> (C-78 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1810</p>	<p><b>Tulobuterol hydrochloride</b> (C-78)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011733</p>
<p>Tulobuterol (C-78 free base) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma..</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Tulobuterol-D9 hydrochloride</b> (C-78-D9)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1810S</p>	<p><b>Udenafil</b> (DA8159)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18253</p>
<p>Tulobuterol-D9 hydrochloride (C-78-D9) is the deuterium labeled Tulobuterol. Tulobuterol (C-78 free base) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</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>Udenafil (DA8159) is a potent, selective and orally active phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor. Udenafil also inhibits cGMP hydrolysis and can be used for erectile dysfunction research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ulipristal</b> (CDB-3236; Deacetyl CDB-2914)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14959</p>	<p><b>Ulipristal acetate</b> (CDB-2914)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16508</p>
<p>Ulipristal (CDB 3236) is a selective progesterone receptor modulator (SPRM). Ulipristal binds to the progesteron receptor, thereby inhibiting PR-mediated gene expression, and interfering with progesterone activity in the reproductive system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ulipristal acetate (CDB-2914) is an orally active, selective progesterone receptor modulator (SPRM). Ulipristal acetate stimulates the autophagic response selectively in leiomyoma cells.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>UNBS5162</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16509</p>	<p><b>Urapidil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0716</p>
<p>UNBS5162 is a pan-antagonist of CXCL chemokine expression, with anti-tumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Urapidil is an <math>\alpha_1</math> adrenoceptor antagonist and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Urapidil D6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0716S</p>	<p><b>Urapidil hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0354A</p>
<p>Urapidil D6 is a deuterium labeled Urapidil. Urapidil is an <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenoceptor antagonist and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Urapidil HCl is an <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

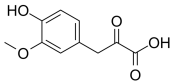
<p><b>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0354AS</p> <p>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Urapidil hydrochloride. Urapidil hydrochloride is an <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Urocortin II, human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1752</p> <p>Urocortin II (human) is a selective endogenous peptide agonist of <b>type-2 corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF2) receptor</b>. For investigating the role of the CRF (2) receptor in ingestive behavior.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Urocortin II, human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1752A</p> <p>Urocortin II, human (TFA) is a selective endogenous peptide agonist of <b>type-2 corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF2) receptor</b>. For investigating the role of the CRF (2) receptor in ingestive behavior.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>FTLSLDFPQLLGLLEDAARARARAGATTNRLRLARVSHCM<sub>42</sub></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>Urocortin III, mouse</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1858</p> <p>Urocortin III, mouse is a corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF)-related peptide. Urocortin III preferentially binds and activates <b>CRF-R2</b>. Urocortin III (Ucn3) is a known component of the behavioral stress response system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Urocortin III, mouse TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1858A</p> <p>Urocortin III, mouse TFA is a corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF)-related peptide. Urocortin III preferentially binds and activates <b>CRF-R2</b>. Urocortin III (Ucn3) is a known component of the behavioral stress response system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>FTLSLDFPQLLGLLEDAARARARAGATTNRLRLARVSHCM<sub>42</sub></small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Urocortin, human (Urocortin (human); Human urocortin; Human urocortin 1; Human urocortin I)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1295</p> <p>Urocortin, human, a 40-aa neuropeptide, acts as a selective agonist of endogenous <b>CRF<sub>2</sub> receptor</b>, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.4, 0.3, and 0.5 nM for hCRF<sub>1</sub>, rCRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub> and mCRF<sub>2<math>\beta</math></sub>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Urocortin, rat</b> (Urocortin (Rattus norvegicus); Rat urocortin; )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1296</p> <p>Urocortin, rat (Urocortin (Rattus norvegicus)) is a neuropeptide and a potent endogenous <b>CRFR</b> agonist with <math>K_S</math> of 13 nM, 1.5 nM, and 0.97 nM for <b>human CRF<sub>1</sub></b>, <b>rat CRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub></b> and <b>mouse CRF<sub>2<math>\beta</math></sub></b>, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>DDPFLSDLTHLLRTLELARTGDRRAEQRFRPDSV<sub>40</sub></small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Urocortin, rat TFA</b> (Urocortin (Rattus norvegicus) (TFA); Rat urocortin TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1296A</p> <p>Urocortin, rat TFA (Urocortin (Rattus norvegicus) TFA) is a neuropeptide and a potent endogenous <b>CRFR</b> agonist with <math>K_S</math> of 13 nM, 1.5 nM, and 0.97 nM for <b>human CRF<sub>1</sub></b>, <b>rat CRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub></b> and <b>mouse CRF<sub>2<math>\beta</math></sub></b>, 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>Urotensin I</b> (Catostomus urotensin I)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1542</p> <p>Urotensin I (Catostomus urotensin I), 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 CRF<sub>1</sub>, human CRF<sub>2</sub> and rat CRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub> receptors in CHO cells, and <math>K_S</math> of 0.4, 1.8, and 5.7 nM for hCRF<sub>1</sub>, rCRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub> and mCRF<sub>2<math>\beta</math></sub> receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Urotensin I TFA</b> (Catostomus urotensin I TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1542B</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 CRF<sub>1</sub>, human CRF<sub>2</sub> and rat CRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub> receptors in CHO cells, and <math>K_S</math> of 0.4, 1.8, and 5.7 nM for hCRF<sub>1</sub>, rCRF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub> and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>

