



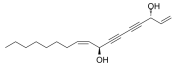
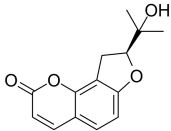
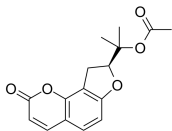
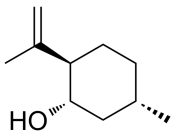
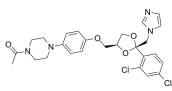
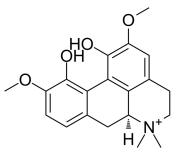
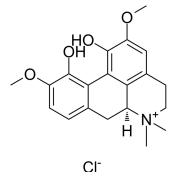
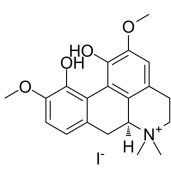
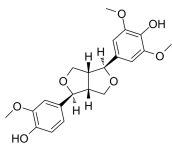
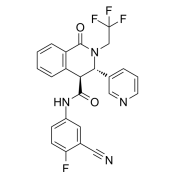
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

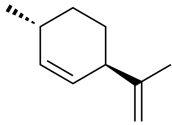
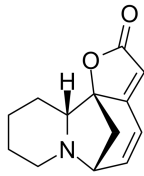
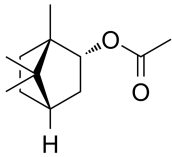
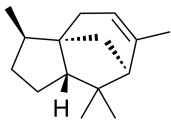
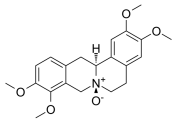
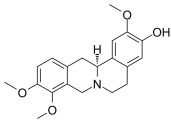
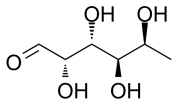
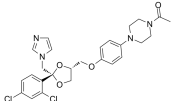
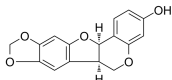
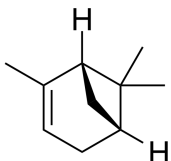
# Infection

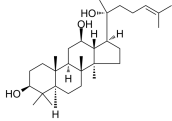
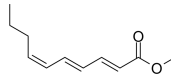
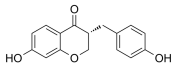
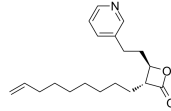
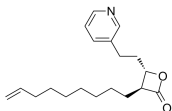
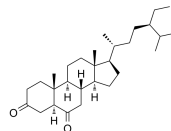
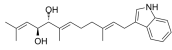
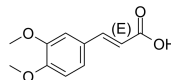
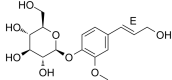
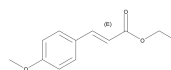
Infection is a pathophysiological process that involves the invasion and colonization of a living organism (host) by disease-causing infectious agents, the reaction of host tissues to these agents and the toxins they produce, and the transmission of infectious agents to other hosts. Common infectious agents include viruses, viroids, prions, bacteria, nematodes, arthropods, and other macroparasites such as tapeworms. Hosts can fight infections using their immune system. Mammals often engage both innate and adaptive immune systems to eliminate infectious agents or inhibit their growth and transmission. When infection occurs, anti-infective drugs can suppress the infection. Several broad types of anti-infective drugs exist, depending on the type of organism targeted; they include antibacterial (antibiotic), antiviral, antifungal and antiparasitic agents.

## Infection Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol</b> (3R,8S)-Falcarindiol; 3(R),8(S),9(Z)-Falcarindiol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1976</p> <p>(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol is a polyacetylene found in carrots, has <b>antimycobacterial</b> activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6 μM and MIC of 24 μM against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra. Antineoplastic and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Columbianetin</b> (S)-Columbianetin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0363</p> <p>(+)-Columbianetin is an isomer of Columbianetin. Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (Apium graveolens) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>(+)-Columbianetin acetate</b> (S)-Columbianetin acetate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0363A</p> <p>(S)-Columbianetin acetate is an isomer of Columbianetin. Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (Apium graveolens) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Isopulegol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113903</p> <p>(+)-Isopulegol is a terpenoid found in Mentha canadensis L. (+)-Isopulegol shows phagostimulatory activity towards adults of S. granarius and T. confusum. (+)-Isopulegol is a feeding attractant for adults of T. confusum and T. granarium larvae.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(+)-Ketoconazole</b> (+)-Ketoconazole; (+)-R 41400</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0105A</p> <p>(+)-Ketoconazole ((+)-R 41400) is an imidazole anti-fungal agent, a CYP3A4 inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Magnoflorine</b> (Magnoflorine; α-Magnoflorine; Thalictrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0334</p> <p>(+)-Magnoflorine (Magnoflorine), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.</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>(+)-Magnoflorine chloride</b> (Magnoflorine chloride; α-Magnoflorine chloride; Thalictrine chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0535</p> <p>Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. Magnoflorine chloride has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.</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</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Magnoflorine iodide</b> (Magnoflorine iodide; α-Magnoflorine iodide; Thalictrine iodide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0334A</p> <p>(+)-Magnoflorine iodide (Magnoflorine iodide), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine iodide has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.</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>(+)-Medioresinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3307</p> <p>(+)-Medioresinol is a furofuran type lignan with antifungal, antibacterial and lesishmanicidal activities. (+)-Medioresinol leads to intracellular ROS accumulation and mitochondria-mediated apoptotic cell death in Candida albicans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-SJ733</b> (SJ000557733)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19556</p> <p>(+)-SJ733 is an <b>anti-malaria</b> agent which can also inhibit Na<sup>+</sup>-ATPase PfATP4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 



<p><b>(+)-trans-Isolimonene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7250</p>	<p><b>(+)-Viroallosecurinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5002</p>
<p>(+)-trans-Isolimonene is a natural monoterpene isolated from essential oil.</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>(+)-Viroallosecurinine, a cytotoxic alkaloid, exhibits a MIC of 0.48 µg/mL for <i>Ps. Aeruginosa</i> and <i>Staph. aureus</i>. Antibacterial 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>(-)-Bornyl acetate</b> (L-(-)-Bornyl acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0756A</p>	<p><b>(-)-Cedrene</b> (α-cedrene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135190</p>
<p>(-)-Bornyl acetate (L-(-)-Bornyl acetate), isolated from hyssop oil, is a less active enantiomer of (+)-Bornyl acetate. (-)-Bornyl acetate possesses antifungal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>(-)-Cedrene (α-cedrene) is a sesquiterpene constituent of cedarwood oils, with anti-leukemic, antimicrobial and anti-obesity activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mL, 5 mL</p>
<p><b>(-)-Corynoxidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7010</p>	<p><b>(-)-Corypalmine</b> (Discretinine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3636</p>
<p>(-)-Corynoxidine is an <b>acetylcholinesterase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 89.0 µM, isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Corydalis speciosa</i>. (-)-Corynoxidine exhibits antibacterial activities against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and methicillin-resistant <i>S.</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>(-)-Corypalmine (Discretinine), an alkaloid that could be isolated from the stem of <i>Guatterioopsis friesiana</i>, possesses antimicrobial 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>(-)-Fucose</b> (6-Desoxygalactose; L-(-)-Fucose; L-Galactomethyllose)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1480</p>	<p><b>(-)-Ketoconazole</b> ((-)-Ketoconazol; (-)-R 41400)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0105B</p>
<p>(-)-Fucose is classified as a member of the hexoses, plays a role in A and B blood group antigen substructure determination, selectin-mediated leukocyte-endothelial adhesion, and host-microbe interactions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>(-)-Ketoconazole ((-)-R 41400) is one of the enantiomers of Ketoconazole. Ketoconazole is a racemic mixture of two enantiomers, levoketoconazole ((2S,4R)-(-)-ketoconazole) and dextroketoconazole ((2R,4S)-(+)-ketoconazole).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>(-)-Maackiain</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6051</p>	<p><b>(1R)-α-Pinene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0739</p>
<p>(-)-Maackiain is a pterocarpan phytoalexin produced from Red clover (<i>Trifolium pretense</i> L.). (-)-Maackiain is toxic to several genera of fungal pathogens of legume and non legume hosts.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>(1R)-α-Pinene is a volatile monoterpene with antimicrobial activities. (1R)-α-Pinene reduces <i>Bacillus cereus</i> population growth, and exhibits repellent effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>

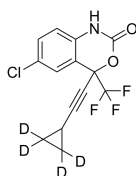
<p><b>(20R)-Protopanaxadiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2040</p>	<p><b>(2E,4E,6Z)-Methyl deca-2,4,6-trienoate</b> (Methyl (2E,4E,6Z)-decatrienoate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100072</p>
<p>(20R)-Protopanaxadiol is a triterpenoid saponin metabolite of 20(R)-ginsenoside Rg3 in black ginseng. (20R)-Protopanaxadiol exhibits anti-tumor activity and cytotoxicity, and potentially inhibits the growth of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>(2E,4E,6Z)-Methyl deca-2,4,6-trienoate (Methyl (2E,4E,6Z)-decatrienoate) is the aggregation pheromone of the brown-winged green bug, <i>Plautia stali</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>(3R)-7,4'-Dihydrohomoisoflavanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8186</p>	<p><b>(3R,4R)-A2-32-01</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111532</p>
<p>(3R)-7,4'-Dihydrohomoisoflavanone is a natural product with antibacterial activities against <i>S. aureus</i> and methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(3R,4R)-A2-32-01 (compound 2), an anti-virulence drug, is a specific <b>caseinolytic protein proteases (ClpP)</b> inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 4.5 μM, and shows a tolerable cytotoxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <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>(3S,4S)-A2-32-01</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111532B</p>	<p><b>(5α)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1203</p>
<p>(3S,4S)-A2-32-01 is a less active S-enantiomer of (3R,4R)-A2-32-01. (3R,4R)-A2-32-01 is an anti-virulence agent and a specific caseinolytic protein proteases (ClpP) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(5α)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione is a naturally occurring sterol that could be isolated from fruits of <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Swingle. Antimicrobial Activity.. &lt;br/&gt;.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(8'α,9'β-Dihydroxy)-3-farnesylindole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N10128</p>	<p><b>(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid</b> (<b>(E)-O-Methylferulic acid</b>)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1778A</p>
<p>(8'α,9'β-Dihydroxy)-3-farnesylindole shows strong inhibitory activity (EC<sub>50</sub> 9.8 μM) against <i>B. subtilis</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid is the less active isomer of 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>(E)-Coniferin</b> (<b>(E)-Laricin</b>)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2519</p>	<p><b>(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0346A</p>
<p>(E)-Coniferin is the isomer of Coniferin. Coniferin is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.</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</p>	<p>(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate is a natural product found in <i>Kaempferia galangal</i> with anti-inflammatory, anti-neoplastic and anti-microbial effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>(E)-LHF-535</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112762A</p>	<p><b>(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate</b> (Methyl trans-p-coumarate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2492</p>
<p>(E)-LHF-535 is the E-isomer of LHF-535. LHF-535 is an antiviral agent extracted from patent WO2013123215A2, Compound 38, has EC<sub>50</sub>s of &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, and 1-10 μM for Lassa, Machupo, Junin, and VSVg virus, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as green onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>) or noni (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.) leaves.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-Eucomol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7321A</p>	<p><b>(R)-Fangchinoline</b> (Thalrugosine; Thaligine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1372</p>
<p>(R)-Eucomol, a flavonoid derivative, displays marginal antibacterial activity. (R)-Eucomol shows cytotoxic activity against KB and P-388 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(R)-Fangchinoline (Thalrugosine), a alkaloids from genus <i>Stephania</i> exhibits antimicrobial and hypotensive 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>(R)-Gyramide A hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109785A</p>	<p><b>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine</b> (R)-HCQ)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1370B</p>
<p>(R)-Gyramide A hydrochloride is a <b>bacterial DNA gyrase</b> inhibitor that disrupts supercoiling activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.3 μM. (R)-Gyramide A hydrochloride demonstrates antibacterial activity against <i>E. coli</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, and <i>S. enterica</i> (MICs of 10-80 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic antimalarial drug which can also inhibit Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-Linezolid-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135397S</p>	<p><b>(R)-Ofloxacin</b> (Dextroflaxacin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0330D</p>
<p>(R)-Linezolid-d3 ((R)-PNU-100766-d3) is the deuterium labeled (R)-Linezolid. (R)-Linezolid is an impurity of Linezolid (PNU-100766). Linezolid, the first member of the class of oxazolidinone synthetic antibiotic, acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>(R)-Ofloxacin (Dextroflaxacin) is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Antibacterial 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>(R)-Praziquantel-d11</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126057S</p>	<p><b>(R)-Linezolid</b> (R)-PNU-100766)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135397</p>
<p>(R)-Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled (R)-Praziquantel. (R)-Praziquantel, the active enantiomer of Praziquantel, is a partial agonist of the human 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor. (R)-Praziquantel acts as an antischistosomal eutomer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(R)-Linezolid is an impurity of Linezolid (PNU-100766). Linezolid, the first member of the class of oxazolidinone synthetic antibiotic, acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### (Rac)-Efavirenz-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10572BS

(Rac)-Efavirenz-d4 ((Rac)-DMP 266-d4) is a labelled racemic Efavirenz. Efavirenz (DMP 266) is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type **HIV-1 reverse transcriptase** with a  $K_i$  of 2.93 nM and exhibits an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.



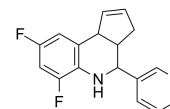
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### (Rac)-Golgicide A

((Rac)-GCA)

Cat. No.: HY-100540A

(Rac)-Golgicide A ((Rac)-GCA) is a racemate of Golgicide A. Golgicide A (GCA) is a potent, highly specific, and reversible inhibitor of the cis-Golgi ADP-ribosylation factor guanine nucleotide exchange factors (ArfGEF) GBF1.



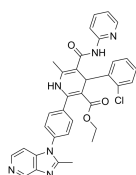
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (Rac)-Modipafant

(UK-74505)

Cat. No.: HY-108908

(Rac)-Modipafant (UK-74505) is an orally active, selective, long-acting irreversible **platelet activating factor receptor (PAFR)** antagonist. (Rac)-Modipafant prevents dengue infection.

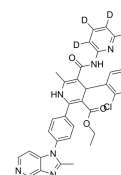


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### (rac)-Modipafant-d4

Cat. No.: HY-108908S

(rac)-Modipafant-d4 (UK-74505-d4) is the deuterium labeled (Rac)-Modipafant. (Rac)-Modipafant (UK-74505) is an orally active, selective, long-acting irreversible **platelet activating factor receptor (PAFR)** antagonist. (Rac)-Modipafant prevents dengue infection.

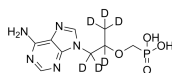


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

### (Rac)-Tenofovir-d6

Cat. No.: HY-113904S

(Rac)-Tenofovir-d6 ((Rac)-GS 1278-d6) is a labelled racemic Tenofovir. Tenofovir (GS 1278) is a **nucleotide reverse transcriptase** inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV).

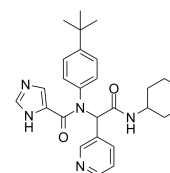


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### (Rac)-X77

Cat. No.: HY-136298

(Rac)-X77 is a racemate of X77. X77 is a potent non-covalent inhibitor of the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 (**SARS-CoV-2 M<sup>pro</sup>**). X77 binds to SARS-CoV-2 M<sup>pro</sup> with a  $K_d$  value of 0.057  $\mu$ M.

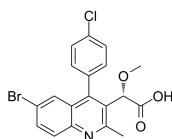


**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### (S)-BI-1001

Cat. No.: HY-12210

(S)-BI-1001 (Compound 11) is an active S-enantiomer of BI-1001. (S)-BI-1001 exhibits antiviral potency against **HIV-1 integrase** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 28 nM, an  $EC_{50}$  of 450 nM and a  $K_d$  of 4.7  $\mu$ M.



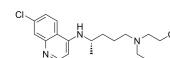
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (S)-Hydroxychloroquine

((S)-HCQ)

Cat. No.: HY-B1370A

(S)-Hydroxychloroquine ((S)-HCQ) is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine, a synthetic antimalarial drug, inhibits Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling, and shows efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro.



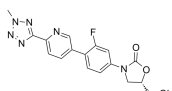
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### (S)-Tedizolid

((S)-TR 700; (S)-DA 7157)

Cat. No.: HY-14855A

(S)-Tedizolid is the S-enantiomer of Tedizolid. Tedizolid is a novel oxazolidinone with activity against Gram-positive pathogens. (S)-Tedizolid is the less active isomer.



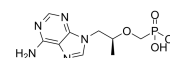
**Purity:** 95.56%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### (S)-Tenofovir

((S)-GS 1278; (S)-PMPA; (S)-TDF)

Cat. No.: HY-W074930

(S)-Tenofovir ((S)-GS 1278) is the less active S-enantiomer of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV).

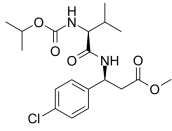


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(S,S)-Valifenalate**  
(S,S)-IR5885; (S,S)-Valiphenal)

Cat. No.: HY-17518A

(S,S)-Valifenalate ((S,S)-IR5885) is an acylamino acid **fungicide** and is used to control a wide range of fungi belonging to the class of Oomycetes.

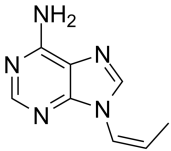


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**(Z)-9-Propenyladenine**  
(Z)-Mutagenic Impurity of Tenofovir Disoproxil)

Cat. No.: HY-100079A

(Z)-9-Propenyladenine is a mutagenic impurity in tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Tenofovir is an antiretroviral drug known as nucleotide analogue reverse transcriptase (**NtART**) inhibitor, which blocks reverse transcriptase, a crucial virus enzyme in HIV-1 and HBV.

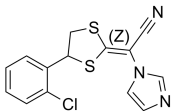


**Purity:** 97.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(Z)-Lanoconazole**

Cat. No.: HY-14282A

(Z)-Lanoconazole is the Z configuration of Lanoconazole. Lanoconazole is a potent and orally active imidazole **antifungal** agent, shows a broad spectrum of activity against fungi in vitro and in vivo.

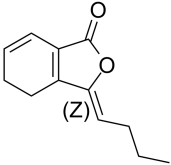


**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**(Z)-Ligustilide**

Cat. No.: HY-N0401A

(Z)-Ligustilide is extracted from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, has antimicrobial and antifungal activity, exhibits an average antifungal score of 5.6.

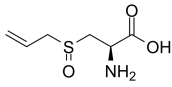


**Purity:** 99.79%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**(±)-Alliin**  
(±)-L-Alliin)

Cat. No.: HY-126085

(±)-Alliin is the main active component of garlic. (±)-Alliin is a putative inhibitor of the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 ( $M_{pro}$ ).

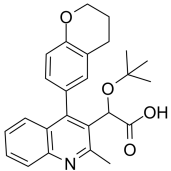


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**(±)-BI-D**

Cat. No.: HY-18601

(±)-BI-D is a potent ALLINI (An allosteric IN inhibitor) that binds integrase at the LEDGF/p75 binding site.

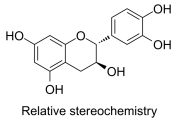


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(±)-Catechin**  
(rel-Cianidanol; rel-Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1890

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



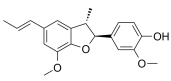
Relative stereochemistry

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

**(±)-Licarin A**  
(±)-trans-Dehydrodiisoeugenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2449

(±)-Licarin A ((±)-trans-Dehydrodiisoeugenol) is a dihydrobenzofuran neolignan, the resultant of an oxidative coupling reaction of isoeugenol and horseradish peroxidase (HRP) enzyme.

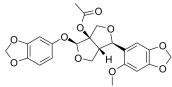


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(±)-Phymarolin II**

Cat. No.: HY-N10110

(±)-Phymarolin II is a promising new class of plant virus (tobacco mosaic virus) inhibitors.

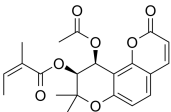


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

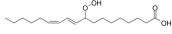
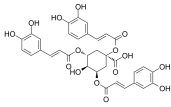
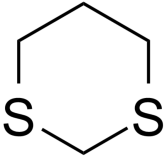
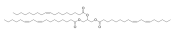
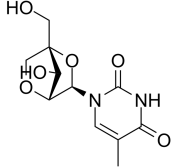
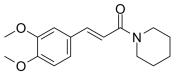
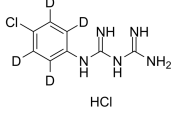
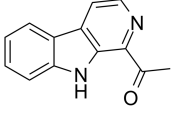
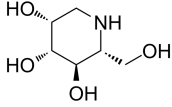
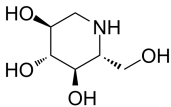
**(±)-Praeruptorin A**



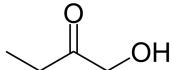
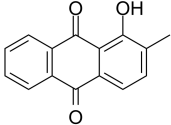
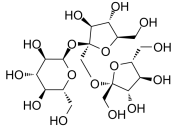
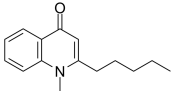
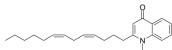
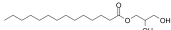
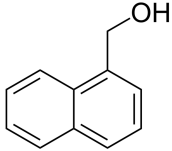
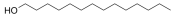
Cat. No.: HY-N0081

(±)-Praeruptorin A is the di-esterified product of cis-khellactone (CKL) and the major active ingredient in Peucedani Radix which consists of the dried roots of Peucedanum praeruptorumDunn (Apiaceae).