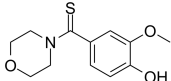
<b>USL311</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114244
<p>USL311 is a selective <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist, with anti-tumor activity. USL311 prevents the binding of stromal-cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1 or CXCL12) to CXCR4.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.97%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

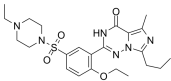
<b>UT-34</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136242
<p>UT-34 is a potent, selective and orally active second-generation pan-<b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> antagonist and degrader with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 211.7 nM, 262.4 nM and 215.7 nM for <b>wild-type, F876L</b> and <b>W741L AR</b>, respectively.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.01%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

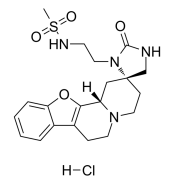
<b>Valsartan</b> (CGP 48933)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18204
<p>Valsartan (CGP 48933) is an <b>angiotensin II</b> receptor antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

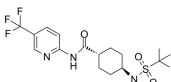
<b>Valsartan-d9</b> (CGP 48933-d9)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18204S
<p>Valsartan D9 (CGP-48933 D9) is deuterium labeled valsartan. Valsartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and has the potential for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥99.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

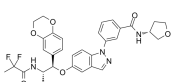
<b>Vanilpyruvic acid</b> (Vanilpyruvic acid)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101416
<p>Vanilpyruvic acid is a catecholamine metabolite and precursor to vanillic acid.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.28%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

<b>Vanitolidide</b> (Vanitolidide)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1034
<p>Vanitolidide is a cholergics.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Vardenafil</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0442
<p>Vardenafil is a selective, orally active, potent inhibitor of <b>phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE5)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.7 nM. Vardenafil shows selectivity over PDE1 (180 nM), PDE6 (11 nM), PDE2, PDE3, and PDE4 (&gt;1000 nM).</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Vatinoxan hydrochloride</b> (MK-467 hydrochloride; L-659066 hydrochloride)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19057A
<p>Vatinoxan hydrochloride (MK-467 hydrochloride; L-659066 hydrochloride) is a peripheral <math>\alpha 2</math> <b>adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.86%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

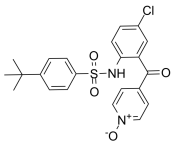
<b>Velneperit</b> (S2367)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14423
<p>Velneperit (S-2367) is a novel neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y5 receptor antagonist. Target: neuropeptide Y receptor Velneperit (S-2367) is a once-daily, oral, centrally acting, small molecule neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y5 receptor antagonist.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.50%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 2
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<b>Velsecorat</b> (AZD7594; AZ13189620)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111453
<p>AZD7594 is a potent selective nonsteroidal <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> modulator, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.9 nM.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.60%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 2
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Verciron**  
(GSK-1605786; CCX282-B; Traficet-EN) Cat. No.: HY-15724

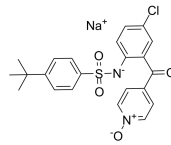
Verciron (GSK1605786A) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of **CCR9**. Verciron inhibits CCR9-mediated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.