**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

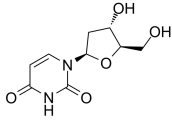
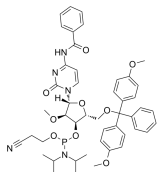
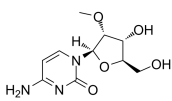
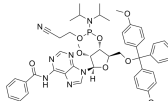
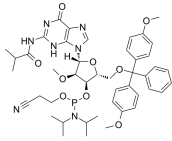
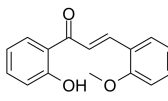
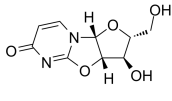
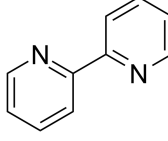
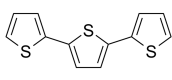
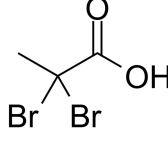
<p><b>(±)9-HpODE</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118149A</p>	<p><b>1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6926</p>
<p>(±)9-HpODE is a long chain lipid hydroperoxide, is a product of linoleic acid peroxidation. (±)9-HpODE can induce oxidation of intracellular glutathione (GSH). (±)9-HpODE also exhibits antimicrobial activity against various fungal and bacterial pathogens.</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>1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid is a tricaffeoylquinic acid derivative isolated from <i>H. populifolium</i> with anti-HIV effect.</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>1,3-Dithiane</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W001189</p>	<p><b>1,3-Linolein-2-Olein</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8181</p>
<p>1,3-Dithiane is a protected formaldehyde anion equivalent that could serve as a useful labeled synthon. 1,3-Dithiane is also a sulfur-containing Maillard reaction products (MRPs) found in boiled beef extracts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>1,3-Linolein-2-Olein, a triglyceride, is an antileishmanial drug. 1,3-Linolein-2-Olein inhibits promastigotes of the parasite (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.079 ug/ml) and inhibits the growth of amastigotes (IC<sub>50</sub>= 40.03 ug/ml).</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>1-(2'-O-4-C-Methylene-beta-D-ribofuranosyl)thymine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111638</p>	<p><b>1-(3,4-Dimethoxycinnamoyl)piperidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125828</p>
<p>1-(2'-O-4-C-Methylene-beta-D-ribofuranosyl)thymine is a bicyclic nucleoside.</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>1-(3,4-Dimethoxycinnamoyl)piperidine, a synthesized piperidine analog, possesses antimicrobial and antioxidant activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>1-(4-Chlorophenyl)biguanide-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W129818S</p>	<p><b>1-Acetyl-β-carboline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W060074</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>1-Acetyl-β-carboline is metabolite of <i>Streptomyces kasugaensis</i>.</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>1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009783</p>	<p><b>1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvoglustat hydrochloride)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14860A</p>
<p>1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is a selective class I α1,2-mannosidase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 20 μM. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is also a N-linked glycosylation inhibitor and inhibits HIV1 strains. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride has antiviral activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvoglustat hydrochloride) is a potent and orally active α-glucosidase inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>1-Docosanol</b> (Behenyl alcohol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0222</p> <p>1-Docosanol is a saturated fatty alcohol used traditionally as an emollient, emulsifier, and thickener in cosmetics, and nutritional supplement; inhibitor of lipid-enveloped viruses including herpes simplex.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Heptadecanol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004296</p> <p>1-Heptadecanol is a long-chain primary alcohol with antibacterial activity from Solena amplexicaulis leaves.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Hydroxy-2-butanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W005327</p> <p>1-Hydroxy-2-butanone is a natural compound isolated from Bomboo Juice with antitubercular activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1625</p> <p>1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone exhibits antimicrobial, antioxidant, pesticidal, and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Kestose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2579</p> <p>1-Kestose, the smallest fructooligosaccharide component, which efficiently stimulates Faecalibacterium prausnitzii as well as Bifidobacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Methyl-2-pentyl-4(1H)-quinolinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1637</p> <p>1-Methyl-2-pentyl-4(1H)-quinolinone, a quinolone alkaloid isolated from the fruits of Evodia Rutaecarpa, possesses antibacterial and cytotoxic activities for cancer cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9530</p> <p>1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, a quinolone alkaloid, is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor and angiotensin II receptor blocker, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 20.1 μM and 34.1 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><b>1-Monomyristin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2512</p> <p>1-Monomyristin, extracted from Serenoa repens, inhibits the hydrolysis of 2-oleoylglycerol (IC<sub>50</sub>=32 μM) and fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) activity (IC<sub>50</sub>=18 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Naphthalenemethanol</b> (1-Hydroxymethylnaphthalene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W017241</p> <p>1-Naphthalenemethanol is a natural compound the root bark extracts of Annona senegalensis with antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>1-Tetradecanol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004294</p> <p>1-Tetradecanol, isolated from Myristica fragrans, is a straight-chain saturated fatty alcohol. 1-Tetradecanol possesses antibacterial and anti-inflammatory (periodontitis) activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>10,11-Dehydrocurvularin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6679A</p>	<p><b>10-DEBC hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100654</p>
<p>10,11-Dehydrocurvularin is a prevalent fungal phytotoxin and an antibiotic. 10,11-Dehydrocurvularin is a strong activator of the <b>heat shock response</b>. 10,11-Dehydrocurvularin inhibits TGF-<math>\beta</math> signalling pathway. Anti-tumorous 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>10-DEBC hydrochloride is a selective Akt inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.28 <math>\mu</math>M. 10-DEBC hydrochloride is a novel anti-TB compound.</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>10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt</b> (Zinc undecylenate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0914A</p>	<p><b>10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6846</p>
<p>10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt is a natural or synthetic fungistatic fatty acid, is used topically in creams against fungal infections, eczemas, ringworm, and other cutaneous conditions. The zinc provides an astringent action.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate is a major constituent of <i>Inula helenium</i> and <i>Inula royleana</i> root cultures.</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-Deoxymogroside IIE</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7040</p>	<p><b>11-Oxomogroside Iia</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7041</p>
<p>11-Deoxymogroside IIE is a cucurbitane glycoside, isolated from <i>Siraitia grosvenorii</i> fruits. 11-Deoxymogroside IIE has inhibitory effect against Epstein Barr virus (EBV-EA) activation induced by TPA, shows weak inhibitory effect on (+).</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>11-Oxomogroside Iia (11-oxomogroside II A1) is a cucurbitane glycoside extracted from the fruits of <i>Siraitia grosvenorii</i>.</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>116-9e</b> (MAL2-11B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116683</p>	<p><b>12-O-Methylcarnosic acid</b> (12-Methoxycarnosic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7510</p>
<p>116-9e (MAL2-11B) is a Hsp70 co-chaperone DNAJA1 inhibitor. 116-9e inhibits Simian Virus 40 (SV40) replication and DNA synthesis. 116-9e inhibits tumor antigen (TAg)'s endogenous ATPase activity and the TAg-mediated activation of Hsp70.</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>12-O-Methylcarnosic acid (12-Methoxycarnosic acid), a diterpene carnosic acid isolated from the acetone extract of <i>Salvia microphylla</i>, is an active constituent of <math>5\alpha</math>-reductase inhibition with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 61.7 <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>12-Oxo phytodienoic acid</b> (12-OPDA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118828</p>	<p><b>13,21-Dihydroeurycomanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9320</p>
<p>12-Oxo phytodienoic acid is a biologically active, immediate precursor of 7-epi jasmonic acid. 12-Oxo phytodienoic acid plays an independent role in mediating resistance to pathogens and pests.</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</p>	<p>13,21-Dihydroeurycomanone, a natural compound isolated from <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> root, possesses anti-parasite activity for <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> and <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

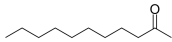
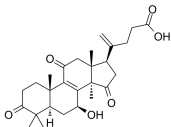
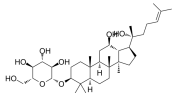
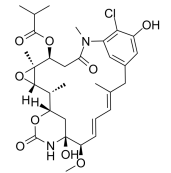
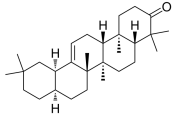
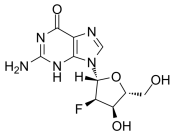
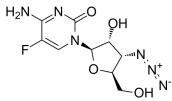
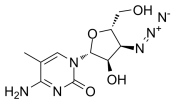
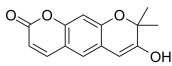
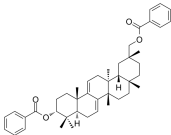


<p><b>14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8711</p>	<p><b>15-Acetoxyscirpenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6681</p>
<p>14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide is an <b>antileishmanial</b> agent. 14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide inhibits the replication of heal chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and can be used for CHIKV infection research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>15-acetoxyscirpenol, one of acetoxyscirpenol moiety mycotoxins (ASMs), strongly induces apoptosis and inhibits Jurkat T cell growth in a dose-dependent manner by activating other <b>caspsases</b> independent of caspase-3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>16-Keto Aspergillimide</b> (SB202327)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137141</p>	<p><b>17-GMB-APA-GA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130997</p>
<p>16-Keto Aspergillimide (SB202327) is an anthelmintic agent isolated from Aspergillus strain IMI 337664.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>17-GMB-APA-GA is an <b>ADC Cytotoxin</b>. 17-GMB-APA-GA is a potent <b>HSP90</b> inhibitor and used for latent <i>T. gondii</i> infection research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>17-Hydroxyisolathyrol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4132</p>	<p><b>2',3'-Dideoxyadenosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013441</p>
<p>17-Hydroxyisolathyrol is a macrocyhc lathyrol derivative isolated from seeds of Euphorbla luthyrss.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>2',3'-Dideoxyadenosine is an inhibitor of <b>HIV</b> replication. Antiretroviral activity. Antiviral efficacy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>2',5-Difluoro-2'-deoxycytidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129057</p>	<p><b>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012009</p>
<p>2',5-Difluoro-2'-deoxycytidine, compound 13, has potent anti-HCV activity and toxicity to ribosomal RNA (rRNA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine, a nucleoside analog, is a potent inhibitor of <b>Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV)</b> replication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluorouridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013403</p>	<p><b>2'-Deoxy-5'-O-DMT-2'-fluorouridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W008662</p>
<p>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluorouridine can be used as an intermediate for <b>antiinfluenza virus</b> agents synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>2'-Deoxy-5'-O-DMT-2'-fluorouridine, a nucleoside analogue, is a 5'-O-DMTr-5-FUDR derivative with potent <b>anti-yellow fever (YFV)</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>2'-Deoxyuridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0186</p>	<p><b>2'-O-Me-C(Bz) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138578</p>
<p>2'-Deoxyuridine could increase chromosome breakage and results in a decreased thymidylate synthetase activity. A known use of 2'-Deoxyuridine is as a precursor in the synthesis of Edoxudine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>2'-O-Me-C(Bz) Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite monomer, which can be used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>2'-O-Methylcytidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011834</p>	<p><b>2'-OMe-A(Bz) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138580</p>
<p>2'-O-Methylcytidine is a 2'-substituted nucleoside as an inhibitor of HCV replication. 2'-O-Methylcytidine inhibits RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (NS5B)-catalyzed RNA synthesis in vitro, in a manner that is competitive with substrate nucleoside triphosphate.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>2'-OMe-A(Bz) Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite monomer, which can be used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>2'-OMe-G(ibu) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138579</p>	<p><b>2'-Hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128452</p>
<p>2'-OMe-G(ibu) Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite monomer, which can be used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>2'-Hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone (compound 3b) is a synthetic chalcone, with antimicrobial 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>2,2'-Anhydrouridine</b> (2,2'-Cyclouridine; O2,2'-Cyclouridine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012313</p>	<p><b>2,2'-Bipyridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0020</p>
<p>2,2'-Anhydrouridine is used for anticancer and antiviral research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>2,2'-Bipyridine is the unique molecular scaffold of the bioactive natural products represented by caerulomycins (CAEs) and collismycins (COLs). 2,2'-Bipyridine is extensively used as the core structure of many chelating ligands by acting as a bridge in the arrangement of the catalytic center.</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><b>2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene</b> (α-Terthiophene; α-Terthienyl; Trithiophene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2048</p>	<p><b>2,2-Dibromopropanoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133651</p>
<p>2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene (α-Terthiophene) is an oligomer of the heterocycle thiophene. 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene has been employed as building block for the organic semi-conductor polythiophene.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>2,2-Dibromopropanoic acid is a dibromo product based on propionic acid. Propionic acid is a short chain fatty acid and acts as chemical intermediate. Propionic acid is also a mold inhibitor and widely used in food preservative.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

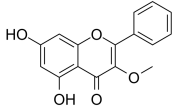
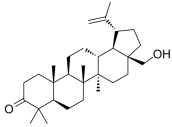
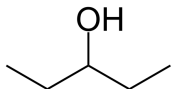
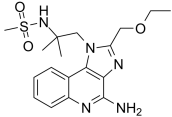
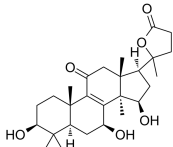
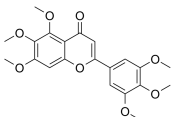
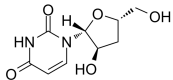
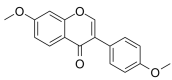
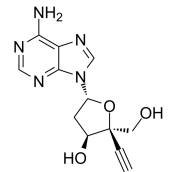
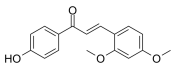
<p><b>2,3-Butanediol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128387</p>	<p><b>2,3-Dehydro-2-deoxy-N-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac2en; DANA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125798</p>
<p>2,3-Butanediol is a butanediol derived from the bioconversion of natural resources.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>N-acetyl-2,3-dehydro-2-Deoxyneuraminic Acid (Neu5Ac2en) is a potent <b>neuraminidase (sialidase)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (o-Veratraldehyde; 5,6-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-41407</p>	<p><b>2,4,6-Tribromophenyl caproate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101506</p>
<p>2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (o-Veratraldehyde) is a benzaldehyde analog, with high antifungal activity (MIC=2.5 mM) 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (o-Veratraldehyde) could be used for the synthesis of berberine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>2,4,6-Tribromophenyl caproate (2,4,6-tribromophenyl caproic acid ester) is an anti-fungal agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>2,4-Dichlorobenzyl alcohol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W039454</p>	<p><b>2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1673</p>
<p>2,4-Dichlorobenzyl alcohol is a mild antiseptic, with a broad spectrum for bacterial and virus associated with mouth and throat infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde) is a naturally occurring antimicrobial that inhibits the growth of <b>Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis</b>. 2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde is active against <i>S. aureus</i> strains with a MIC<sub>50</sub> of 500 mg/L.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>2,6-Dichlorodiphenylamine (2,6-Dichloro-N-phenylaniline)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012126</p>	<p><b>2-Amino-2'-deoxyadenosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016041</p>
<p>2,6-Dichlorodiphenylamine is an analogue of Diclofenac Sodium (HY-15037) and has anti-Candida albicans activity. Diclofenac Sodium is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>2-Amino-2'-deoxyadenosine is a deoxyribonucleoside used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</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-Aminoimidazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W062216</p>	<p><b>2-Benzoxazolinone (2-Benzoxazolone; 1,3-Benzoxazol-2(3H)-one; 2-Hydroxybenzoxazole)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W015818</p>
<p>2-Aminoimidazole is a potent antibiofilm agent that can be used as an adjuvant to antimicrobial. 2-aminoimidazoles disrupts the ability of bacteria to protect themselves by inhibiting biofilm formation and genetically-encoded antibiotic resistance traits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>2-Benzoxazolinone is an <b>anti-leishmanial</b> agent with an LC<sub>50</sub> of 40 µg/mL against <i>L. donovani</i>. A building block in chemical synthesis.</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><b>2-Chloroacetamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010629</p>	<p><b>2-Ethyl-6-methylphenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W089538</p>
<p>2-Chloroacetamide is a preservative and is a herbicide for both uplands and paddy fields. 2-Chloroacetamide is a biocide in agriculture, glues, paints and coatings. 2-Chloroacetamide inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid elongase.</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-Ethyl-6-methylphenol, an alkylphenol, is isolated from the tumorigenic neutral subfraction of cigarette smoke condensate. 2-Ethyl-6-methylphenol exhibits insecticidal and bactericidal activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5125</p>	<p><b>2-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid ammonium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136574</p>
<p>2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone could be isolated from the stem bark of <i>Morinda lucida</i> Benth. (Rubiaceae) and possesses antibacterial 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>2-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzenesulphonic acid ammonium is an impurity of Policlesulen. Policlesulen is a potent NS2B/NS3 protease inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.48 <math>\mu</math>g/mL. Policlesulen effectively inhibits the replication of DENV2 virus in BHK-21 cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.99 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</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-Hydroxyacetophenone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W002198</p>	<p><b>2-Hydroxycinnamic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012531</p>
<p>2-Hydroxyacetophenone is a principal root volatile of the <i>Carissa edulis</i>. 2-Hydroxyacetophenone shows inhibitory effects on infection of HIV/SARS-CoV S pseudovirus with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL</p>	<p>2-Hydroxycinnamic acid is isolated from the methanol extract of <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>. 2-Hydroxycinnamic acid shows inhibitory effects on infection of HIV/SARS-CoV S pseudovirus with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.3 mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>2-Keto-D-Glucose</b> (D-Glucosone; D-Arabino-hexos-2-ulose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113629</p>	<p><b>2-Mercaptopyridine N-oxide sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125785A</p>
<p>2-Keto-D-Glucose (D-Glucosone) is a key intermediate in a secondary metabolic pathway leading to the antibiotic Cortalcerone. 2-Keto-D-Glucose is also an intermediate in the conversion of D-glucose into D-fructose.</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-Mercaptopyridine N-oxide sodium has bactericidal effect and is against a standard strain of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> H37Rv (ATCC 27294) with <math>MIC_{90}</math> of 7.20 <math>\mu</math>M. 2-Mercaptopyridine N-oxide sodium and its complex with iron, gallium, and bismuth have good anti-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>2-Methoxybenzaldehyde</b> (o-Anisaldehyde)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77995</p>	<p><b>2-Phenylethanol</b> (Phenylethyl alcohol; Phenethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1290</p>
<p>2-Methoxybenzaldehyde (o-Anisaldehyde), isolated from cinnamon essential oil (CEO), exists antibacterial and antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol), extracted from rose, carnation, hyacinth, Aleppo pine, orange blossom and other organisms, is a colourless liquid. It has a pleasant floral odor and also an autoantibiotic produced by the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

<p><b>2-Undecanone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W016969</p>	<p><b>20(21)-Dehydrolucidinic acid A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3502</p>
<p>2-Undecanone is a volatile organic compound, which inhibits the DnaK/E-CipB chaperone dependent refolding of heat-inactivated bacterial luciferases. 2-Undecanone inhibits lung tumorigenesis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>20(21)-Dehydrolucidinic acid A is a triterpenoid isolated from the fruiting body of the fungus <i>Ganoderma sinense</i>. 20(21)-Dehydrolucidinic acid A has weak <b>anti-HIV-1 protease</b> 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>20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1401</p>	<p><b>20-O-Demethyl-AP3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139105</p>
<p>20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2, a <b>matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)</b> inhibitor, acts as a cell antiproliferator. It has anticancer effects via blocking cell proliferation and causing G1 phase arrest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>20-O-Demethyl-AP3 is a minor metabolite of Ansamitocin P-3. Ansamitocin P-3, a microtubule inhibitor, is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.</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>28-Demethyl-β-amyrone</b> (28-Norolean-12-en-3-one)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7003</p>	<p><b>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluoroguanosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011518</p>
<p>28-Demethyl-β-amyrone (28-Norolean-12-en-3-one) is one of the main triterpenes from <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> var. Chia. 28-Demethyl-β-amyrone is an <b>antitoxin</b> and can effectively for the toxic effects of <i>Staphylococcal enterotoxins (SEs)</i>.</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>2'-Deoxy-2'-fluoroguanosine, a nucleoside analog, is a potent inhibitor of <b>influenza virus</b> strains, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of &lt;0.35 μM for <b>influenza virus A and B</b> strains.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111641</p>	<p><b>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111640</p>
<p>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine (Compound 12) is a cytidine derivative.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (CS-92) is a potent xenotropic murine leukemia-related retrovirus (<b>XMRV</b>) inhibitor with a <math>CC_{50}</math> of 43.5 μM in MCF-7 cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3'-Hydroxyxanthyletin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9531</p>	<p><b>3,29-O-Dibenzoyloxykarounidiol</b> (Karounidiol dibenzoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7691</p>
<p>3'-Hydroxyxanthyletin is a coumarin compound with antimycobacterial activities.</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>3,29-O-Dibenzoyloxykarounidiol (Karounidiol dibenzoate) is a triterpene benzoate isolated from the fruit of <i>Momordica grosvenori</i>.</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</p>

<p><b>3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid</b> (3,8-Di-O-methylellagic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1969</p>	<p><b>3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone</b> (3,4'-DHF)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111802</p>
<p>3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid obtained from <i>Euphorbia adenochlora</i> selectively inhibits the formation of acid-fastness in mycobacteria without retardation of their growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (3,4'-DHF) is an oral active flavonoid with antiviral activity against <b>Influenza A virus</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009886</p>	<p><b>3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid; Isochlorogenic acid B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0057</p>
<p>3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde is an <b>intermediate</b> for the synthesis of various pharmaceuticals, especially for trimethoprim used to treat bacterial infections, including urinary tract pathogens infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid), naturally isolated from <i>Laggera alata</i>, has antioxidative, DNA protective, neuroprotective and hepatoprotective properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>3,4-Dichlorocatechol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133611</p>	<p><b>3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid</b> (O-Methylferulic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1778</p>
<p>3,4-Dichlorocatechol is a substrate of the broad-spectrum chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase of <i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> RW71.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid (O-Methylferulic acid) is a monomer extracted and purified from <i>Securidaca inappendiculata</i> Hassk. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W041080</p>	<p><b>3,5-Dichlorocatechol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133609</p>
<p>3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol is a volatile organic compound with anti-biofilm and antifungal activities. 3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol induces accumulation of <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>3,5-Dichlorocatechol is a substrate of the broad-spectrum chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase of <i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> RW71.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001251</p>	<p><b>3,6-Dichlorocatechol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133612</p>
<p>3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid, isolated from <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. leaves with antifungal activity, is an intermediate in organic synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>3,6-Dichlorocatechol is a substrate of the broad-spectrum chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase of <i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> RW71.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>3-ANOT</b> (3-Amino-5-nitro-o-toluamide)</p> <p>3-ANOT is a metabolite of Dinitolmide (a nitroamide coccidiostat commonly used in poultry 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>3-Butyridenephtalide</b> (Butyridenephtalide)</p> <p>3-Butyridenephtalide (Butyridenephtalide) is a phthalic anhydride derivative identified in Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, and has larvicidal activity (LC<sub>50</sub> of 1.56 mg/g for Spodoptera litura larvae).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3-CPs</b> (3-Carboxypsoresalen; 3-Ethoxycarbonylpsoralen)</p> <p>3-CPs is a serotype capsular polysaccharide which can interfere with antibody-mediated bacterial killing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>3-Deazaadenosine</b></p> <p>3-Deazaadenosine is an inhibitor of <b>S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase</b>, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 3.9 μM; 3-Deazaadenosine has anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-HIV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3-Deazaadenosine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>3-Deazaadenosine (hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of <b>S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase</b>, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 3.9 μM; 3-Deazaadenosine has anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-HIV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>3-Deoxysappanchalcone</b></p> <p>3-Deoxysappanchalcone is a naturally-occurring chalcone compound isolated from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L. (Leguminosae), which possesses anti-allergic, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant 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>3-Desacetyl Cefotaxime lactone</b></p> <p>3-Desacetyl Cefotaxime lactone is the active metabolite of Cefotaxime. Cefotaxime sodium salt is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>3-Formyl rifamycin</b></p> <p>3-Formyl rifamycin is an intermediate of Rifampicin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>3-Nitropropanoic acid</b> (β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin)</p> <p>3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid) is an irreversible inhibitor of <b>succinate dehydrogenase</b>. 3-Nitropropanoic acid exhibits potent antimycobacterial activity with a MIC value of 3.3 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>3-O-Methylellagic acid</b></p> <p>3-O-Methylellagic acid is a nature product that can be isolated from <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>, with anti-inflammatory activity. 3-O-Methylellagic acid shows an inhibitory effect on glucose transport assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>3-O-Methylgalangin</b> (Galangin 3-methyl ether; 3-Methylgalangin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4167</p>	<p><b>3-Oxobetulin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9378</p>
<p>3-O-Methylgalangin (Galangin 3-methyl ether) is a natural flavonoid compound from the rhizome of <i>Alpinia officinarum</i> (AO) with antibacterial activities, which also inhibits pancreatic lipase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>3-Oxobetulin, an <b>antifungal</b> agent, shows antifungal activities against white rot fungus <i>L. betulina</i> and the brown rot fungus <i>L. sulphureus</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>3-Pentanol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W087988</p>	<p><b>3M-011</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121496</p>
<p>3-Pentanol is an active organic compound produced by plants and is a component of emitted insect sex pheromones. 3-pentanol elicits plant immunity against microbial pathogens and an insect pest in crop plants.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>3M-011 is a potent dual <b>toll-like receptor TLR7/8</b> agonist and a cytokine inducer. 3M-011 significantly inhibits <b>H3N2 influenza viral</b> replication in the nasal cavity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3β,7β,15β-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-24→20 lactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2277</p>	<p><b>3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9179</p>
<p>3β,7β,15β-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-2420 lactone is a natural compound that could be isolated from <i>G. lucidum</i> with antimycobacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone is a flavonoid with antiprotozoal activity. 3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone inhibits <i>trypanosoma brucei</i> with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21.3 μM (8.58 g/mL).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3'-Deoxyuridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012282</p>	<p><b>4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone</b> (Dimethoxydaidzein)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2145</p>
<p>3'-Deoxyuridine is a potential anticancer and antiviral agent. 3'-deoxyuridine inhibits bovine diarrhoea virus (BVDV) production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from the leaves of <i>Albizia lebbek</i>, which shows antifungal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>4'-Ethylnyl-2'-deoxyadenosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125810</p>	<p><b>4'-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethoxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7516</p>
<p>4'-Ethylnyl-2'-deoxyadenosine (4'-E-dA), a nucleoside <b>reverse transcriptase (RT)</b> inhibitor, is an antiretroviral agent which is potent against drug-resistant HIV variants, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 98 nM in MT-4 cells for anti-HIV-1 activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>4'-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethoxychalcone is a natural chalcone derivatives in the red herbal resin of <i>Dracaena cochinchinensis</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

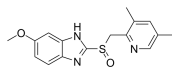


<p><b>4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001663</p>	<p><b>4'-O-Methylbavachalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1910</p>
<p>4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone, a phenolic volatile compound, is isolated from Hawaiian green coffee beans (<i>Coffea Arabica</i> L). 4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone has potent antioxidant activities.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>4'-O-Methylbavachalcone is a chalcone isolated from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>, inhibits severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) papain-like protease (PLpro) activity, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10.1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>4(3H)-Quinazolinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018800</p>	<p><b>4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (Isochlorogenic acid C)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0058</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 × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (Isochlorogenic acid C) possesses potent hepatoprotective and anti-HBV effects. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: Anti-hepatitis natural produce.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>4,5-Dichlorocatechol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016584</p>	<p><b>4-(tert-Butyl)-benzhydroxamic Acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114818</p>
<p>4,5-Dichlorocatechol is a substrate of the broad-spectrum chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase of <i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> RW71.</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-(tert-Butyl)-benzhydroxamic Acid is a PqsR antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 12.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 23.6 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>E. coli</i> and <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, respectively. 4-(tert-Butyl)-benzhydroxamic Acid reduces the production of the virulence factor pyocyanin in <i>P. aeruginosa</i> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 87.2 <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-Aminosalicylic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-I0447</p>	<p><b>4-Bromo A23187</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6694</p>
<p>4-Aminosalicylic acid (ASA) is an orally active antibiotic and has the potential to treat tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>4-Bromo A23187 is a halogenated analog of the highly selective calcium ionophore A-23187. 4-Bromo A23187a calcium modulator, induces apoptosis in different cells, including HL-60 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>4-Chloroguaiacol (4-Chloro-2-methoxyphenol)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W039169</p>	<p><b>4-Chlorosalicylic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016867</p>
<p>4-Chloroguaiacol (4-Chloro-2-methoxyphenol) is a phenol derivative, with antimicrobial activity. 4-Chloroguaiacol shows inhibition against <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>E. coli</i> with MICs of both 110 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>4-Chlorosalicylic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate. Inhibits <b>monophenolase</b> and <b>diphenolase</b> activity with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.89 mM and 1.10 mM. Potent antimicrobial activity. Against <i>E. coli</i> with the MIC of 250 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and with the MBC of 500 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

#### 4-Desmethoxy Omeprazole

Cat. No.: HY-135111

4-Desmethoxy Omeprazole is the active metabolite of Omeprazole. Omeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole shows competitive inhibition of CYP2C19 activity with a  $K_i$  of 2 to 6  $\mu\text{M}$ .

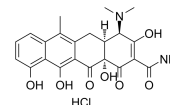


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136439

4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is a degradation product of the antibiotic Tetracycline. 4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is active against *Pseudomonas*, *Agrobacterium*, *Moraxella*, *Bacillus*, and *E. coli* ( $\text{MIC}_{50\text{s}} = 0.75\text{-}16 \text{ mg/L}$ ).

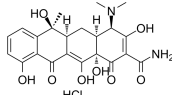


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 4-Epitetracycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136443

4-Epitetracycline hydrochloride is an epimer of the antibiotic Tetracycline. Epimers of Tetracycline form without catalysis and are considered degradation products.

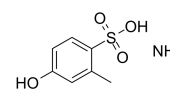


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 4-Hydroxy-2-methylbenzenesulfonic acid ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-136575

4-Hydroxy-2-methylbenzenesulfonic acid ammonium is an impurity of Policlesulen. Policlesulen is a potent NS2B/NS3 protease inhibitor with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 0.48  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . Policlesulen effectively inhibits the replication of DENV2 virus in BHK-21 cells with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 4.99  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .



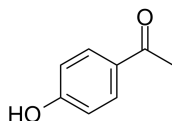
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

#### 4-Hydroxyacetophenone

(P-hydroxyacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0073

4-Hydroxyacetophenone (P-hydroxyacetophenone) is a key hepatoprotective and choleric compound in *Artemisia capillaris* and *A. morrissonensis*, also has an anti-hepatitis B virus effect and anti-inflammatory effect.

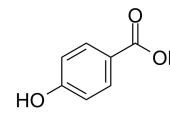


**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

#### 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0264

4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, a phenolic derivative of benzoic acid, could inhibit most gram-positive and some gram-negative bacteria, with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 160  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

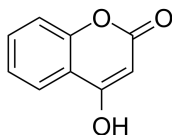


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

#### 4-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6856

4-Hydroxycoumarin, a coumarin derivative, is one of the most versatile heterocyclic scaffolds and is frequently applied in the synthesis of various organic compounds. 4-Hydroxycoumarin possesses both electrophilic and nucleophilic properties.

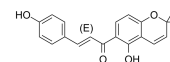


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg

#### 4-HydroxyLonchocarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N2208

4-HydroxyLonchocarpin is a chalcone compound from an extract of *Psoralea corylifolia*. 4-HydroxyLonchocarpin increases phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, JNK and ERK.

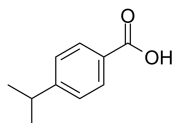


**Purity:** 92.14%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

#### 4-Isopropylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W013571

4-Isopropylbenzoic acid, an aromatic monoterpenoid, is isolated from the stem bark of *Bridelia retusa*. 4-Isopropylbenzoic acid exhibits antifungal activities. 4-Isopropylbenzoic acid is also a reversible and uncompetitive inhibitor of mushroom tyrosinase.

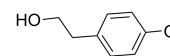


**Purity:**  $\geq 97.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

#### 4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W004056

4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol, an aromatic alcohol, is the major component in the anise-like odour produced by *A. albispathus* Hett. 4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol can inhibit the protein, RNA and DNA synthesis in *Escherichia coli*.

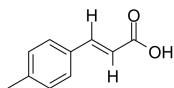


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

#### 4-Methylcinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015399

4-Methylcinnamic acid, a Cinnamic acid analog, can be used as an intervention catalyst for overcoming antifungal tolerance. 4-Methylcinnamic acid can improve the potency of cell wall-disrupting agents.



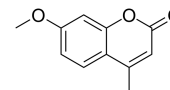
**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

#### 4-Methylherniarin

(7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0128

4-Methylherniarin (7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin) is a coumarin derivative and fluorescent label, has an antimicrobial activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacterial stains.

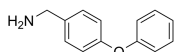


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

#### 4-Phenoxybenzylamine

Cat. No.: HY-18563

4-Phenoxybenzylamine inhibits the function of the NS3 protein by stabilizing an inactive conformation with an IC<sub>50</sub> of about 500 μM against FL NS3/4a.



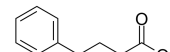
**Purity:** 98.45%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

#### 4-Phenylbutyric acid

(4-PBA; Benzenebutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-A0281

4-Phenylbutyric acid (4-PBA) is an inhibitor of HDAC and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, used in cancer and infection research.

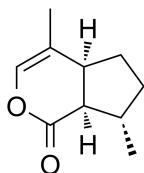


**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

#### 4α,7α,7α-Nepetalactone

Cat. No.: HY-129434A

4α,7α,7α-Nepetalactone exhibits antibacterial activity, and inhibits Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhi and Enterococcus faecalis.

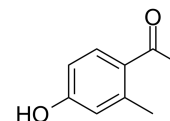


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 4'-Hydroxy-2'-methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W010254

4'-Hydroxy-2'-methylacetophenone, an aroma compound of red wines, is isolated from cv. Bobal grape variety. 4'-Hydroxy-2'-methylacetophenone has ciliate toxicity. 4'-Hydroxy-2'-methylacetophenone inhibits the growth of T. pyriformis, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.65 mM.

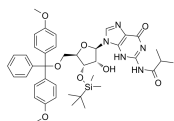


**Purity:** 98.57%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

#### 5'-DMT-3'-TBDMS-ibu-rG

Cat. No.: HY-43060

5'-DMT-3'-TBDMS-ibu-rG is a modified nucleoside. 5'-DMT-3'-TBDMS-ibu-rG can be used in deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis.

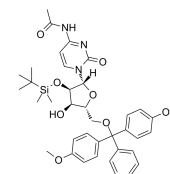


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-Ac-rC

Cat. No.: HY-138614

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-Ac-rC is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.

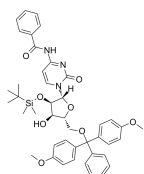


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

#### 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-Bz-rC

Cat. No.: HY-138611

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-Bz-rC is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.

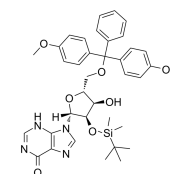


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

#### 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI

Cat. No.: HY-138613

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI is a modified nucleoside. 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.

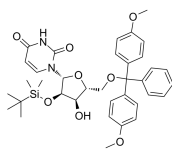


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-2'-TBDMS-Uridine

Cat. No.: HY-W102322

5'-O-DMT-2'-TBDMS-Uridine is a deoxyribonucleoside used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.

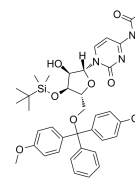


**Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-3'-O-TBDMS-Ac-rC

Cat. No.: HY-138612

5'-O-DMT-3'-O-TBDMS-Ac-rC is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.

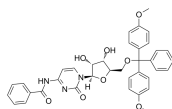


**Purity:** 99.18%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-Bz-rC

Cat. No.: HY-138610

5'-O-DMT-Bz-rC is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.

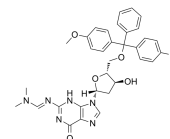


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-N2-DMF-dG

Cat. No.: HY-138607

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI is a modified nucleoside. 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.

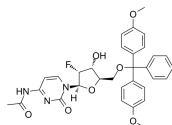


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-N4-Ac-2'-F-dC

Cat. No.: HY-138602

5'-O-DMT-N4-Ac-2'-F-dC is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.

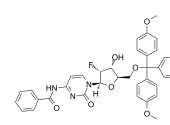


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-2'-F-dC

Cat. No.: HY-138603

5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-2'-F-dC is a nucleoside with protective and modification effects.

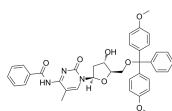


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-5-Me-dC

Cat. No.: HY-138601

5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-5-Me-dC is a modified nucleoside. 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.

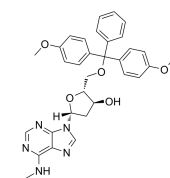


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-N6-Me-2'-dA

Cat. No.: HY-138604

5'-O-DMT-N6-Me-2'-dA is a nucleoside with protective and modification effects.

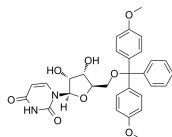


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5'-O-DMT-rU

Cat. No.: HY-138609

5'-O-DMT-rU is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize RNA.

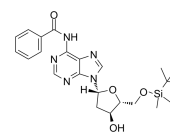


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

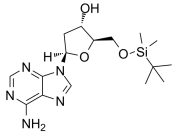
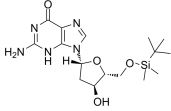
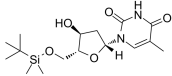
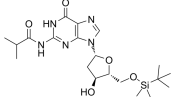
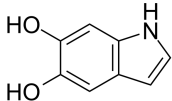
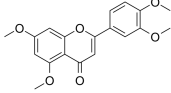
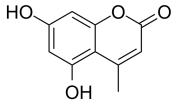
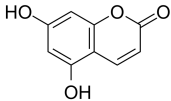
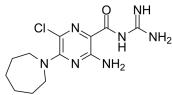
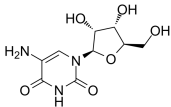
### 5'-O-TBDMS-Bz-dA

Cat. No.: HY-138595

5'-O-TBDMS-Bz-dA is a nucleoside with protective and modification effects.



**Purity:** 98.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

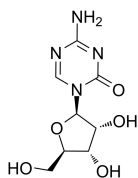
<p><b>5'-O-TBDMS-dA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138599</p>	<p><b>5'-O-TBDMS-dG</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138598</p>
<p>5'-O-TBDMS-dA is a modified nucleoside and can be used to synthesize DNA or RNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p>5'-O-TBDMS-dG is a modified nucleoside. 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-ri can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>5'-O-TBDMS-dT</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138597</p>	<p><b>5'-O-TBDMS-N2-ibu-dG</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138594</p>
<p>5'-O-TBDMS-dT is a nucleoside with protective and modification effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>5'-O-TBDMS-N2-ibu-dG is a nucleoside derivative and can be used for lead compounds synthesis with anti-bovine viral diarrhea virus 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>5,6-Dihydroxyindole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018025</p>	<p><b>5,7,3',4'-Tetramethoxyflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7030</p>
<p>5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum <b>antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiparasitic</b> activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>5,7,3',4'-Tetramethoxyflavone, one of the major polymethoxyflavones (PMFs) isolated from <i>M. exotica</i>, possesses various bioactivities, including anti-fungal, anti-malarial, anti-mycobacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</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>5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4102</p>	<p><b>5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W072009</p>
<p>5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin is a coumarin derivative from Mexican tarragon. 5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin possesses antifungal and antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin is a coumarin isolated from the inflorescences of <i>Macaranga triloba</i>. 5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin has antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-(N,N-Hexamethylene)-amiloride</b> (Hexamethylene amiloride; HMA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128067</p>	<p><b>5-Aminouridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130802</p>
<p>5-(N,N-Hexamethylene)-amiloride (Hexamethylene amiloride) derives from an amiloride and is a potent <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger</b> inhibitor, which decreases the intracellular pH (pH<sub>i</sub>) and induces apoptosis in leukemic cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>5-Aminouridine can modify nucleobases and can be incorporated into the target DNA. 5-Aminouridine exhibits a wide range of biological activity and it inhibits the growth of tumors, <b>fungi</b> and <b>viruses</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> 

### 5-Azacytidine

(Azacitidine; 5-AzaC; Ladakamycin)

Cat. No.: HY-10586

5-Azacytidine (Azacitidine; 5-AzaC; Ladakamycin) is a nucleoside analogue of cytidine that specifically inhibits DNA methylation.

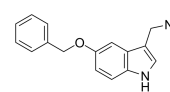


**Purity:** 99.40%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### 5-Benzyloxygramine

Cat. No.: HY-138694

5-Benzyloxygramine is a N protein PPI orthosteric stabilizer that exhibits both antiviral and N-NTD protein-stabilizing activities.