**Purity:** 98.19%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Verciron sodium**  
(GSK-1605786 sodium; CCX282-B sodium; Traficet-EN sodium) Cat. No.: HY-15724A

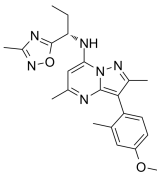
Verciron (GSK1605786A) sodium is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of **CCR9**. Verciron sodium inhibits CCR9-mediated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.



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

**Verucerfont**  
(GSK561679) Cat. No.: HY-14875

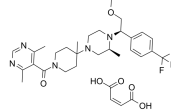
Verucerfont is a **corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 1 (CRF1)** antagonist with  $\text{IC}_{50}$ s of ~6.1, >1000 and >1000nM for CRF1, CRF2, and CRF-BP, respectively.



**Purity:** 98.67%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Vicriviroc maleate**  
(SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) Cat. No.: HY-17377

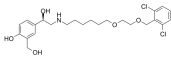
Vicriviroc maleate (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and CNS penetrated antagonist of **CCR5**, with a  $K_i$  of 2.5 nM, and also inhibits HIV-1 in PBMC cells, with  $\text{IC}_{50}$ s of 3.3 nM (JrFL), 2.8 nM (ADA-M), 1.8 nM (301657), 4.9 nM (JV1083) and 10 nM (RU570).



**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Vilanterol**  
(GW642444) Cat. No.: HY-14300

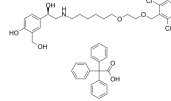
Vilanterol (GW642444) is a long-acting  **$\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor ( $\beta_2$ -AR)** agonist with 24 h activity. The  $\text{pEC}_{50}$ s for  $\beta_2$ -AR,  $\beta_1$ -AR and  $\beta_3$ -AR is  $10.37 \pm 0.05$ ,  $6.98 \pm 0.03$  and  $7.36 \pm 0.03$ , respectively.



**Purity:** 96.66%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Vilanterol trifenate**  
(GW642444 trifenate) Cat. No.: HY-14300A

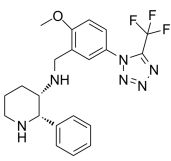
Vilanterol trifenate (GW642444 trifenate) is a long-acting  **$\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor ( $\beta_2$ -AR)** agonist with inherent 24-hour activity. The  $\text{pEC}_{50}$ s for  $\beta_2$ -AR,  $\beta_1$ -AR and  $\beta_3$ -AR are 10.37, 6.98 and 7.36, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.20%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Vofopitant**  
(GR 205171) Cat. No.: HY-12142

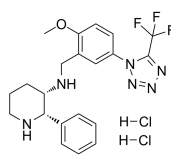
Vofopitant is potent **tachykinin  $\text{NK}_1$  receptor** antagonist, with  $\text{pK}_i$ s of 10.6, 9.5, and 9.8 for human, rat and ferret  $\text{NK}_1$  receptor, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Vofopitant dihydrochloride**  
(GR 205171A) Cat. No.: HY-12143

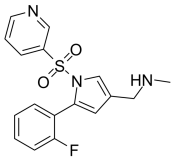
Vofopitant dihydrochloride (GR 205171A) is a potent, selective and orally available tachykinin neurokinin 1 ( $\text{NK}_1$ ) receptor antagonist, inhibits [ $^3\text{H}$ ]SP binding to the  $\text{NK}_1$  receptor with  $\text{pK}_i$  values of 9.5 and 10.6 in rat and human membranes respectively, acts as a potential...



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

**Vonoprazan**  
(TAK-438 free base) Cat. No.: HY-100007

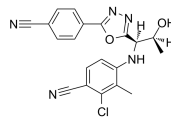
Vonoprazan (TAK-438 free base), a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), is a potent and orally active **potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB)**, with antisecretory activity.