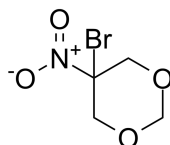


**Purity:** 98.40%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 250 mg

### 5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane

Cat. No.: HY-W014316

5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, an antimicrobial compound, is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and fungi, including yeast.

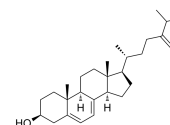


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-Dehydroepisterol

Cat. No.: HY-130703

5-Dehydroepisterol is an episterol derivative and an intermediate in steroid biosynthesis. 5-Dehydroepisterol can be formed by C-5 sterol desaturase and converted into 24-methylenecholesterol by 7-dehydrocholesterol reductase.

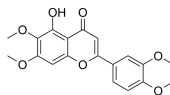


**Purity:** 91.69%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### 5-Desmethylsinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7632

5-desmethylsinensetin, isolated from *Stevia satereiifolia* var. *satereiifolia*, possesses antiprotozoal activity. 5-desmethylsinensetin shows IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.4 µg/mL on *T. cruzi* epimastigotes and 75.1 µg/mL on trypomastigotes, respectively.

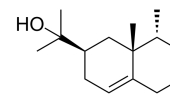


**Purity:** 99.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### 5-epi-Jinkoheremol

Cat. No.: HY-N10057

5-epi-Jinkoheremol exhibits more potent fungicidal activity than validamycin.

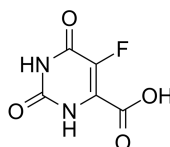


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-Fluoroorotic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016819

5-Fluoroorotic acid is a selective agent in yeast molecular genetics. 5-Fluoroorotic acid possesses a well-expressed anticandidal effect close to that of 5-fluorocytosine, as well as moderate antidermatophyte effects.

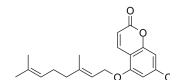


**Purity:** 99.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N8431

5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin is a coumarin with anti-cancer, antifungal, and antibacterial activities. 5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin induces cell apoptosis.

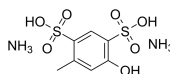


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-Hydroxytoluene-2,4-disulphonic acid diammonium

Cat. No.: HY-136573

5-Hydroxytoluene-2,4-disulphonic acid diammonium is an impurity of Poliresulen. Poliresulen is a potent NS2B/NS3 protease inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.48 µg/mL. Poliresulen effectively inhibits the replication of DENV2 virus in BHK-21 cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.99 µg/mL.

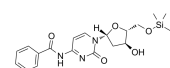


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

### 5-O-TBDMS-N4-Benzoyl-2-deoxycytidine

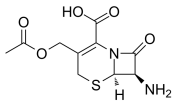
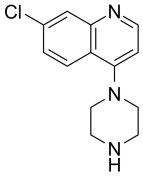
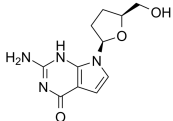
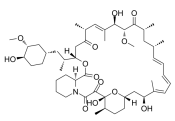
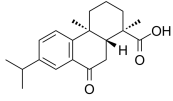
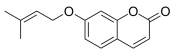
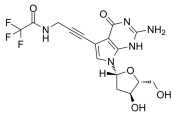
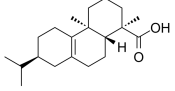
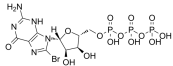
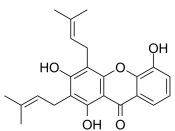
Cat. No.: HY-138593

5-O-TBDMS-N4-Benzoyl-2-deoxycytidine is a modified nucleoside. 5-O-TBDMS-N4-Benzoyl-2-deoxycytidine can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.

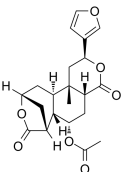
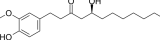
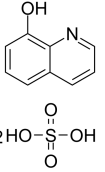
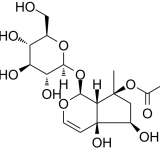
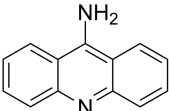
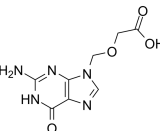
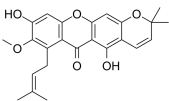
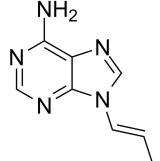
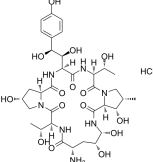
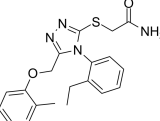


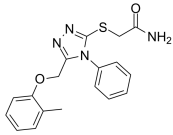
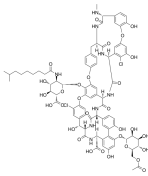
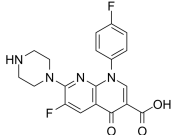
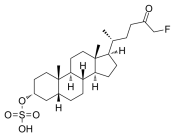
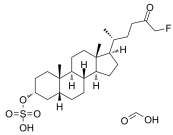
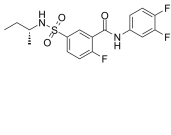
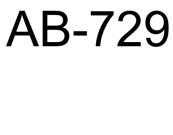
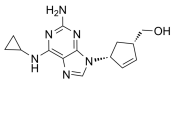
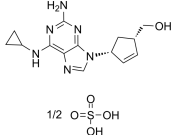
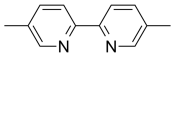
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

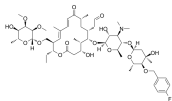
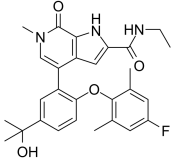
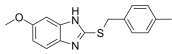
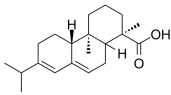
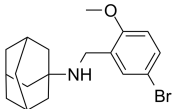
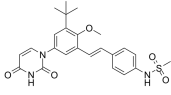
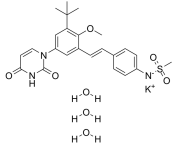
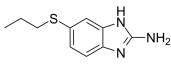
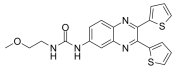
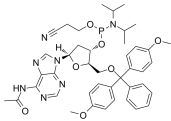
<p><b>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol</b> (FR148083; L783279; LL-Z 1640-2)</p> <p>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol is a natural anti-protozoan compound from fungal origin, acting as a potent irreversible and selective inhibitor of <b>TAK1</b> and <b>VEGF-R2</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8 nM and 52 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>6-Amino-5-azacytidine</b></p> <p>6-Amino-5-azacytidine inhibits the growth of bacteria <i>E. coli</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>6-Aminopenicillanic acid</b> (6-APA)</p> <p>6-Aminopenicillanic acid (6-APA) is an important precursor for the synthesis of <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotics. 6-Aminopenicillanic acid is the main product of Penicillin G (PenG) hydrolyzed by penicillin acylase (PA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>6-Azathymine</b></p> <p>6-Azathymine, a 6-nitrogen analog of thymine, is a potent <b>D-3-aminoisobutyrate-pyruvate aminotransferase</b> inhibitor. 6-Azathymine inhibits the biosynthesis of <b>DNA</b>, and has antibacterial and antiviral activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>6-Chloro-7-deazapurine-<math>\beta</math>-D-ribose</b></p> <p>Chloro-7-deazapurine-<math>\beta</math>-D-ribose is a nucleoside derivative and has <b>antifungal</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>	<p><b>6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-nor-Leucine</b> (L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine; DON)</p> <p>L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine (L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine) is a <b>glutaminases</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 6 <math>\mu</math>M. L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine exhibits antibacterial, antiviral and anticancer properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>6-O-Methacrylate</b></p> <p>6-O-Methacrylate, a trilobolide, is isolated from the leaves of <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>. 6-O-Methacrylate displays marked antimalarial activity, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.9 <math>\mu</math>g/mL against <i>P. falciparum</i> parasite. 6-O-Methacrylate also has anti-tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) 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>6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-</b></p> <p>6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-, derived from 2,3-Bis(bromomethyl)quinoxaline, shows antibacterial activity.</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>6-Thioguanine</b> (Thioguanine; 2-Amino-6-purinethiol)</p> <p>6-Thioguanine (Thioguanine; 2-Amino-6-purinethiol) is an anti-leukemia and immunosuppressant agent, acts as an inhibitor of SARS and MERS coronavirus papain-like proteases (<b>PLpros</b>) and also potently inhibits <b>USP2</b> activity, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 25 <math>\mu</math>M and 40 <math>\mu</math>M for PLpros and recombinant human...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>7-Aminoactinomycin D</b> (7-AAD)</p> <p>7-Aminoactinomycin D (7-AAD) a fluorescent DNA stain, is a potent <b>RNA polymerase</b> inhibitor. 7-Aminoactinomycin D selectively binds to GC regions of the DNA. 7-Aminoactinomycin D also has antibacterial effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

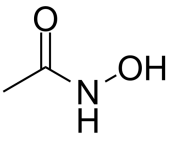
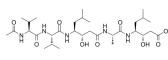
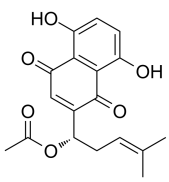
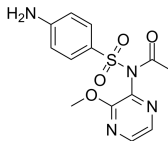
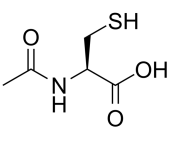
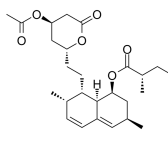
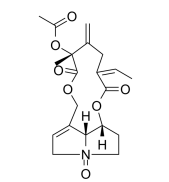
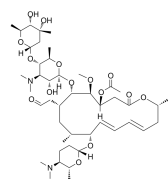
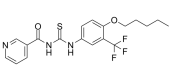
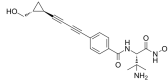
<p><b>7-Aminocephalosporanic acid</b> (7-ACA)</p> <p>7-Aminocephalosporanic acid is the core chemical structure for the synthesis of cephalosporin antibiotics, is a potent <math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1434</p> 	<p><b>7-Chloro-4-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline</b></p> <p>7-Chloro-4-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline is an important scaffold in medicinal chemistry. 7-Chloro-4-(piperazin-1-yl)quinoline is a potent <b>sirtuin</b> inhibitor and also inhibits the <b>serotonin uptake</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 50 <math>\mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W020111</p> 
<p><b>7-Deaza-2',3'-dideoxyguanosine</b> (7-Deaza-ddG)</p> <p>7-Deaza-2',3'-dideoxyguanosine (7-Deaza-ddG) is a 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphate, which can inhibit <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 25 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138592</p> 	<p><b>7-O-Demethyl rapamycin</b></p> <p>7-O-Demethyl rapamycin, a derivative of Rapamycin (HY-10219), has antifungal activity and immunosuppressant properties. 7-O-Demethyl rapamycin has useful tumor cell growth-inhibiting activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123691</p> 
<p><b>7-Oxodehydroabietic acid</b></p> <p>7-Oxodehydroabietic acid is a diterpene resin acid isolated from the roots of the pine <i>Pinus densiflora</i>. 7-Oxodehydroabietic acid play a defensive role against herbivorous insects via insect endocrine-disrupting activity.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133620</p> 	<p><b>7-Prenyloxycoumarin</b> (7-O-Prenylumbelliferone)</p> <p>7-Prenyloxycoumarin (7-O-Prenylumbelliferone) is a secondary metabolite from the endophytic fungus of <i>Annulohyphoxylon ilanense</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7023</p> 
<p><b>7-TFA-ap-7-Deaza-dG</b></p> <p>5'-O-TBDMS-dG is a modified nucleoside. 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-rI can be used in the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid or nucleic acid.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138589</p> 	<p><b>8-Abietenic acid</b></p> <p>8-Abietenic acid is the secondary <b>metabolite</b> of mucronic acid and is isolated from a solid culture of the fungus <i>Mucor</i> spp. isolated on insect <i>Acalymma bivittula</i>. 8-Abietenic acid exhibits antibacterial and insecticidal activities.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133619</p> 
<p><b>8-Br-GTP</b> (8-Bromoguanosine-5'-triphosphate)</p> <p>8-Br-GTP, a GTP analog, is a competitive FtsZ polymerization and GTPase activity (<math>K_i</math> of 31.8 <math>\mu M</math>) inhibitor. 8-Br-GTP can be used for nucleic acid modification.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-134274</p> 	<p><b>8-Deoxygartanin</b></p> <p>8-Deoxygartanin, a prenylated xanthenes from <i>G. mangostana</i>, is a selective inhibitor of <b>butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)</b>. 8-Deoxygartanin exhibits antiplasmodial activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11.8 <math>\mu M</math> for the W2 strain of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6009</p> 



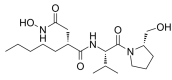
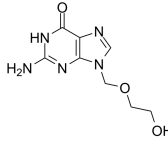
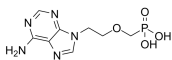
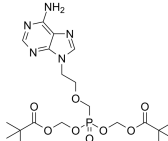
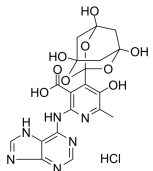
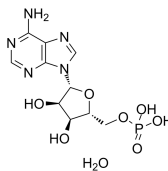
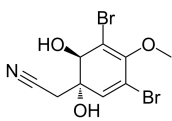
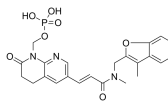
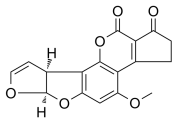
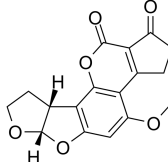
<p><b>8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7047</p> <p>8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate, a furanoid, is abundant in <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. 8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate exhibits broad-spectrum plasmid-curing activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria. 8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate induces liver injury in mice.</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>8-Gingerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0447</p> <p>8-Gingerol, found in the rhizomes of ginger (<i>Z. officinale</i>) with oral bioavailability, activates TRPV1, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.0 μM. 8-Gingerol inhibits COX-2, and inhibits the growth of <i>H. pylori</i> in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>8-Hydroxyquinoline hemisulfate</b> (8-Quinololinol hemisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012037</p> <p>8-Hydroxyquinoline hemisulfate (8-Quinololinol hemisulfate) is a monoprotic bidentate <b>chelating agent</b>, exhibits antiseptic, disinfectant, and pesticide properties, functioning as a transcription inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>8-O-Acetylharpagide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0757</p> <p>8-O-Acetylharpagide is an iridoid isolated from <i>Ajuga reptans</i> with antitumoral, antiviral, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities. 8-O-Acetylharpagide also has a biological activity on isolated smooth muscle preparations from guinea pig.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>9-Aminoacridine</b> (Aminacrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1422</p> <p>9-Aminoacridine (Aminacrine) is a highly fluorescent dye used as a topical antiseptic and experimentally as a mutagen, an intracellular pH indicator. 9-Aminoacridine is an effective antibacterial agent with caries-disclosing features.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>9-Carboxymethoxymethylguanine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137181</p> <p>9-Carboxymethoxymethylguanine is the main metabolite of Aciclovir. Aciclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral 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>9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone</b> (Xanthone I)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2795</p> <p>9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone (Xanthone I) is a known xanthone isolated from <i>Garcinia mangostana</i> Linn. 9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone has quorum-sensing inhibitory, anti-microbial, and anti-malarial activities (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.2-1.5 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>9-Propenyladenine</b> (Mutagenic Impurity of Tenofovir Disoproxil; Tenofovir Impurity 2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100079</p> <p>9-Propenyladenine is a mutagenic impurity in tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Tenofovir is an antiretroviral drug known as nucleotide analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors, which block reverse transcriptase, a crucial virus enzyme in HIV-1 and HBV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>A-30912A nucleus hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108954</p> <p>A-30912A nucleus hydrochloride is the product of the reaction catalyzed by Echinocandin B (ECB) deacylase.</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>A2ti-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136465</p> <p>A2ti-1 is a selective and high-affinity <b>annexin A2/S100A10 heterotetramer (A2t)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 24 μM. A2ti-1 specifically disrupts the protein-protein interaction (PPI) between A2 and S100A10. A2ti-1 prevents human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16) infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</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>A2ti-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136466</p> <p>A2ti-2 is a selective and low-affinity <b>annexin A2/S100A10 heterotetramer (A2t)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 230 <math>\mu</math>M. A2ti-2 specifically disrupts the protein-protein interaction (PPI) between A2 and S100A10. A2ti-2 prevents human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16) infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>A40926</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107833</p> <p>A40926, the precursor of Dalbavancin, is a second-generation glycopeptide antibiotic. A40926 inhibits gram-positive bacteria, and is very active against <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>A7132</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00225</p> <p>A7132 is an antibacterial agent. A7132 possess broad and potent antibacterial 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>AAA-10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145147</p> <p>AAA-10 is an orally active gut bacterial bile salt hydrolases (<b>BSH</b>) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 10 nM, 80 nM against <i>B. theta</i> rBSH and <i>B. longum</i> rBSH 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>AAA-10 formic</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145147A</p> <p>AAA-10 formic is an orally active gut bacterial bile salt hydrolases (<b>BSH</b>) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 10 nM, 80 nM against <i>B. theta</i> rBSH and <i>B. longum</i> rBSH, 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>AB-423</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112142</p> <p>AB-423 is an inhibitor of <b>HBV capsid</b> assembly, and potent inhibits HBV replication with <math>EC_{50}/EC_{90}</math> of 0.08-0.27 <math>\mu</math>M/0.33-1.32 <math>\mu</math>M in cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <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>AB-729</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132603</p> <p>AB-729, a nucleoside analogue, is a RNA interference (RNAi). AB-729 conjugates to a trimer of N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc) ligand that promotes uptake into hepatocytes via the asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGR).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AB-729</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>Abacavir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17423</p> <p>Abacavir is a potent <b>nucleoside analog reverse-transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)</b>.</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, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Abacavir sulfate</b> (Abacavir Hemisulfate; ABC sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17423A</p> <p>Abacavir sulfate (ABC) is a powerful nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used to treat HIV and AIDS.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Abametapir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W004546</p> <p>Abametapir is a <b>metalloproteinase (MMP)</b> inhibitor which is able to target metalloproteinases critical to egg hatching and louse development. Abametapir can inhibit hatching of both head and body louse.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