**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

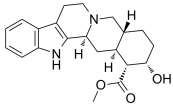
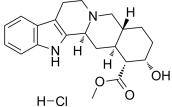
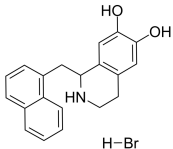
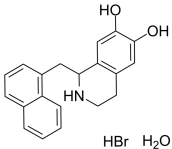
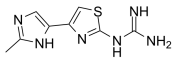
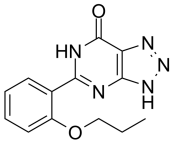
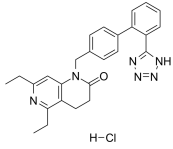
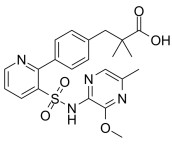
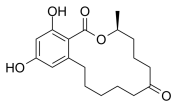
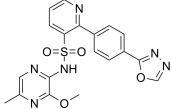
**Vosilasarm**  
(RAD140) Cat. No.: HY-14383

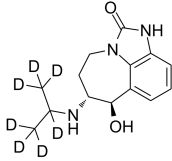
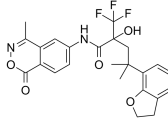
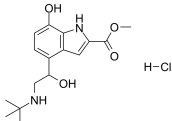
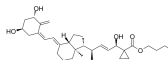
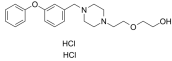
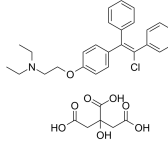
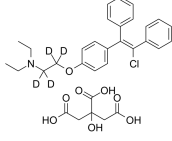
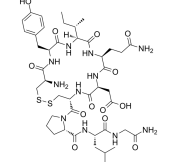
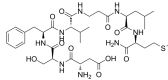
Vosilasarm (RAD140) is a potent, orally active, nonsteroidal selective **androgen receptor modulator (SARM)** with a  $K_i$  of 7 nM. Vosilasarm shows good selectivity over other steroid hormone nuclear receptors.



**Purity:** 99.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>VUF10460</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101420</p>	<p><b>WAY-151932</b> (VNA-932; WAY-VNA 932)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19381</p>
<p>VUF10460 is a non-imidazole histamine H4 receptor agonist; binds to rat H4 receptor with a <math>pK_i</math> of 7.46.</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>WAY-151932 is a <b>vasopressin V<sub>2</sub>-receptor</b> agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 80.3 nM and 778 nM in human-V<sub>2</sub> binding and V<sub>1a</sub> binding assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Win 18446</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011094</p>	<p><b>Wy 49051</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101830</p>
<p>Win 18446 is an orally active <b>testes-specific enzyme ALDH1a2</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M. Win 18446 reversibly inhibits spermatogenesis in many species and inhibits Retinoic acid (HY-14649) biosynthesis from Retinol (HY-B1342) within the testes.</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, 50 mg</p>	<p>Wy 49051 is a potent, orally active <b>H1 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM.</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>WZ811</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15478</p>	<p><b>XL228</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15749</p>
<p>WZ811 is an orally active, highly potent competitive antagonist of <b>CXCR4</b>. WZ811 efficiently inhibits CXCR4/SDF-1 (or CXCL12)-mediated modulation of cAMP levels (<math>EC_{50}</math>=1.2 nM) and SDF-1 induced Matrigel invasion in cells (<math>EC_{50}</math>=5.2 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>XL228 is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5, 3.1, 1.6, 6.1, 2 nM for <b>Bcr-Abl, Aurora A, IGF-1R, Src</b> and <b>Lyn</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <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>Xylometazoline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0475</p>	<p><b>Y1 receptor antagonist 1</b> (H 409-22 isomer)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101704</p>
<p>Xylometazoline hydrochloride is an <math>\alpha</math>-adrenoceptor agonist commonly used as nasal decongestant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Y1 receptor antagonist 1 (H 409-22 isomer) is a <b>neuropeptide Y1 receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>YM-46303</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00104</p>	<p><b>YM158 free base</b> (YM-57158)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00355</p>
<p>YM-46303 is an <b>mAChR</b> antagonist which exhibits the highest affinities for M1 and M3 receptors, and selectivity for M3 over M2 receptor.</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>YM158 free base is a potent and selective <b>LTD<sub>4</sub></b> and <b>TXA<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with <math>pA_2</math> values of about 8.87 and 8.81, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