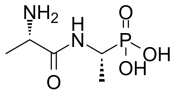
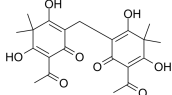
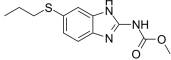
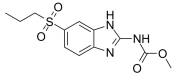
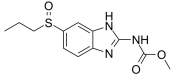
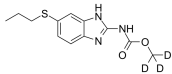
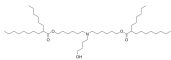
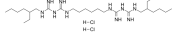
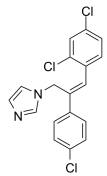
<p><b>ABBV-4083</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111757</p>	<p><b>ABBV-744</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112090</p>
<p>ABBV-4083 is an analog of Tylosin A that has potent anti-Wolbachia and anti-filarial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ABBV-744 is a first-in-class, orally active and selective inhibitor of the <b>BDII domain</b> of BET family proteins with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values ranging from 4 to 18 nM for BRD2, BRD3, BRD4 and BRDT.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ABC-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124938</p>	<p><b>Abietic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6871</p>
<p>ABC-1 is a phosphorylated analogue and a potential antiviral agent against <b>Newcastle disease virus (NDV)</b>. ABC-1 has potent antiviral 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>Abietic acid, a diterpene isolated from <i>Pimenta racemosa</i> var. <i>grisea</i>, possesses antiproliferative, antibacterial, and anti-obesity properties. Abietic acid inhibits lipoxygenase activity for allergy treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 81.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ABMA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124801</p>	<p><b>ABT-072</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101634</p>
<p>ABMA is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of intracellular toxins and pathogens. ABMA efficiently protects cells against various toxins and pathogens including <b>viruses, intracellular bacteria and parasite</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ABT-072 is an orally active and potent non-nucleoside HCV <b>NS5B polymerase</b> inhibitor (HCV GT1a <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>=1 nM; HCV GT1b <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>=0.3 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>ABT-072 potassium trihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101634A</p>	<p><b>ABZ-amine</b> (Amino albendazole)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135410</p>
<p>ABT-072 (potassium trihydrate) is an orally active and potent non-nucleoside HCV <b>NS5B polymerase</b> inhibitor (HCV GT1a <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>=1 nM; HCV GT1b <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>=0.3 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, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>ABZ-amine (Amino albendazole) is an impurity of Albendazole. Albendazole is a member of the benzimidazole compounds used as a drug indicated for the treatment of a variety of worm infestations.</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>Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104032</p>	<p><b>Ac-dA Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138583</p>
<p>Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1 is a potent, reversible <b>acetate-dependent acetyl-CoA synthetase 2 (ACSS2)</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.6 μM. Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1 inhibits the <b>respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)</b>.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ac-dA Phosphoramidite is a phosphinamide monomer that can be used in the preparation of oligonucleotides.</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>Acetohydroxamic acid</b> (AHA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1235</p> <p>Acetohydroxamic acid is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of bacterial and plant urease and also used as adjunctive therapy in chronic urinary infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acetyl-pepstatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1436</p> <p>Acetyl-pepstatin is a potent classical inhibitor of aspartic proteases (PRs) with XMRV PR and HIV-1 PR K<sub>i</sub> values of 712 nM and 13 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>Acetylalkannin</b> (Alkannin acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7610</p> <p>Acetylalkannin (Alkannin acetate) is an isohexenylnaphthazarin pigment isolated from <i>Arnebia euchroma</i> with antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acetylazide</b> (Acetylkelfizina; Acetylsulfamethoxy pyrazine; FI6073)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101575</p> <p>Acetylazide is a synthetic broad-spectrum bacteriostatic antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Acetylcysteine</b> (N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0215</p> <p>Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Acetylovastatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126237</p> <p>Acetylovastatin, an acetate of Lovastatin, presents a moderate inhibitory effect against the enzyme <b>acetylcholinesterase</b> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 79 µg/mL. Lovastatin has been found to display antifungal activity, and suppresses proliferation of a number of transformed cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86% <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>Acetylseneciphylline N-oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6848</p> <p>Acetylseneciphylline N-oxide is a pyrrolizine alkaloid that is seneciphylline in which the hydroxy hydrogen is replaced by an acetyl group and the tertiary amino function is oxidised to the corresponding N-oxide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acetylspiramycin</b> (Spiramycin B; Spiramycin II; Foromacidin B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1916</p> <p>Acetylspiramycin (Spiramycin B; Spiramycin II; Foromacidin B) is a potent and orally active macrolide <b>antibiotic</b> produced by various <i>Streptomyces</i> species, an acetylated derivative of Spiramycin (HY-100593).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>ACH-806</b> (GS9132)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19512</p> <p>ACH-806 is an <b>NS4A</b> antagonist which can inhibit Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) replication with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 14 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>ACHN-975</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19936</p> <p>ACHN-975 is a selective <b>LpxC</b> inhibitor and exhibits a subnanomolar LpxC inhibitory activity. ACHN-975 is against a wide range of gram-negative bacteria with low MIC values (≤1 µg/mL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>ACHN-975 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19936A</p>	<p><b>Acivicin</b> (AT-125; U-42126)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016586</p>
<p>ACHN-975 TFA is a selective LpxC inhibitor and exhibits a subnanomolar LpxC inhibitory activity. ACHN-975 TFA is against a wide range of gram-negative bacteria with low MIC values (<math>\leq 1</math> <math>\mu\text{g/mL}</math>).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Acivicin (AT-125), a natural product produced by <i>Streptomyces sviveus</i> is a <math>\gamma</math>-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) inhibitor. Acivicin can cross the blood-brain barrier and has anti-cancer, anti-parasitic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Acivicin hydrochloride</b> (AT-125 hydrochloride; U-42126 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016586A</p>	<p><b>Acoziborole</b> (SCYX-7158; AN5568)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19910</p>
<p>Acivicin hydrochloride (AT-125 hydrochloride), a natural product produced by <i>Streptomyces sviveus</i>, is a <math>\gamma</math>-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) inhibitor. Acivicin hydrochloride can cross the blood-brain barrier and has anti-cancer, anti-parasitic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <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>Acoziborole (SCYX-7158) is an effective, safe and orally active antiprotozoal agent for the research of human african trypanosomiasis (HAT). In the T. b. brucei S427 strain, the MIC value for SCYX-7158 is 0.6 <math>\mu\text{g/mL}</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Acridone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W007771</p>	<p><b>Acriflavine</b> (Acriflavinium chloride 3,6-Acridinediamine mix)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100575</p>
<p>Acridone is an organic compound based on the acridine skeleton. Acridone has antibacterial, antimalarial, antiviral and anti neoplastic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Acriflavine is a fluorescent dye for labeling high molecular weight RNA. It is also a topical antiseptic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Acriflavine hydrochloride</b> (Acriflavinium chloride hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W088075</p>	<p><b>ACT-451840</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111817</p>
<p>Acriflavine hydrochloride (Acriflavinium chloride hydrochloride) is a fluorescent acridine dye that can be used to label nucleic acid. Acriflavine hydrochloride is an antiseptic. Acriflavine hydrochloride is a potent HIF-1 inhibitor, with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>ACT-451840 is an orally active, potent and low-toxicity compound, showing activity against sensitive and resistant plasmodium falciparum strains. ACT-451840 targets all asexual blood stages of the parasite, has a rapid onset of action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>ACT-606559</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141621</p>	<p><b>Actinomycin X2</b> (Actinomycin V)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125747</p>
<p>ACT-606559, a new chemical entity with antimalarial activity, is a metabolite of ACT451840. ACT-606559 can be used for the research of malarial.</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>Actinomycin X2 (Actinomycin V), produced by many <i>Streptomyces</i> sp., shows strong inhibition of MRSA with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 0.25 <math>\mu\text{g/mL}</math>. Actinomycin X2 can be used for cancer and bacterial infection.</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>Actinonin</b> (-)-Actinonin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113952</span></p> <p>Actinonin ((-)-Actinonin) is a naturally occurring antibacterial agent produced by Actinomyces. Actinonin inhibits <b>aminopeptidase M</b>, <b>aminopeptidase N</b> and <b>leucine aminopeptidase</b>.</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>Acyclovir</b> (Aciclovir; Acycloguanosine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17422</span></p> <p>Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits <b>HSV-1</b> (IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.85 μM), <b>HSV-2</b> (IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.86 μM) and <b>varicella-zoster virus</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Adefovir</b> (GS-0393; PMEA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1826</span></p> <p>Adefovir (GS-0393) is an adenosine monophosphate analog antiviral agent that after intracellular conversion to Adefovir diphosphate inhibits <b>HBV DNA polymerase</b>. Adefovir has an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.7 μM against <b>HBV</b> in the HepG2.2.15 cell line.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Adefovir dipivoxil</b> (GS 0840) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0255</span></p> <p>Adefovir dipivoxil, an adenosine analogue, is an oral prodrug of the <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor Adefovir</b>. Adefovir dipivoxil inhibits both the wild type and <b>HBV Lamivudine-resistant strains</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Adeninobananin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145115</span></p> <p>Adeninobananin, a negative control tool, does not show any inhibitory activity of the <b>SARS Coronavirus helicase</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>Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate</b> (5'-AMP monohydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0181A</span></p> <p>Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate is an <b>adenosine A<sub>2</sub> receptor agonist</b>. Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate has significant antiviral activity against <b>HSV-1</b> and <b>HSV-2</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Aeropylsinin 1</b> (+)-Aeropylsinin-1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19827</span></p> <p>Aeropylsinin 1 ((+)-Aeropylsinin-1), a secondary metabolite isolated from marine sponges, shows potent antibiotic effects on Gram-positive <b>bacteria</b> and exerts antiviral activity against <b>HIV-1</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=14.6 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Afabicin</b> (Debio 1450; AFN-1720) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109000</span></p> <p>Afabicin (Debio 1450) is the prodrug of Debio1452, specifically targeting staphylococci without significant activity against other Gram-positive or Gram-negative species. Debio1452 is an inhibitor <b>FabI</b>, an enzyme critical to fatty acid biosynthesis in staphylococci.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aflatoxin B1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6615</span></p> <p>Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is a Class 1A carcinogen, which is a secondary metabolite of <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and <i>A. parasiticus</i>. Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) mainly induces the transversion of G→T in the third position of codon 249 of the p53 tumor suppressor gene, resulting in mutation.</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</p>	<p><b>Aflatoxin B2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6696</span></p> <p>Aflatoxin B2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin B2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</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>Aflatoxin G1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6697</p>	<p><b>Aflatoxin G2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6698</p>
<p>Aflatoxin G1 is one type of aflatoxins occurring in nature. It is produced by molds, such as <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</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>Aflatoxin G2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin G2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Aflatoxin M1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6699</p>	<p><b>AFN-1252</b> (API-1252; Debio 1452)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16911</p>
<p>Aflatoxin M1 is a major metabolite of Aflatoxin B1. Aflatoxin M1 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 1 mg</p>	<p>AFN-1252 (Debio 1452) is a potent inhibitor of enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase (FabI), inhibited all clinical isolates of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> at concentrations of <math>\leq 0.12</math> µg/ml.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%</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>Afoxolaner</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16974</p>	<p><b>Afzelin</b> (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1441</p>
<p>Afoxolaner is an orally active isoxazoline insecticide/acaricide against <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> in dogs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Afzelin (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside) is a flavonol glycoside found in <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunberg and is widely used in the preparation of antibacterial and antipyretic agents, detoxicants and for the treatment of inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%</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>AG-1478</b> (Tyrphostin AG-1478; NSC 693255)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13524</p>	<p><b>AG-1478 hydrochloride</b> (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride; NSC 693255 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13524A</p>
<p>AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%</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>AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM. AG-1478 hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</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>Agrochelin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130995</p>	<p><b>Aklomide</b> (2-Chloro-4-nitrobenzamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1094</p>
<p>Agrochelin, an alkaloid cytotoxic antibiotic, is produced by the fermentation of a marine Agrobacterium sp. Agrochelin has cytotoxic activity in tumor cell lines.</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>Aklomide is used to fight disease, parasites and insects that infest poultry.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>

<p><b>Alafosfalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119881</p>	<p><b>Alamethicin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6708</p>
<p>Alafosfalin is an inhibitor of cell wall biosynthesis. Alafosfalin is a phosphonodi-peptide with <b>antibacterial</b> 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>Alamethicin, isolated from <i>Trichoderma viride</i>, is a channel-forming peptide antibiotic and induces voltage-gated conductance in model and cell membranes.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 24pt;"><b>Alamethicin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Albaspidin AA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0199</p>	<p><b>Albendazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0223</p>
<p>Albaspidin AA displays strong antibacterial activity against the vegetative form of <i>Paenibacillus</i> larvae (P. larvae) (MIC=220 μM).</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>Albendazole is a broad-spectrum <b>parasiticide</b> with high effectiveness and low host toxicity. Albendazole is used for the research gastrointestinal parasites in humans and animals.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Albendazole sulfone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W019773</p>	<p><b>Albendazole sulfoxide</b> (Ricobendazole; Albendazole oxide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12785</p>
<p>Albendazole sulfone is a metabolite of Albendazole, and exhibits anti-parasite effect against <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i> Metacestodes.</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>Albendazole sulfoxide (Ricobendazole), the main active metabolite of Albendazole, exhibits anti-parasite effect against <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i> Metacestodes.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Albendazole-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0223S</p>	<p><b>ALC-0315</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138170</p>
<p>Albendazole-d3 is the deuterium labeled Albendazole, which is a member of the benzimidazole compounds used as a drug indicated for the treatment of a variety of worm infestations.</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>ALC-0315 is an <b>ionisable aminolipid</b> that is responsible for mRNA compaction and aids mRNA cellular delivery and its cytoplasmic release through suspected endosomal destabilization. ALC-0315 can be used to form lipid nanoparticle (LNP) delivery vehicles.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alexidine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108547</p>	<p><b>Aliconazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00311</p>
<p>Alexidine dihydrochloride is an anticancer agent that targets a mitochondrial tyrosine phosphatase, <b>PTPMT1</b>, in mammalian cells and causes mitochondrial <b>apoptosis</b>. Alexidine dihydrochloride has antifungal and antibiofilm activity against a diverse range of fungal pathogens.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>Aliconazole is an <b>antifungal imidazole</b> derivative.</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>

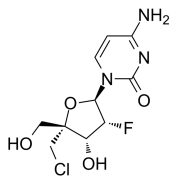


<p><b>Alisol F</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0854</p>	<p><b>Alisporivir</b> (Debio-025; DEB-025)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12559</p>
<p>Alisol F is a triterpene isolated from <i>Alisma orientalis</i>, has immunosuppressive and anti-virus functions. Alisol F exhibits inhibitory activity in vitro on hepatitis B virus (HBV) surface antigen (HBsAg) secretion of the HepG2.2.15 cell line with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.6 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Alisporivir (Debio-025) is a <b>cyclophilin</b> inhibitor molecule with potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alisporivir intermediate-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1358</p>	<p><b>Allergen Gal d 4 (46-61), chicken</b> (Lysozyme C (46-61) (chicken))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1560</p>
<p>Alisporivir intermediate-1 is an intermediate in the synthesis of Alisporivir. Alisporivir is used for the treatment of inflammatory and viral diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Allergen Gal d 4 (46-61), chicken is a hen egg white lysozyme peptide.</p> <p>NTDGSTDYGILQINSR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Allicin</b> (Diallyl thiosulfinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0315</p>	<p><b>Allopurinol riboside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101397</p>
<p>Allicin (diallyl thiosulfinate) is isolated from garlic including Diallyl monosulfide, Diallyl disulfide, Diallyl trisulfide, Diallyl tetrasulfide, and Methyl allyl disulphide etc. They accounts for 98% of the extract.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Allopurinol riboside, a metabolite of allopurinol, shows potent activities against parasites.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Allosecurinine</b> (Phyllochrysin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2377</p>	<p><b>Allyl methyl sulfide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128447</p>
<p>Allosecurinine (Phyllochrysin) is a Securinine alkaloid isolated from <i>M.indica</i> and <i>M.discoidea</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Allyl methyl sulfide is a bioactive organosulfur compound found in garlic. Allyl methyl sulfide exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant and anticancer properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aloin(mixture of A&amp;B)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6013</p>	<p><b>Aloperine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13516</p>
<p>Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B) is anthraquinone derivative isolated from <i>Aloe vera</i>. Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B) has diverse biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, immunity, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antitumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Aloperine is an alkaloid in <i>sophora</i> plants such as <i>Sophora alopecuroides</i> L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>

### ALS-8112

Cat. No.: HY-12983

ALS-8112 is a potent and selective respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) polymerase inhibitor. The 5'-triphosphate form of ALS-8112 inhibits RSV polymerase with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.02  $\mu$ M.

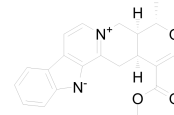


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Alstonine

Cat. No.: HY-121002

Alstonine is a major indole alkaloid compound of a plant-based remedy. Alstonine has antipsychotic, anxiolytic, anticancer and antimalarial properties.

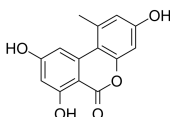


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Alternariol

Cat. No.: HY-N6714

Alternariol is a mycotoxin produced by Alternaria species. AOH inhibits the catalytic activity of topoisomerase I and topoisomerase II enzymes.

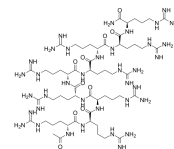


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### ALX 40-4C

Cat. No.: HY-P7061

ALX 40-4C is a small peptide inhibitor of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a  $K_i$  of 1  $\mu$ 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  $IC_{50}$  of 2.9  $\mu$ M.

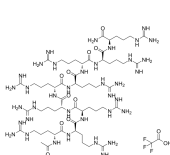


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-P7061A

ALX 40-4C Trifluoroacetate is a small peptide inhibitor of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, inhibits SDF-1 from binding CXCR4 with a  $K_i$  of 1  $\mu$ 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...

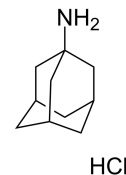


**Purity:** 95.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Amantadine hydrochloride (1-Adamantanamine hydrochloride; 1-Adamantylamine hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B0402A

Amantadine (1-Adamantanamine) hydrochloride is an antiviral agent with activity against influenza A viruses. Amantadine hydrochloride blocks the proton flow through the M2 ion channel and thus prevents the release of viral RNA into the cytoplasm of the infected cells.

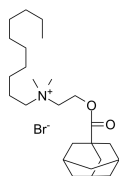


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g, 50 g

### Amantanium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-U00080

Amantanium bromide is a quaternary ammonium compound, which is used as an antiseptic/disinfectant for therapeutic fuction.

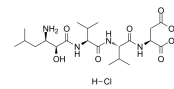


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Amastatin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-115194

Amastatin hydrochloride is a slow, tight binding, competitive aminopeptidase (AP) inhibitor with  $K_i$  values of 0.26 nM, 30 nM, 52 nM for Aeromonas aminopeptidase, cytosolic leucine aminopeptidase, microsomal aminopeptidase.

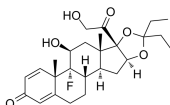


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Amcinafal (SQ 15102)

Cat. No.: HY-101739

Amcinafal is an active diol, used against virus replication and interferon production.

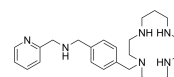


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494)

Cat. No.: HY-15971A

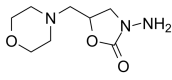
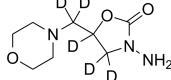
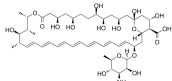
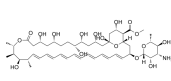
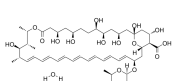
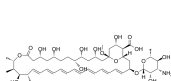
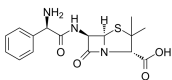
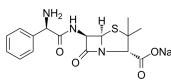
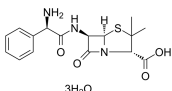
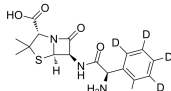
AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12<sup>AF647</sup> to CXCR4, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains ( $IC_{50}$ : 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using...

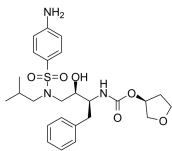
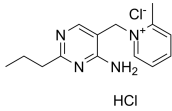
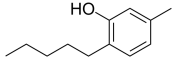
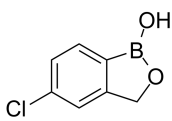
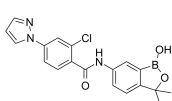


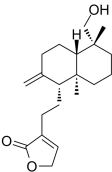
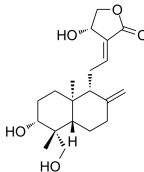
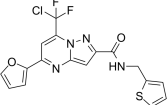
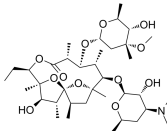
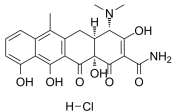
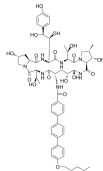
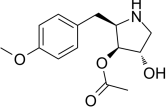
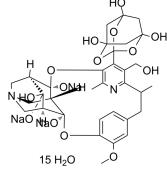
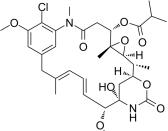
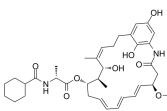
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>AMD 3465 hexahydrobromide</b> (GENZ-644494 hexahydrobromide)</p>	<p><b>Amenamevir</b> (ASP2151)</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 IC<sub>50</sub>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> ≥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>Amenamevir is a <b>helicase-primase</b> inhibitor which has potent antiviral activity against HSVs with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 14 ng/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Amifloxacin</b> (Win49375)</p>	<p><b>Amikacin disulfate</b> (BAY 41-6551 disulfate)</p>
<p>Amifloxacin (Win49375) is a synthetic antibacterial agent of the quinolone class.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Amikacin disulfate (BAY 41-6551 disulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin disulfate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.</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><b>Amikacin hydrate</b> (BAY 41-6551 hydrate)</p>	<p><b>Amikacin sulfate</b> (BAY 41-6551 sulfate)</p>
<p>Amikacin hydrate (BAY 41-6551 hydrate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin hydrate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Amikacin sulfate (BAY 41-6551 sulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin sulfate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aminoacyl tRNA synthetase-IN-1</b></p>	<p><b>Aminothiazole</b> (2-Aminothiazole; 2-Thiazolylamine)</p>
<p>Aminoacyl tRNA synthetase-IN-1 is a <b>bacterial aminoacyl tRNA synthetase (aaRS)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Aminothiazole (2-Aminothiazole), a typical heterocyclic amine, is a precursor for the synthesis of biologically active molecules including sulfur agents, biocides, fungicides, antibiotics, dyes and chemical reaction accelerators.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Amitivir</b> (LY 217896)</p>	<p><b>Amitraz</b> (BTS-27419)</p>
<p>Amitivir (LY 217896), a thiaziazole derivative, possesses broad antiviral activity against orthomyxo- and paramyxoviruses. Amitivir is effective against <b>influenza A</b> and <b>B</b> viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 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>Ammonium lactate</b> (±)-Ammonium lactate)</p> <p>Ammonium lactate is the ammonium salt of lactic acid, with mild anti-bacterial properties. Ammonium lactate can be used for the research of xerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 600 mg (5.6 M * 1 mL in Water)</p>	<p><b>Amodiaquine</b> (Amodiaquin)</p> <p>Amodiaquine (Amodiaquin), a 4-aminoquinoline class of antimalarial agent, is a potent and orally active histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride</b> (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride), a 4-aminoquinoline class of antimalarial agent, is a potent and orally active histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.6 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride dihydrate</b> (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride dihydrate)</p> <p>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride dihydrate (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride dihydrate), a 4-aminoquinoline class of antimalarial agent, is a potent and orally active histamine N-methyltransferase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Amorolfine hydrochloride</b> (Ro 14-4767/002)</p> <p>Amorolfine hydrochloride (Ro 14-4767/002) is a antifungal reagent. Target: Antifungal Amorolfine is an antifungal showing activity against fungi pathogenic to plants, animals and humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Amoxicillin</b> (Amoxycillin)</p> <p>Amoxicillin is an antibiotic with good oral absorption and broad spectrum antimicrobial activity.</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, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Amoxicillin D4</b> (Amoxycillin D4)</p> <p>Amoxicillin D4 (Amoxycillin D4) is a deuterium labeled Amoxicillin. Amoxicillin is an antibiotic with good oral absorption and broad spectrum antimicrobial 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>Amoxicillin sodium</b> (Amoxycillin sodium)</p> <p>Amoxicillin sodium (Amoxycillin sodium) is a moderate- spectrum, bacteriolytic, β-lactam antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Amoxicillin trihydrate</b> (Amoxycillin trihydrate)</p> <p>Amoxicillin trihydrate (Amoxycillin trihydrate) is a moderate- spectrum, bacteriolytic, β-lactam antibiotic.</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, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Amoxicillin trihydrate mixture with potassium clavulanate (4:1)</b></p> <p>Amoxicillin (trihydrate) mixture with potassium clavulanate (4:1) is a mixture of 4 part Amoxicillin trihydrate to 1 part Potassium clavulanate. Amoxicillin trihydrate is a semisynthetic β-lactam antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

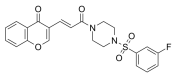
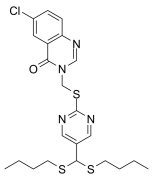
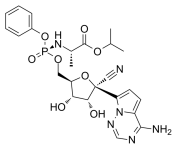
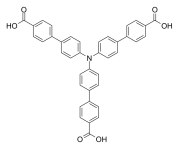
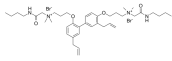
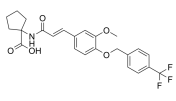
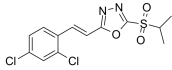
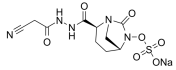
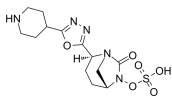
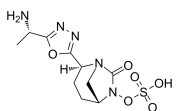
<p><b>AMOZ</b> (3-Amino-5-morpholinomethyl-2-oxazolidone)</p> <p>AMOZ, a tissue bound metabolite of Furaltadone, Furaltadone is a synthetic nitrofuran antibiotic widely used.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AMOZ-d5</b></p> <p>AMOZ-d5 is a deuterium labeled AMOZ. AMOZ, a tissue bound metabolite of Furaltadone, Furaltadone is a synthetic nitrofuran antibiotic widely used.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Amphotericin B</b></p> <p>Amphotericin B is a polyene antifungal agent against a wide variety of fungal pathogens. It binds irreversibly to ergosterol, resulting in disruption of membrane integrity and ultimately cell death.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Amphotericin B methyl ester</b></p> <p>Amphotericin B methyl ester is the methyl ester derivative of the polyene antibiotic Amphotericin B (A634250). Amphotericin B methyl ester is the cholesterol-binding compound possesses significant antifungal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Amphotericin B trihydrate</b></p> <p>Amphotericin B trihydrate, a polyene antibiotic, is first isolated from fermenter cultures of <i>Streptomyces nodosus</i>. Amphotericin B trihydrate also possesses antileishmanial 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>Amphotericin X1</b></p> <p>Amphotericin X1 is an 13-O-methyl derivative of Amphotericin B with good antifungal activity. Amphotericin X1 inhibits <i>Candida albicans</i> 33/079, <i>C.parapsilosis</i> 937A, <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> 451, <i>Aspergillus niger</i> 57A and A..</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ampicillin</b> (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin)</p> <p>Ampicillin is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Ampicillin sodium</b> (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin sodium salt)</p> <p>Ampicillin sodium (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin sodium salt) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</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><b>Ampicillin trihydrate</b> (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate)</p> <p>Ampicillin trihydrate (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Ampicillin-d5</b></p> <p>Ampicillin-d5 (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ampicillin. Ampicillin is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Amprenavir</b> (VX-478)</p> <p>Amprenavir (VX-478) is a HIV protease inhibitor (K<sub>i</sub>=0.6 nM) used to treat HIV infection. Amprenavir is also a SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.09 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17430</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Amprolium hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Amprolium hydrochloride is a coccidiostat used in poultry, is a thiamine analogue and blocks the thiamine transporter of Eimeria species by blocking thiamine uptake it prevents carbohydrate synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0937A</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>Amylmetacresol</b></p> <p>Amylmetacresol possesses antiviral (such HIV) effect. Amylmetacresol has the potential for the study in sore throat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121527</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AN2718</b></p> <p>AN2718 inhibits fungal growth by blocking protein synthesis using the oxaborole tRNA trapping (OBORT) mechanism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <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><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100527</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>AN7973</b></p> <p>AN7973 is the 6-carboxamide benzoxaborole, blocks intracellular parasite development and inhibits Cryptosporidium growth. AN7973 is orally active, possesses favorable safety, stability, and PK parameters, and is an exciting drug candidate for treating cryptosporidiosis.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128337</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>Amprolium</b></p> <p>Amprolium is a coccidiostat used in poultry, is a thiamine analogue and blocks the thiamine transporter of Eimeria species by blocking thiamine uptake it prevents carbohydrate synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>Amustaline dihydrochloride</b> (S-303 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Amustaline (S-303) dihydrochloride, a nucleic acid-targeted alkylator, is an efficient pathogen inactivation agent for blood components containing red blood cells.</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>AN11251</b></p> <p>AN11251 is a potent and oral active anti-Wolbachia agent with potential for treatment of onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis, with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 1.5 nM in LDW1 cell lines and 15 nM in C6/36 cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>AN3661</b></p> <p>AN3661, a potent antimalarial lead compound, targets a Plasmodium falciparum cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor homologue subunit 3 (PfCPSF3).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
	<p><b>ANcremonam</b> (BOS-228; LYS-228)</p> <p>Ancremonam (LYS-228) is a low toxicity, potent and single-agent monobactam antibiotic targeting penicillin binding protein 3 with potent activity against Enterobacteriaceae.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Andrograpanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9388</p> <p>Andrograpanin, a bioactive compound from <i>Andrographis paniculata</i>, exhibits <b>anti-inflammatory</b> and anti-infectious 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>Andrographolide</b> (Andrographis)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0191</p> <p>Andrographolide is a <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor, which inhibits NF-κB activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on p50 in endothelial cells without affecting IκBα degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Anguzole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13321</p> <p>Anguzole is a small molecule inhibitor of HCV replication and alters NS4B's subcellular distribution.</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>Anhydroerythromycin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7454</p> <p>Anhydroerythromycin A is a degradation product of the macrolide antibiotic erythromycin. Anhydroerythromycin A is formed via degradation of erythromycin in acidic aqueous solutions in vitro as well as in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118660</p> <p>Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride, a tetracycline biosynthetic precursor, is a potent competitive broad-spectrum tetracycline destructase enzymes inhibitor. Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is an effector for tetracycline controlled gene expression systems in eukaryotic cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Anidulafungin</b> (LY303366)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13553</p> <p>Anidulafungin is a new semisynthetic echinocandin with <b>antifungal</b> potency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Anisomycin</b> (Flagecidin; Wuningmeisu C)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18982</p> <p>Anisomycin is a potent <b>protein synthesis</b> inhibitor which interferes with protein and <b>DNA synthesis</b> by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a <b>JNK</b> activator, which increases phospho-JNK. Anisomycin is a <b>bacterial</b> antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ansabananin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145116</p> <p>Ansabananin is a weak inhibitor of the ATPase activity of the <b>SARS Coronavirus helicase</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 51 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ansamitocin P-3</b> (Antibiotic C 15003P3; Maytansinol isobutyrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15739</p> <p>Ansamitocin P-3 (Antibiotic C 15003P3) is a <b>microtubule</b> inhibitor. Ansamitocin P-3 is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ansatrienin B</b> (Mycotrienin II)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122306</p> <p>Ansatrienin B (Mycotrienin II) is an ansamycin <b>antibiotic</b> isolated from <i>Streptomyces</i>. Ansatrienin B is active against fungi and yeasts, but inactive against bacteria. Ansatrienin B displays antitumor antibiotic activity and can be used as an <b>ADC Toxin</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>Anti gram-positive/negative bacteria agent 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132915</p>	<p><b>Anti-MERS-2E6 mAb</b> (MERS-2E6; MERS Antibody-2E6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9804</p>
<p>Anti gram-positive/negative bacteria agent 1 is an antibiotic conjugate with an artificial MECAM-based siderophore.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anti-MERS-2E6 mAb (MERS-2E6; MERS Antibody-2E6), a human neutralizing antibody IgG1 (CHO expressed) that can compete for the binding of the virus Spike protein to the receptor (CD26), thereby inhibiting virus invasion into host cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb</b> (MERS-3A1; MERS Antibody-3A1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9805</p>	<p><b>Anti-MERS-D12 mAb</b> (MERS-D12; MERS Antibody-D12)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9806</p>
<p>Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb (MERS-3A1) is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody with the high binding affinity produced in CHO cells. Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb blocks the binding of MERS-CoV spike protein to DPP4 receptor.</p> <p>Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>	<p>Anti-MERS-D12 mAb (MERS-D12; MERS Antibody-D12) is a human monoclonal IgG1. Anti-MERS-D12 mAb binds directly to the DPP4 interacting region of the MERS-CoV Spike receptor binding domain (RBD) and effect neutralization by directly blocking receptor binding.</p> <p>Anti-MERS-D12 mAb</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Anti-parasitic agent 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126295</p>	<p><b>Anti-SARS-80R mAb</b> (SARS-80R; SARS Antibody-80R)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9803</p>
<p>Anti-parasitic agent 3 is an anti-parasitic agent which active against drug resistant parasites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anti-SARS-80R mAb (SARS-80R) is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody produced in CHO cells. Anti-SARS-80R mAb can specifically bind to Spike (S1) protein to prevent SARS virus infection of susceptible cells.</p> <p>Anti-SARS-80R mAb</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike mAb (CR3022)</b> (SARS-CR3022; SARS-CoV-2 Antibody-CR3022)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9807</p>	<p><b>Anti-Spike-RBD mAb</b> (SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike RBD Antibody)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9801</p>
<p>Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike mAb (CR3022) is a CHO cell derived human monoclonal IgG1 antibody. It binds to both S1 domain of SARS-CoV/SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein.</p> <p>Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike mAb (CR3022)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>	<p>Anti-Spike-RBD mAb is a CHO cell derived human monoclonal IgG1 antibody. Blocking the interaction of Spike protein and ACE2. Anti-Spike-RBD mAb is a potential therapeutic approach for SARS-CoV-2 treatment.</p> <p>Anti-Spike-RBD mAb</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Anti-Spike-RBD Single Domain mAb (SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Single-Domain Antibodies; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9802</p>	<p><b>anti-TB agent 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126131</p>
<p>Anti-Spike-RBD Single Domain mAb is a CHO cell derived Alpaca monoclonal VHH-huFc antibody, specifically binds to SARS-CoV-2 RBD with high affinity.</p> <p>Anti-Spike-RBD Single Domain mAb</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg</p>	<p>anti-TB agent 1 is a potent and orally active anti-tuberculosis agent, with MICs of &lt; 2 nM against the Mtb strains H37Rv, rRMP and rINH.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

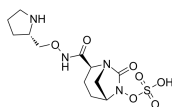


<p><b>Anti-ToCV agent 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132908</p>	<p><b>Anti-TSWV agent 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132967</p>
<p>Anti-ToCV agent 1 can be used as a potential anti-ToCV drug.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anti-TSWV agent 1 exhibits excellent inactivation activity against tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 144 µg/mL.</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>Anti-virus agent 1</b> (Remdesivir isopropyl ester analog)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131233</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 18</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W074648</p>
<p>Anti-virus agent 1 (compound 4i), a phosphoramidate prodrug of GS-5734 (HY-104077; Remdesivir), has potent <b>antiviral</b> activity. Anti-virus agent 1 is used for the research of coronavirus and Ebola virus (EBOV).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 18 is a multi-arm AIE molecule extracted from patent CN110123801A, compound 23. Antibacterial agent 18 can be used for resisting Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Antibacterial agent 28</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139679</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 30</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132918</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 28 is a potential antibacterial candidate for combating MRSA infections (MICs = 0.5–2 µg/mL).</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>Antibacterial agent 30 demonstrates excellent in vitro activity against Xoo with EC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.9 µg/mL.</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>Antibacterial agent 31</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139739</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 32</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139747</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 31 shows the antibacterial activity against rice bacterial leaf streak.</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>Antibacterial agent 32 (example 43) is an antibacterial agent with MIC values of 1 mcg/mL, 2 mcg/mL, and 8 mcg/mL against <i>E. coli</i> strains NCTC 13351, M 50 and 7 MP, respectively (WO2013030733A1).</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>Antibacterial agent 34</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139750</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 35</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139752</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 35, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Cefazidime.</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>Antibacterial agent 35, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Cefazidime.</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>

### Antibacterial agent 37

Cat. No.: HY-139754

Antibacterial agent 37 is an antibacterial agent extracted from patent WO2015063714A1, compound B. Antibacterial agent 37 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.

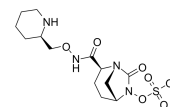


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 38

Cat. No.: HY-139755

Antibacterial agent 38 is an antibacterial agent extracted from patent WO2015063714A1, compound C. Antibacterial agent 38 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.

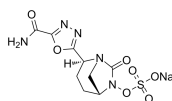


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 39

Cat. No.: HY-139756

Antibacterial agent 39, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Cefazidime.

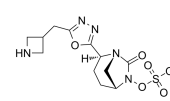


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 40

Cat. No.: HY-139757

Antibacterial agent 40 is an antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2015159265A1, compound C)

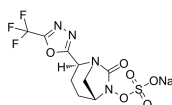


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 41

Cat. No.: HY-139758

Antibacterial agent 41 (example 3) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).

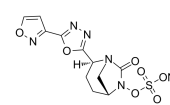


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 42

Cat. No.: HY-139759

Antibacterial agent 42, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Cefazidime.

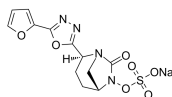


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 43

Cat. No.: HY-139760

Antibacterial agent 43 is an antibacterial agent extracted from patent WO2013030735A1, example 6. Antibacterial agent 43 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.

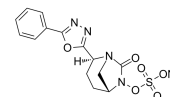


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 44

Cat. No.: HY-139761

Antibacterial agent 44 is an antibacterial agent extracted from patent WO2013030735A1, example 7. Antibacterial agent 44 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.

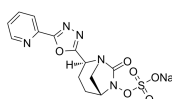


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 45

Cat. No.: HY-139762

Antibacterial agent 45, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Cefazidime.

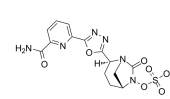


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

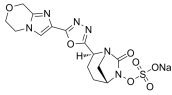
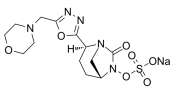
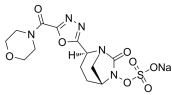
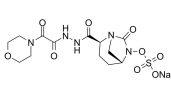
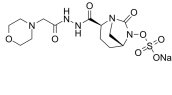
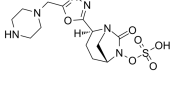
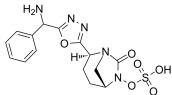
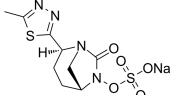
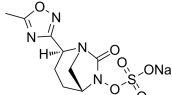
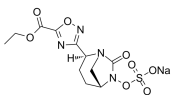
### Antibacterial agent 46

Cat. No.: HY-139763

Antibacterial agent 46 is an antibacterial agent extracted from patent WO2013030735A1, example 9. Antibacterial agent 46 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.



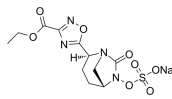
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Antibacterial agent 47</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139764</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 48</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139765</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 47, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Ceftazidime.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 48, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Ceftazidime.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antibacterial agent 49</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139766</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 50</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139767</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 49 (example 12) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 50 (example 47) is an antibacterial agent with MIC values of 32 mcg/mL, 64 mcg/mL, and 128 mcg/mL against <i>E. coli</i> strains NCTC 13351, M 50 and 7 MP, respectively (WO2013030733A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antibacterial agent 51</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139768</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 52</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139769</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 51 (example 45) is an antibacterial agent with MIC values of 4 mcg/mL, 8 mcg/mL, and 8 mcg/mL against <i>E. coli</i> strains NCTC 13351, M 50 and 7 MP, respectively (WO2013030733A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 52 (example 18) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antibacterial agent 53</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139770</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 54</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139771</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 53 (example 19) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 54 (example 20) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antibacterial agent 55</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139772</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 56</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139773</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 55 (example 21) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 56 (example 22) is a antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### Antibacterial agent 57

Cat. No.: HY-139774

Antibacterial agent 57 (example 25) is a **antibacterial** agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).

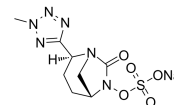


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 58

Cat. No.: HY-139775

Antibacterial agent 58, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Ceftazidime.

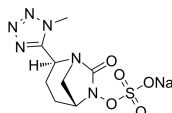


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 59

Cat. No.: HY-139776

Antibacterial agent 59 (example 24) is a **antibacterial** agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).

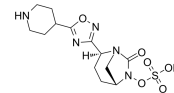


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 60

Cat. No.: HY-139777

Antibacterial agent 60, an antibacterial agent, significantly lowers MIC value of antibacterial agent Ceftazidime.

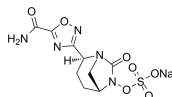


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 61

Cat. No.: HY-139778

Antibacterial agent 61 (example 27) is a **antibacterial** agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).

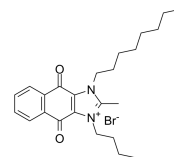


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 62

Cat. No.: HY-139863

Antibacterial agent 62 is a novel redox cycling antituberculosis chemotype with potent bactericidal activity against growing and nutrient-starved phenotypically drug-resistant nongrowing bacteria.

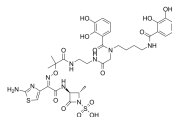


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 63

Cat. No.: HY-139887

Antibacterial agent 63, a conjugate of aztreonam to a siderophore mimetic, shows activity against gram-negative bacteria.

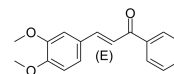


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial agent 65

Cat. No.: HY-W083373

Antibacterial agent 65 is a potential antimicrobial and antioxidant agent.

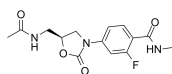


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antibacterial compound 1

Cat. No.: HY-101819

Antibacterial compound 1 is a oxazolidinone extracted from patent WO1999037630A1 with **antibacterial** activities.

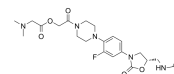


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

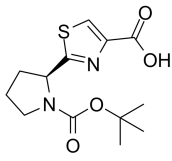
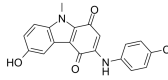
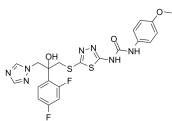
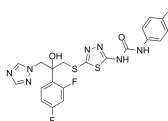
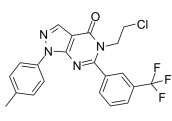
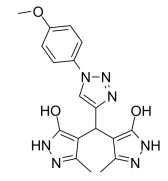
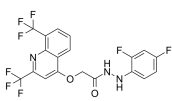
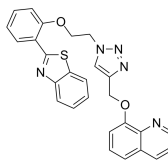
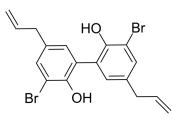
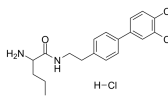
### Antibacterial compound 2

Cat. No.: HY-101730

Antibacterial compound 2 is a useful **antibacterial** agent extracted from patent US5652238, compound example 9.