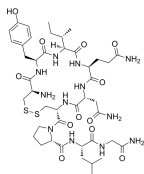
<p><b>Yohimbine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12715</p> <p>Yohimbine is a potent and relatively nonselective alpha 2-adrenergic receptor (AR) antagonist, with IC50 of 0.6 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Yohimbine Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0127</p> <p>Yohimbine Hydrochloride is an alpha 2-adrenoreceptor antagonist, blocking the pre- and postsynaptic alpha-2 adrenoreceptors and causing an increased release of noradrenaline and dopamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>YS-49</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15477</p> <p>YS-49 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> 98.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <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>Zaltidine</b> (CP-57361)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15541</p> <p>Zaltidine(CP-57361) is a H2-receptor antagonist, which has the antisecretory action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 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>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-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>Zearalanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6678</p> <p>Zearalanone is a nonsteroidal estrogenic mycotoxin produced by <i>Fusarium</i> species, which colonizes several grains. Zearalanone has low acute toxicity and carcinogenicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zibotentan</b> (ZD4054)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10088</p> <p>Zibotentan (ZD4054) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>endothelin A (ET<sub>A</sub>) receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 13 nM. Zibotentan has no inhibitory effect on ETB.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Zilpaterol-d7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0072S</p>	<p><b>ZK 216348</b> (+)-ZK 216348</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123352</p>
<p>Zilpaterol-d7 is a deuterium labeled Zilpaterol.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ZK 216348 ((+)-ZK 216348) is a nonsteroidal selective <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20.3 nM. ZK 216348 also binds to Progesterone and mineralocorticoid receptors with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20.4 nM and 79.9 nM, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ZK-90055 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00293</p>	<p><b>ZK159222</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12397</p>
<p>ZK-90055 hydrochloride is a <b><math>\beta_2</math> adrenergic receptor</b> agonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ZK159222, a 25-carboxylic ester analogue of <math>1\alpha,25-(OH)2D_3</math>, is a potent <b><math>1\alpha,25-(OH)2D_3</math> receptor (VDR)</b> antagonist. The mechanism of ZK159222 antagonistic action is mediated by a lack of ligand-induced vitamin D receptor interaction with coactivators.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>ZK756326 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101038A</p>	<p><b>Zuclomiphene citrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1617A</p>
<p>ZK756326 dihydrochloride is a nonpeptide chemokine receptor agonist for the CC chemokine receptor <b>CCR8</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28% <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>Zuclomiphene citrate is a cis isomer of Clomiphene citrate. Zuclomiphene citrate has an antiestrogenic effect and can inhibit the secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH) more than the trans isomer. Zuclomiphene citrate is also an orally active hypocholesterolemic agent.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Zuclomiphene D4 citrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1617AS</p>	<p><b>[Ala1,3,11,15]-Endothelin (53-63) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1019A</p>
<p>Zuclomiphene D4 citrate is a deuterium labeled Zuclomiphene citrate. Zuclomiphene citrate has an antiestrogenic effect and can inhibit the secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH) more than the trans isomer. Zuclomiphene citrate is also an orally active hypocholesterolemic agent.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>[Ala1,3,11,15]-Endothelin (53-63) (TFA), a linear peptide analog of endothelin (ET)-1, is a highly selective <b>endothelin B (ETB)</b> receptor.</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">       ASASSLMDKEAVYFAHLDIIV (TFA salt)     </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>[Asp5]-Oxytocin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P3217</p>	<p><b>[bAla8]-Neurokinin A(4-10)</b> (MEN 10210)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1031</p>
<p>[Asp5]-Oxytocin is the first 5-position neurohypophyseal hormone analogue possessing significant biological activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>[bAla8]-Neurokinin A(4-10) is a <b>neurokinin 2 (NK2) receptor</b> agonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

### [D-Asn5]-Oxytocin

Cat. No.: HY-P3220

[D-Asn5]-Oxytocin possesses very low specific oxytocic and vasodepressor activities. By cumulative dose-response studies for oxytocin activity, [D-Asn5]-Oxytocin has similar intrinsic activity to oxytocin.



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

### [D-Trp7,9,10]-Substance P

Cat. No.: HY-P1375

[D-Trp7,9,10]-Substance P is a substance P analogue. Substance P stimulates substance P receptors but also inhibits ion conductance through nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.

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

RPKPQQWFWWM-NH<sub>2</sub>

### [D-Trp7,9,10]-Substance P TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1375A

[D-Trp7,9,10]-Substance P TFA is a substance P analogue. Substance P stimulates substance P receptors but also inhibits ion conductance through nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.

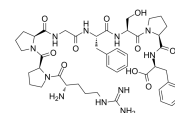
RPKPQQWFWWM-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)

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

### [Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin

Cat. No.: HY-P0298

[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin is a **Bradykinin (B<sub>1</sub>)** receptor agonist that displays selectivity for B<sub>1</sub> over B<sub>2</sub> receptors.

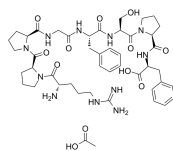


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### [Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0298A

[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin acetate is a **Bradykinin B<sub>1</sub> receptor** agonist that displays selectivity for B<sub>1</sub> over B<sub>2</sub> receptors.

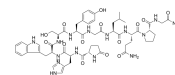


**Purity:** 96.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### [Gln8]-C517 (LH-RH), chicken

Cat. No.: HY-P1905

[Gln8]-C517 (LH-RH), chicken is an avian hypothalamic peptide, which stimulates release of gonadotropins from anterior pituitary, thus regulating reproductive functions.

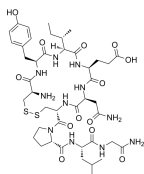


**Purity:** 98.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### [Glu4]-Oxytocin

Cat. No.: HY-P3218

[Glu4]-Oxytocin is an appropriate derivative of oxytocin for conducting a comprehensive investigation by a variety of methods of the conformation of "oxytocin-like" molecules in aqueous solution.

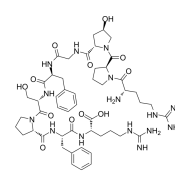


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### [Hyp3]-Bradykinin

Cat. No.: HY-P3061

[Hyp3]-Bradykinin, naturally occurring peptide hormone, is a bradykinin receptor agonist. [Hyp3]-Bradykinin interacts with B<sub>2</sub>-bradykinin receptors and stimulates inositol phosphate production in cultured human fibroblasts.

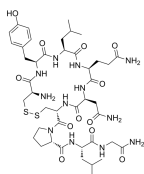


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### [Leu3]-Oxytocin

Cat. No.: HY-P3221

[Leu3]-Oxytocin, an oxytocin analogue, is derived by structural variation in sequence position 3 replaced by leucine (Leu).



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

### [Nle11]-Substance P

Cat. No.: HY-P1506

[Nle11]-Substance P is a substance P analog that avoids methionine oxidation problems.

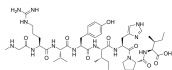
RPKPQQFFGL-Nle-NH<sub>2</sub>

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

### [Sar1, Ile8]-Angiotensin II

Cat. No.: HY-P1564

[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.



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

### [Sar9, Met(O2)11]-Substance P

Cat. No.: HY-P1012

[Sar9, Met(O2)11]-Substance P is a **tachykinin NK<sub>1</sub> receptor** selective agonist.

RPKPQQFF-(Sar)-LM(O<sub>2</sub>)-NH<sub>2</sub>

**Purity:** 98.45%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### [Sar9, Met(O2)11]-Substance P TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1012A

[Sar9, Met(O2)11]-Substance P TFA is a **tachykinin NK<sub>1</sub> receptor** selective agonist.

RPKPQQFF-(Sar)-LM(O<sub>2</sub>)-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)

**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### [Sar9] Substance P

Cat. No.: HY-P1738

[Sar9] Substance P is a potent and selective **neurokinin (NK)-1 receptor** agonist.

RPKPQQFF-[SAR]-LM-NH<sub>2</sub>

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

### [Tyr1]-Somatostatin-14

Cat. No.: HY-P2545

[Tyr1]-Somatostatin-14 could binds to **SSTR2**.

YGGKFFWKTFFSIC (Disulfide bridge: Cys3-Cys14)

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

### α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast (Mating Factor α)

Cat. No.: HY-P1482

α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast is a tridecapeptide secreted by *S. cerevisiae* α cells via **Ste2p** receptor.