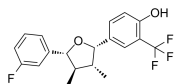
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Antibiotic-5d</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100833</p>	<p><b>Antifungal agent 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102025</p>
<p>Antibiotic-5d is a synthesis and antimicrobial compound.</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>Antifungal agent 1 is a potent antifungal agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Antifungal agent 11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141811</p>	<p><b>Antifungal agent 12</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141812</p>
<p>Antifungal agent 11 shows the promising antifungal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antifungal agent 12 is a novel fluconazole-based compound with promising antifungal 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>Antifungal agent 13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139669</p>	<p><b>Antifungal agent 14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139713</p>
<p>Antifungal agent 13 exhibits remarkable antifungal activity against <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.25 mg/L.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antifungal agent 14 exhibits broad-spectrum activity against the fungal strains with excellent minimum inhibitory concentration values.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antifungal agent 15</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132912</p>	<p><b>Antifungal agent 16</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132925</p>
<p>Antifungal agent 15 has the most potent activity with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.52 and 0.50 μg/mL against <i>S. sclerotiorum</i> and <i>B. cinerea</i>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antifungal agent 16 displays considerable antibacterial activity and superior antifungal activity with reference to ciprofloxacin and fluconazole, 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>Antifungal agent 17</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141846</p>	<p><b>Antifungal agent 18</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139903</p>
<p>Antifungal agent 17 exhibits excellent antifungal properties against <i>B. cinerea</i> with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 2.86 μg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antifungal agent 18 is a novel antifungal agent for the treatment of fungal infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### Antifungal agent 19

Cat. No.: HY-139905

Antifungal agent 19 shows the potent antifungal activity ( $EC_{50} = 0.72 \mu\text{M}$ ).

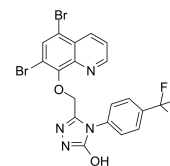


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antifungal agent 2

Cat. No.: HY-111357

Antifungal agent 2 is a broad-spectrum fungal inhibitor which inhibits growth of pertinent species of *Candida*, *Cryptococcus*, and *Aspergillus* at a concentration as low as  $0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ .

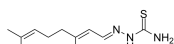


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antifungal agent 20

Cat. No.: HY-132968

Antifungal agent 20 exhibits remarkable antifungal activity against *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Phytophthora nicotianae* var. *nicotianae*, *Diplodia pinea*, *Colletotrichum acutatum*, and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*.

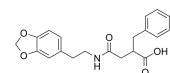


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antifungal agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-138576

Antifungal agent 6 is an antifungal agent.

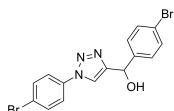


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antileishmanial agent-1

Cat. No.: HY-115725

Antileishmanial agent-1 exhibits the activity against *L. amazonensis* promastigotes ( $IC_{50} = 15.52 \mu\text{M}$ ) and intracellular amastigotes ( $IC_{50} = 4.10 \mu\text{M}$ ).

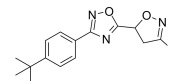


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antileishmanial agent-2

Cat. No.: HY-132905

Antileishmanial agent-2 shows submicromolar antileishmanial activity ( $IC_{50} = 0.29 \mu\text{M}$ ) and a very high selectivity index with respect to mammalian cells.

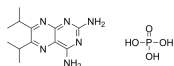


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antimalarial agent 1

Cat. No.: HY-W009109

Antimalarial agent 1 is a potent antimalarial drug.

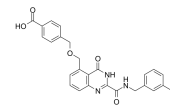


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antimalarial agent 2

Cat. No.: HY-115721

Antimalarial agent 2 is a novel orally efficacious antimalarials that suggests a fast in vitro killing profile.

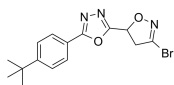


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antimalarial agent 3

Cat. No.: HY-132906

Antimalarial agent 3 shows nanomolar antiplasmodial activity ( $IC_{50} = 0.035 \mu\text{M}$ ) and has a very high selectivity index with respect to mammalian cells.

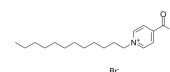


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antimicrobial Compound 1

Cat. No.: HY-111405

Antimicrobial Compound 1 is an alkylpyridinium compound, with antimicrobial activity.

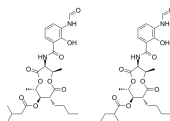


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antimycin A3

Cat. No.: HY-105755

Antimycin A3, an antibiotic isolated from a number of *Streptomyces* species, shows antifungal activities. Antimycin A3 is a potent inhibitor of **respiration**. Antimycin A3 inhibits the electron transfer activity of **ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase**.

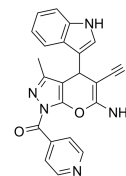


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Antistaphylococcal agent 1

Cat. No.: HY-139834

Antistaphylococcal agent 1 is an antistaphylococcal therapeutic agent.

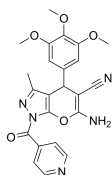


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antistaphylococcal agent 2

Cat. No.: HY-139835

Antistaphylococcal agent 2 is an antistaphylococcal therapeutic agent.

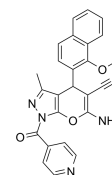


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antistaphylococcal agent 3

Cat. No.: HY-139836

Antistaphylococcal agent 3 is an antistaphylococcal therapeutic agent.

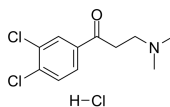


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antitrypanosomal agent 1

Cat. No.: HY-W052512

Antitrypanosomal agent 1 is a potent and selective **trypanothione reductase (TR)** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 3.3  $\mu$ M. Antitrypanosomal agent 1 inhibits **glutathione reductase (GR)** ( $IC_{50}$ =64.8  $\mu$ M) and *T. brucei* ( $EC_{50}$ =1  $\mu$ M). Antitrypanosomal agent 1 has anti-trypanosomal activity.

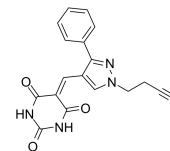


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Antitrypanosomal agent 2

Cat. No.: HY-136200

Antitrypanosomal agent 2 is a potent and selective **trypanosoma brucei** inhibitor.

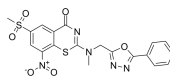


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antitubercular agent-10

Cat. No.: HY-132928

Antitubercular agent-10 shows potent antitubercular activity with a MIC value of 30 nM.

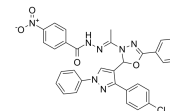


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antitubercular agent-9

Cat. No.: HY-132910

Antitubercular agent-9 shows effective antitubercular activity with a MIC value of 1.03-2.32  $\mu$ M.

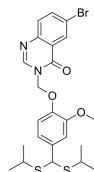


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antiviral agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-132911

Antiviral agent 6 shows excellent anti-TSWV activity in vivo, and the  $EC_{50}$  value is 188 mg/L.

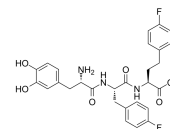


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Antiviral agent 7

Cat. No.: HY-132916

Antiviral agent 7 is a peptide-based coating that can kill viruses.

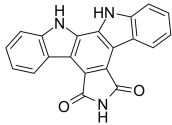
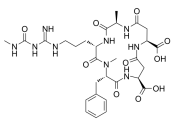
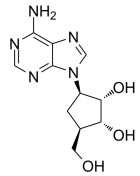
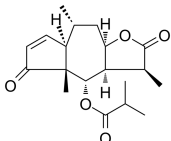
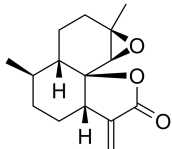
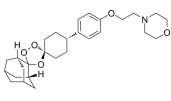
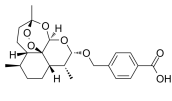
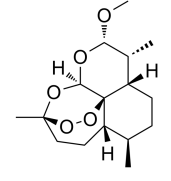
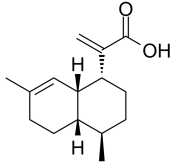
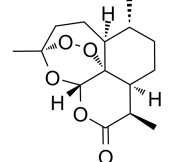


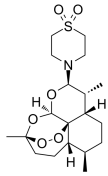
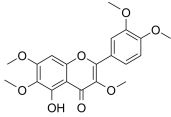
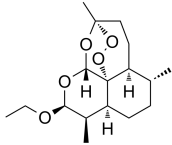
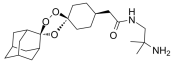
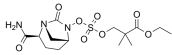
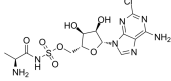
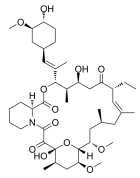
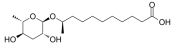
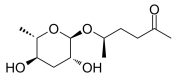
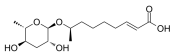
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

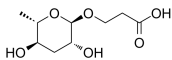
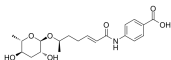
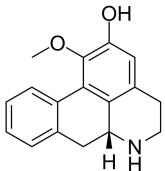
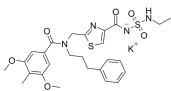
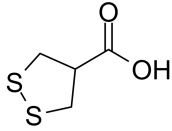
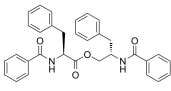
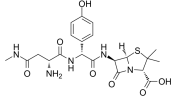
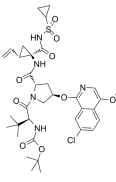
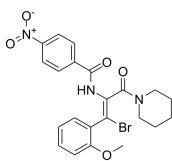
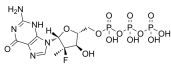
<p><b>Antiviral agent 9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139845</p>	<p><b>Antofloxacin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123319A</p>
<p>Antiviral agent 9 reaches a single-digit picomolar EC<sub>50</sub> value (0.006 nM) against HIV-1 and nearly 300-fold higher selectivity index (SI) compared to tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antofloxacin is a well tolerate, orally active and broad-spectrum 8-amino-fluoroquinolone with potent <b>antibacterial</b> activities. Antofloxacin shows superior <b>antibacterial</b> activity against gyrA mutation-positive H.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antofloxacin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123319</p>	<p><b>Apelin-17(human, bovine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1066</p>
<p>Antofloxacin hydrochloride is a well tolerate, orally active and broad-spectrum 8-amino-fluoroquinolone with potent <b>antibacterial</b> activities. Antofloxacin hydrochloride shows superior <b>antibacterial</b> activity against gyrA mutation-positive H.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Apelin-17(human, bovine) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist. Apelin-17(human, bovine) binds to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=9.02).</p> <p>KFRRQRPRLSHGKMPMF</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Apelin-17(human, bovine) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1066A</p>	<p><b>Apelin-36(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1064</p>
<p>Apelin-17(human, bovine) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist. Apelin-17(human, bovine) TFA binds to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=9.02).</p> <p>KFRRQRPRLSHGKMPMF (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Apelin-36(human) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=8.61).</p> <p>LVPKRSRNGPQFVGGRRKFRGRRPRLSHKGMPPF</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Apelin-36(human) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1064A</p>	<p><b>Apelin-36(rat, mouse)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1065</p>
<p>Apelin-36(human) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) TFA shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC<sub>50</sub>=8.61).</p> <p>LVPKRSRNGPQFVGGRRKFRGRRPRLSHKGMPPF (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist. Apelin-36(rat, mouse) binds to APJ receptors with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.52 nM.</p> <p>LVPKRSRNGPQFVGGRRKFRGRRPRLSHKGMPPF</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1065A</p>	<p><b>Aphidicolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6733</p>
<p>Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor <b>APJ</b> agonist. Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA binds to APJ receptors with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.52 nM.</p> <p>LVPKRSRNGPQFVGGRRKFRGRRPRLSHKGMPPF (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of DNA polymerase α and δ, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold Cephalosporium aphidicola.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>



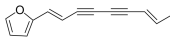
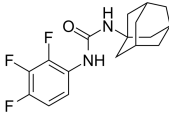
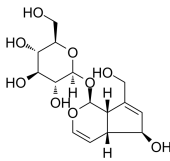
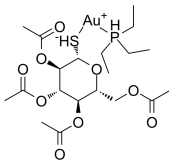
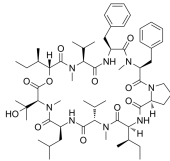
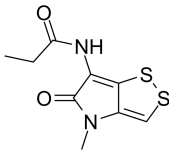
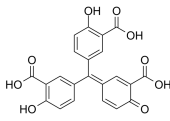
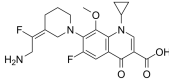
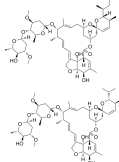
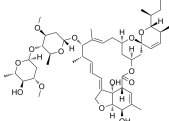
<p><b>Apicidin</b> (OSI 2040)</p> <p>Apicidin (OSI 2040) is a fungal metabolite, acts as a <b>histone deacetylase (HDAC)</b> inhibitor, with antiparasitic activity and a broad spectrum antiproliferative activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Apidaecin IB</b></p> <p>Apidaecin IB is a insect antimicrobial peptide, with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of 8 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for <i>E. coli</i> (ML35, O18K1H7 and ATCC 25922).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Apiopaenonside</b></p> <p>Apiopaenonside is a natural product isolated from the root of <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Aplaviroc</b> (AK 602; GSK 873140; GW 873140)</p> <p>Aplaviroc (AK 602), a SDP derivative, is a <b>CCR5</b> antagonist, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s 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>Aplaviroc hydrochloride</b> (AK602 hydrochloride; GSK-873140 hydrochloride; GW-873140 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Aplaviroc (AK 602) hydrochloride, a SDP derivative, is a <b>CCR5</b> antagonist, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s 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> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Aplidine</b> (Plitidepsin)</p> <p>Aplidine (Plitidepsin) is a potent anti-cancer agent by targeting <b>eEF1A2</b> (<math>K_D=80\text{nM}</math>). Aplidine possesses antiviral activity and is against <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 0.88 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>Apramycin sulfate</b> (Nebramycin II sulfate)</p> <p>Apramycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic mproduced by a strain of <i>Streptomyces tenebrarius</i>, used in veterinary practice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 80.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Apricitabine</b> (SPD754; AVX754)</p> <p>Apricitabine (SPD754; AVX754), the (-) enantiomer of 2'-deoxy-3'-oxa-4'-thiocytidine (dOTC), is a highly selective and orally active <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT)</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=0.08 \mu\text{M}</math>), as well as inhibits DNA polymerases <math>\alpha</math>, <math>\beta</math>, and <math>\gamma</math> with <math>K_i</math> value of 300 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, 12 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, and 112.25...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AQ-13 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>AQ-13 dihydrochloride is an aminoquinoline antimalarial drug that is effective against drug-resistant strains of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Arctigenin</b> (-)-Arctigenin)</p> <p>Arctigenin ((-)-Arctigenin), a biologically active lignan, can be used as an antitumor agent. Arctigenin exhibits potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiviral (<b>influenza A virus</b>) activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Arcyriaflavin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103382</p>	<p><b>Argifin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2274</p>
<p>Arcyriaflavin A is a fungal metabolite obtained from the fungi, <i>Nocardioopsis</i> sp.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Argifin is a sub-nanomolar <b>chitinase</b> inhibitor produced by soil microorganisms, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.025 <math>\mu</math>M, 6.4 <math>\mu</math>M, 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 4.5 <math>\mu</math>M for SmChiA (<i>Serratia marcescens</i> chitinaese A), SmChiB, <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> chitinase B1 and human chitotriosidase, 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>Aristeromycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112639</p>	<p><b>ArnicolideC</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6842</p>
<p>Aristeromycin, an adenosine analog, is an antibiotic and a potent <b>S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY)</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>ArnicolideC is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated <i>Centipeda minima</i>. ArnicolideC exerts a cytotoxic effect on the panel of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) cells, significantly inhibiting cell growth in a dose- and time- dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Arteannuin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2016</p>	<p><b>Artefenomel (OZ439)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16762</p>
<p>Arteannuin B co-occurs with artemisinin, which is the potent antimalarial principle of the Chinese medicinal herb <i>Artemisia annua</i> (Asteraceae). Arteannuin B shows <b>anti-SARS-CoV-2</b> potential with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 10.28 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Artefenomel (OZ439) is a synthetic antimalarial agent with the artemisinin pharmacophore. Artefenomel (OZ439) is a long-acting artemisinin-related agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Artelinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135578</p>	<p><b>Artemether (Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; SM224)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0402</p>
<p>Artelinic acid, a derivative of Artemisinin, is an antimalarial drug for the treatment of multidrug resistant strains of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>. Artelinic acid can be administered by various routes of administration, including intravenous, intramuscular and oral routes.</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>Artemether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of falciparum malaria. Target: Antiparasitic Artemether is an antimalarial agent used to treat acute uncomplicated malaria. It is administered in combination with lumefantrine for improved efficacy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Artemisic acid</b>  (Qing Hao acid; Artemisinic acid; Arteannuic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1984</p>	<p><b>Artemisinin</b>  (Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0094</p>
<p>Artemisic acid (Qing Hao acid), an amorphane sesquiterpene isolated from <i>Artemisia annua</i> L.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an <b>anti-malarial</b> drug isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Artemisia annua</i> L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing <b>pAKT</b> in a dose-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Artemisone</b> (Artemifone; BAY 44-9585)</p> <p>Artemisone (Artemifone) is a potent and semi-synthetic <b>antimalarial</b>, inhibits <i>P. falciparum</i> strains, with a mean <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.83 nM. Artemisone is also a potent inhibitor of human CMV.</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</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-19502</p>	<p><b>Artemitin</b></p> <p>Artemitin is a flavonol found in <i>Laggera pterodonta</i> (DC.) Benth., with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3017</p>
<p><b>Artemotil</b> (β-Arteether; (+)-Arteether; Arteether)</p> <p>Artemotil (β-Arteether) has antimalarial activity for the treatment of chloroquine-resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> malaria with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.61 nM. Artemotil also has central nervous system (CNS) neurotoxicity and anorectic toxicity in rats, dogs and monkeys.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0770</p>	<p><b>Arterolane</b> (OZ 277; RBx 11160)</p> <p>Arterolane is an antimalarial agent, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of both 1.1 nM against <i>P. falciparum</i> Ro73 and W2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-10852</p>
<p><b>ARX-1796</b> (AV-006)</p> <p>ARX-1796 (AV-006), an Avibactam prodrug, is an orally bioavailable <b>β-lactamase</b> inhibitor. Avibactam has a spectrum of inhibition of class A and C β-lactamases, including ESBLs, AmpC and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> carbapenemase (KPC) enzymes.</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-132987</p>	<p><b>Ascamycin</b></p> <p>Ascamycin is a 5'-O-sulfonamide ribonucleoside antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. JCM98888.</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-121071</p>
<p><b>Ascomycin</b> (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)</p> <p>Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) is an ethyl analog of Tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. Ascomycin is also a macrocyclic polyketide <b>antibiotic</b> with multiple biological activities such as anti-malarial, anti-fungal and anti-spasmodic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-13557</p>	<p><b>Ascr#18</b></p> <p>Ascr#18, an ascaroside, is a hormone of nematodes. Ascr#18 is expressed during nematode development. Ascr#18 increases resistance in <i>Arabidopsis</i>, tomato, potato and barley to viral, bacterial, oomycete, fungal and nematode infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8393</p>
<p><b>Ascr#2</b> (Ascaroside C6)</p> <p>Ascr#2 is an ascaroside isolated from <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>, potently promotes dauer formation, and also acts as a potent male attractant combined with ascr#3 at low 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>Cat. No.: HY-N6974</p>	<p><b>Ascr#3</b></p> <p>Ascr#3 is an ascaroside isolated from <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>, acts a potent male attractant, and also promotes dauer formation combined with ascr#2 at low concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6977</p>

<p><b>Ascr#5</b> (Ascaroside C3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6978</p>	<p><b>Ascr#8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6976</p>
<p>Ascr#5 is a highly conserved ascaroside isolated from <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ascr#8 is an dauer-inducing ascaroside isolated from <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>, synergizes with ascr#2 and ascr#3, and strongly enhances male attraction.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Asimilobine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7512</p>	<p><b>ASP6432</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120478</p>
<p>Asimilobine is an aporphine isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from plant species of <i>Magnolia obovata</i> Thun. Asimilobine is a <b>dopamine</b> biosynthesis inhibitor and a <b>serotonergic receptor</b> antagonist. Asimilobine shows an <b>antimalarial</b> and <b>anti-cancer</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>ASP6432 is a potent and selective <b>type 1 lysophosphatidic acid receptor (LPA1)</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 11 nM and 30 nM for human LPA1 and rat LPA1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.50% <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>Asparagusic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50730</p>	<p><b>Asperphenamate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129578</p>
<p>Asparagusic acid is a sulfur-containing flavor component produced by asparagus plants, with anti-parasitic effect. Asparagusic acid is a plant growth inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Asperphenamate, a fungal metabolite of <i>Aspergillus flatiipes</i> with anti-cancer effect, exhibits <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 92.3 μM, 96.5 μM and 97.9 μM in T47D, MDA-MB-231 and HL-60 cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Aspoxicillin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135842</p>	<p><b>Asunaprevir</b> (BMS-650032)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14434</p>
<p>Aspoxicillin is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent against 68 isolates of <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> with an <math>MIC_{90}</math> value of ≤ 0.05 μg/ml. Aspoxicillin has a long half-life in mouse serum of 55 minutes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Asunaprevir (BMS-650032) is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3 protease</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 nM-3.5 nM. Asunaprevir inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>AT-130</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100028</p>	<p><b>AT-9010</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139165</p>
<p>AT-130, a phenylpropenamide derivative, is a potent <b>hepatitis B virus (HBV)</b> replication non-nucleoside inhibitor. AT-130 inhibits the viral <b>DNA synthesis</b> with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.13 μM. AT-130 inhibits both wt and mutant HBVs. AT-130 has anti-HBV activity in hepatoma cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AT-9010, a triphosphate active metabolite of AT-527, is a potent inhibitor of <b>NiRAN</b> (a function essential for viral replication). AT-9010 can inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