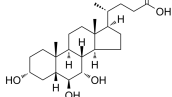
WHWLQLKPGQPMY

**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### α-Muricholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-115433

α-Muricholic acid is the most abundant primary bile acid in rodents.

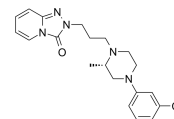


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### α1 adrenoceptor-MO-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00333

α1 adrenoceptor-MO-1, an S enantiomer, has affinity at **alpha 1 adrenergic receptor**, shows alphalytic activity, and possesses analgesic action; more active than R enantiomer.

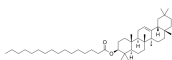


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### β-Amyrin palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N2924

β-Amyrin palmitate shows HMG-CoA reductase inhibition. And β-Amyrin palmitate has anti-diabetes mellitus activity.



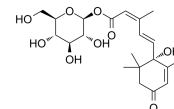
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### β-D-Glucopyranosyl abscisate

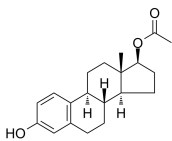
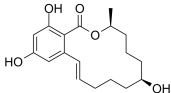
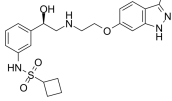
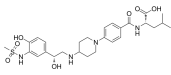
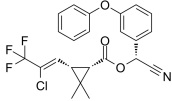
(ABA-GE; (S)-cis,trans-Abscisic acid glucosyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-111974

β-D-Glucopyranosyl abscisate (ABA-GE) is a hydrolyzable abscisic acid (ABA) conjugate that accumulates in the vacuole and presumably also in the endoplasmic reticulum.



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

<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Estradiol 17-acetate</b> (1,3,5(10)-Estratriene-3,17<math>\beta</math>-diol 17-acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0708</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Estradiol 17-acetate is a metabolite of estradiol. Target: Others <math>\beta</math>-Estradiol 17-acetate is a metabolite of estradiol.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human</b> (Beta-MSH (1-22) (human)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1504</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human, a 22-residue peptide, acts as an endogenous <b>melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4-R)</b> agonist.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>AEKKDEGPYRMEHFRWGSPPKD</p> </div> <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>-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human TFA</b> (Beta-MSH (1-22) (human) TFA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1504A</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human TFA, a 22-residue peptide, acts as an endogenous <b>melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4-R)</b> agonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>AEKKDEGPYRMEHFRWGSPPKD (TFA salt)</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Zearalenol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6741</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Zearalenol is a non-steroidal estrogenic mycotoxin synthesized by <i>Fusarium</i> species. <math>\beta</math>-Zearalenol potentially influences transcription and effects gene expression on translational level.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>3-AR agonist 1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101514</span></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> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>3-AR agonist 2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00391</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>3-AR agonist 2 is a potent and selective <b><math>\beta</math>3-adrenergic receptor (<math>\beta</math>3-AR)</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <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-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), amide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1531</span></p> <p><math>\gamma</math>-1-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), amide is a 11-amino acid peptide. <math>\gamma</math>-1-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH) regulates sodium (<math>Na^+</math>) balance and blood pressure through activation of the <b>melanocortin receptor 3 (MC3-R)</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YVMGHFRWDRF-NH<sub>2</sub></p> </div> <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><math>\gamma</math>-2-MSH (41-58), amide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1922</span></p> <p><math>\gamma</math>-2-MSH (41-58), amide is derived from <math>\gamma</math>-2-MSH. <math>\gamma</math>-2-MSH is a twelve amino acid peptide that is derived from the N-terminal fragment of proopiomelanocortin (POMC) and contains the His-Phe-Arg-Trp motif common to all melanocortin endogenous agonist ligands.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>YVMGHFRWDRFG-NH<sub>2</sub></p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\lambda</math>-Cyhalothrin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0836</span></p> <p><math>\lambda</math>-Cyhalothrin is a high efficiency, broad-spectrum type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticide containing <math>\alpha</math>-cyano group. <math>\lambda</math>-Cyhalothrin is used to control a wide range of <b>pests</b> in a variety of applications.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	