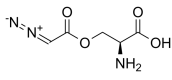
<p><b>AT-9010 tetrasodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139165A</p>	<p><b>AT-9010 triethylamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139165B</p>
<p>AT-9010 tetrasodium, a triphosphate active metabolite of AT-527, is a potent inhibitor of <b>NiRAN</b> (a function essential for viral replication). AT-9010 tetrasodium can inhibit <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> replication.</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>AT-9010 triethylamine, a triphosphate active metabolite of AT-527, is a potent inhibitor of <b>NiRAN</b> (a function essential for viral replication). AT-9010 triethylamine can inhibit <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> replication.</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>Atazanavir</b> (BMS-232632)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17367</p>	<p><b>Atazanavir sulfate</b> (BMS-232632 sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17367A</p>
<p>Atazanavir (BMS-232632), a highly selective <b>HIV-1 protease</b> inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration. Atazanavir (BMS-232632) is a substrate and inhibitor of <b>CYP3A4</b>, and an inhibitor and inducer of <b>P-glycoprotein (P-gp)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atazanavir (BMS-232632) sulfate, a highly selective <b>HIV-1 protease</b> inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration. Atazanavir sulfate is a substrate and inhibitor of <b>CYP3A4</b>, and an inhibitor and inducer of <b>P-glycoprotein (P-gp)</b>.</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><b>ATB107</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76212</p>	<p><b>Atherosperminine</b> (Atherospermine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7648</p>
<p>ATB107 is a novel and potent inhibitor of indole-3-glycerol phosphate synthase (<b>IGPS</b>) with a <math>K_D</math> of 3 <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> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Atherosperminine is a nature occurring alkaloid, has antiplasmodial activities in vitro, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.80 <math>\mu</math>M. Atherosperminine is a good reductant with the ability to chelate metals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Athidathion</b> (GS-13006)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17523</p>	<p><b>Atovaquone</b> (Atavaquone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13832</p>
<p>Athidathion(GS-13006) is an organophosphate insecticide.</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>Atovaquone (Atavaquone) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the <b>parasite's mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 complex</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Atovaquone (4-chlorophenyl-2,3,5,6-d4)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13832S1</p>	<p><b>Atovaquone-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13832S</p>
<p>Atovaquone (4-chlorophenyl-2,3,5,6-d4) is the deuterium labeled Atovaquone. Atovaquone is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the <b>parasite's mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 complex</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atovaquone D4 is the deuterium labeled Atovaquone. Atovaquone is a medication used to treat or prevent for pneumocystis pneumonia, toxoplasmosis, malaria, and babesia.</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>Atractylodin</b> (Atractydin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0238</p> <p>Atractylodin (Atractydin) is an active component of the essential oil contained in the rhizomes of <i>Atractylodes lancea</i> and <i>A. chinensis</i>. Atractylodin is natural insecticide and is active against <i>Tribolium castaneum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>AU1235</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101867</p> <p>AU1235, an adamantyl urea, is a potent MmpL3 inhibitor. The <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> protein MmpL3 performs an essential role in cell wall synthesis, since it effects the transport of trehalose monomycolates across the inner membrane.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aucubin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0664</p> <p>Aucubin, an iridoid glucoside, is isolated from <i>Plantago asiatica</i>, <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>, the leaves of <i>Aucuba japonica</i> and more recently from butterfly larva.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Auranofin</b> (SKF-39162)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1123</p> <p>Auranofin (SKF-39162) is a thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M. Auranofin exhibits antiviral activity against SARS-CoV21, with a <math>CC_{50}</math> of 4.2<math>\mu</math>M for monkey kidney Vero E6 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Aureobasidin A</b> (Basifungin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1975</p> <p>Aureobasidin A (Basifungin), a cyclic depsipeptide, is an antifungal antibiotic. Aureobasidin A (Basifungin) A is an inhibitor of the inositolphosphorylceramide synthase AUR1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Aureothricin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6737</p> <p>Aureothricin is a dithiopyrrolone (DTP) antibiotic first isolated from <i>Streptomyces</i> and exhibits relatively broad-spectrum antibiotic activity. Aureothricin can inhibit adhesion of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) to vitronectin.</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</p>
<p><b>Aurintricarboxylic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122575</p> <p>Aurintricarboxylic acid is a nanomolar-potency, allosteric antagonist with selectivity towards <math>\beta</math>-methylene-ATP-sensitive P2X1Rs and P2X3Rs, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.6 nM and 72.9 nM for rP2X1R and rP2X3R, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Avarofloxacin</b> (JNJ-Q2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16764</p> <p>Avarofloxacin (JNJ-Q2) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibacterial drug being developed for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin-structure infections and community-acquired pneumonia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Avermectin B1</b> (Abamectin; Avermectin B1a-Avermectin B1b mixt.)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15311</p> <p>Avermectin B1 (Abamectin) is a widely used insecticide and anthelmintic. <math>IC_{50}</math> Value: N/A Target: Antiparasitic Avermectin B1 is a mixture of avermectins containing more than 80% avermectin B1a and less than 20% avermectin B1b.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Avermectin B1a</b> (Abamectin B1a)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15308</p> <p>Avermectin B1a is an antiparasitic agent that paralyzes nematodes without causing hypercontraction or flaccid paralysis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <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>Avibactam free acid</b> (NXL-104 free acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14879</p>	<p><b>Avibactam sodium</b> (NXL-104)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14879A</p>
<p>Avibactam free acid (NXL-104 free acid) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Avibactam sodium (NXL-104) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <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>Avibactam sodium hydrate</b> (NXL-104 hydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14879B</p>	<p><b>Aviptadil</b> (Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide (human, rat, mouse, rabbit, canine, porcine))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0012</p>
<p>Avibactam sodium hydrate (NXL-104 hydrate) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Aviptadil is an analog vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) with potent vasodilatory effects. Aviptadil induces pulmonary vasodilation and inhibits vascular SMCs proliferation, platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Aviptadil acetate</b> (Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide acetate salt (human, rat, mouse, rabbit, canine, porcine))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0012A</p>	<p><b>Avrainvillamide</b> (+)-Avrainvillamide; CJ-17,665)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10264</p>
<p>Aviptadil acetate is an analog vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) with potent vasodilatory effects. Aviptadil acetate induces pulmonary vasodilation and inhibits vascular SMCs proliferation, platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Avrainvillamide ((+)-Avrainvillamide) is a naturally occurring alkaloid with antiproliferative effects, binds to the nuclear chaperone nucleophosmin, a proposed oncogenic protein that is overexpressed in many different human tumors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AVX 13616</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16672</p>	<p><b>AWZ1066S</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114415</p>
<p>AVX 13616 shows the potent in vivo antibacterial activity of Avexa's lead antibacterial candidate; particularly against drug-resistant Staphylococcus pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AWZ1066S is a highly specific anti-Wolbachia drug candidate for a short-course treatment of filariasis, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5 nM in cell assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AX20017</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14987</p>	<p><b>Azadirachtin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133108</p>
<p>AX20017 is a small-molecule protein kinase G (PknG) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.39 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Azadirachtin B is a limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachtin B is active against the Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Azaserine**  
(CI-337; O-Diazoacetyl-L-serine; P-165) Cat. No.: HY-B0919

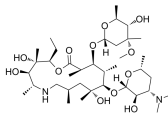
Azaserine (CI-337) is a competitive inhibitor of glutamine amidotransferase, a key enzyme responsible for glutamine metabolism.



**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Azathramycin**  
(Azaerythromycin A; Desmethyl Azithromycin) Cat. No.: HY-17442

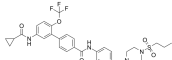
Azathramycin (Azaerythromycin A) is an antibiotic and targets ribosome.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

**AZD-7295** Cat. No.: HY-111087

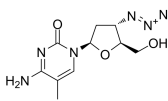
AZD-7295 is a HCV NS5A protein inhibitor, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 7 nM for GT-1b replicon.



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

**AzddMeC**  
(CS-92) Cat. No.: HY-105268

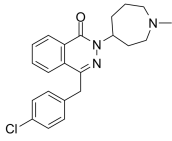
AzddMeC (CS-92) is an antiviral nucleoside analogue and a potent, selective and orally active HIV-1 reverse transcriptase and HIV-1 replication inhibitor. In HIV-1-infected human PBM cells and HIV-1-infected human macrophages, the EC<sub>50</sub> values of AzddMeC are 9 nM and 6 nM, respectively.



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

**Azelastine** Cat. No.: HY-B0462A

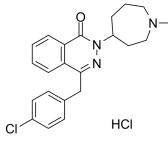
Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective histamine 1 (H<sub>1</sub>) antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.



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

**Azelastine hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B0462

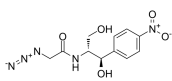
Azelastine hydrochloride, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective histamine 1 (H<sub>1</sub>) antagonist. Azelastine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.



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

**Azidamfenicol** Cat. No.: HY-105674

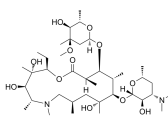
Azidamfenicol is a broad-spectrum chloramphenicol-like antibiotic. Azidamfenicol inhibits ribosomal peptidyltransferase (K<sub>i</sub>=22 μM).



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

**Azithromycin**  
(CP 62993) Cat. No.: HY-17506

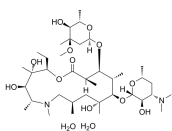
Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Azithromycin hydrate**  
(CP-62993 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-17506A

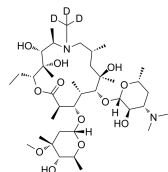
Azithromycin hydrate is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.



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

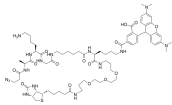
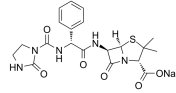
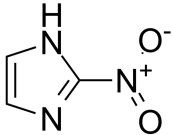
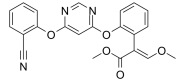
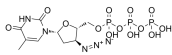
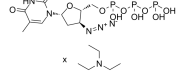
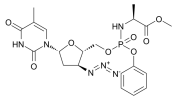
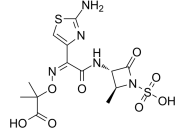
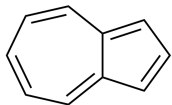
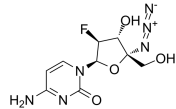
**Azithromycin-d3** Cat. No.: HY-17506S

Azithromycin-d3 (CP 62993-d3) is the deuterium labeled Azithromycin. Azithromycin (CP-62993) is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.

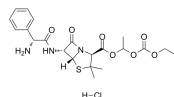
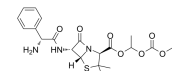
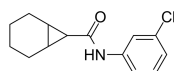
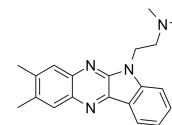
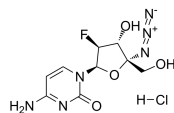


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

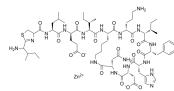


<p><b>AzKTB</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112295</p>	<p><b>Azlocillin sodium salt</b> (Sodium azlocillin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0529A</p>
<p>AzKTB is a capture reagent which bears a short trypsin-cleavable peptide sequence between the azide module and the TAMRA/PEG-biotin labels.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Azlocillin sodium salt (Sodium azlocillin), a semisynthetic penicillin, is a broad spectrum <math>\beta</math>-lactam <b>antibiotic</b>. Azlocillin sodium salt shows antipseudomonal activity, and also potent against the malarial parasite <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Azomycin</b> (2-Nitroimidazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0195</p>	<p><b>Azoxystrobin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0849</p>
<p>Azomycin (2-Nitroimidazole) is an antibiotic which can be active against aerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum <math>\beta</math>-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>AZT triphosphate</b> (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-116364</p>	<p><b>AZT triphosphate TEA</b> (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TEA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-116364A</p>
<p>AZT triphosphate (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of HIV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>AZT triphosphate TFA (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TFA) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate TFA exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of HIV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Azt-pmap</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120832</p>	<p><b>Aztreonam</b> (SQ-26,776)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0129</p>
<p>Azt-pmap, a nucleoside analogue, is an aryl phosphate derivative of AZT. Azt-pmap shows anti-HIV activity. AZT is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) for HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aztreonam (SQ-26,776) is a synthetic monocyclic beta-lactam antibiotic, which has a very high affinity for penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP-3).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Azulene</b> (Cyclopentacycloheptene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0055</p>	<p><b>Azvodine</b> (RO-0622; FNC)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19314</p>
<p>Azulene (Cyclopentacycloheptene) is as an isomer of naphthalene with high <b>anti-HIV</b> activity. Azulene, isolated from the distillation of chamomile oil, is a scaffold in medicinal chemistry.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Azvodine (RO-0622) is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)</b>, with antiviral activity on <b>HIV, HBV</b> and <b>HCV</b>. Azvodine exerts highly potent inhibition on HIV-1 (<math>EC_{50}</math>s ranging from 0.03 to 6.92 nM) and HIV-2 (<math>EC_{50}</math>s ranging from 0.018 to 0.025 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>Azvodine hydrochloride</b> (RO-0622 hydrochloride; FNC hydrochloride)</p> <p>Azvodine (RO-0622) hydrochloride is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>B220</b></p> <p>B220 is an antiviral agent which can inhibit the growth of HSV-1, HSV-2 and human cytomegalovirus (CMV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>BA-53038B</b></p> <p>BA-53038B is a HBV core protein allosteric modulator (CpAM), binding to the HAP pocket and modulating HBV capsid assembly in a distinct manner, with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.32 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <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>Bacampicillin</b></p> <p>Bacampicillin is a penicillin antibiotic, is a prodrug of ampicillin with improved oral bioavailability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bacampicillin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Bacampicillin hydrochloride is a penicillin antibiotic, is a prodrug of ampicillin with improved oral bioavailability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Bacitracin</b></p> <p>Bacitracin is a polypeptide antibiotic used for staphylococcal infections. Bacitracin functions as an inhibitor of cell wall biosynthesis through its binding to the undecaprenyl pyrophosphate. The combination of bacitracin with other antibiotics has been efficient to be used as a topical agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bacitracin Zinc</b> (Zinc bacitracin)</p> <p>Bacitracin Zinc (Zinc bacitracin) is a dephosphorylation of the C55-isoprenyl pyrophosphate interference for inhibition of cleavage of Tyr from Met-enkephalin with IC50 of 10 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Bactenecin</b> (Bactenecin, bovine)</p> <p>Bactenecin (Bactenecin, bovine) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeast, and kills the fungus <i>Trichophyton rubrum</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>Bactenecin TFA</b> (Bactenecin, bovine TFA)</p> <p>Bactenecin TFA (Bactenecin, bovine TFA) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin TFA inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeast, and kills the fungus <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bacterial Sortase Substrate III, Abz/DNP</b></p> <p>Bacterial Sortase Substrate III, Abz/DNP is an internally quenched fluorescent peptide substrate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



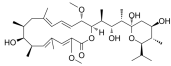
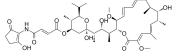
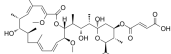
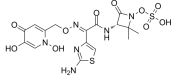
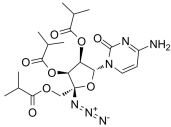
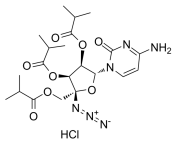
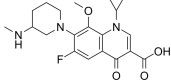
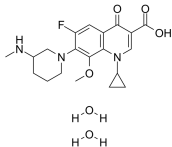
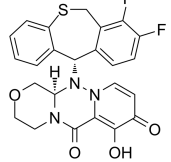
**Bacitracin**

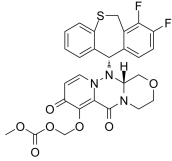
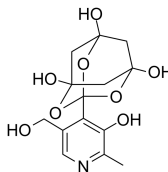
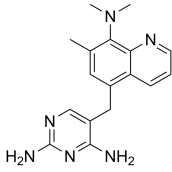
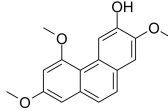
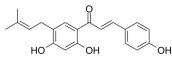
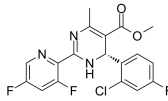
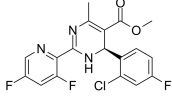
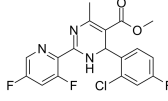
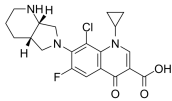
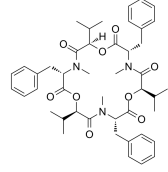


RLCRVVRVCR (Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys11)

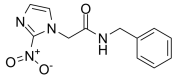
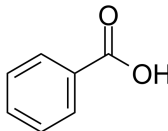
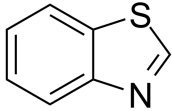
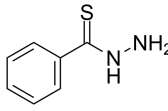
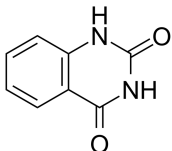
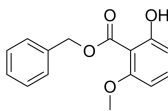
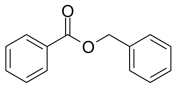
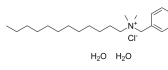
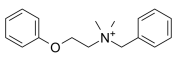
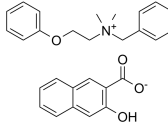
RLCRVVRVCR (Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys11) (TFA salt)

Abz-LPETG-K(Dnp)-NH<sub>2</sub>

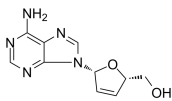
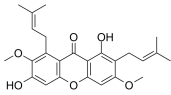
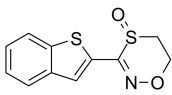
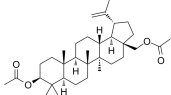
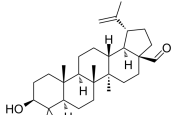
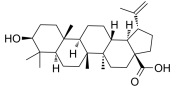
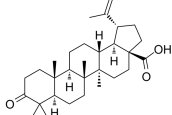
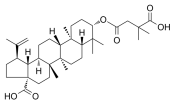
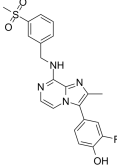
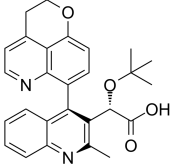
<p><b>Bacterial Sortase Substrate III, Abz/DNP TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1883A</p>	<p><b>Bafilomycin A1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100558</p>
<p>Bacterial Sortase Substrate III, Abz/DNP TFA is an internally quenched fluorescent peptide substrate.</p> <p>Abz-LPETG-K(Dnp)-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bafilomycin A1 is a specific and reversible inhibitor of <b>vacuolar H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (V-ATPase)</b> with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4-400 nmol/mg. Bafilomycin A1, a macrolide antibiotic, is also used as an <b>autophagy</b> inhibitor at the late stage.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bafilomycin B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6738</p>	<p><b>Bafilomycin C1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130173</p>
<p>Bafilomycin B1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from <i>Streptomyces</i> sp, inhibits Gram-positive bacteria and fungi, and acts as an inhibitor of K<sup>+</sup>-dependent ATPase of <i>E. coli</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>Bafilomycin C1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. Bafilomycin C1 is a potent, specific and reversible inhibitor of <b>vacuolar-type H<sup>+</sup>-ATPases (V-ATPases)</b>. Bafilomycin C1 inhibits growth of gram-positive <b>bacteria</b> and <b>fungi</b>.</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</p>
<p><b>BAL-30072</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19882</p>	<p><b>Balapiravir</b> (Ro 4588161; R1626)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10443</p>
<p>BAL-30072, a siderophore sulfactam, is a monocyclic <b>beta-lactam</b> antibiotic, with activity against multiresistant <b>gram-negative bacilli</b>. BAL30072 shows MIC<sub>50</sub> values of 4 µg/mL for MDR <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. and 8 µg/mL for MDR <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, 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>Balapiravir (Ro 4588161; R1626) is an orally active prodrug of a nucleoside analogue inhibitor of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of HCV (R1479; 4'-Azidocytidine). Balapiravir has anti-HCV activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.58%</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>Balapiravir hydrochloride</b> (Ro 4588161 hydrochloride; R1626 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10443A</p>	<p><b>Balofloxacin</b> (Q-35)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0159</p>
<p>Balapiravir hydrochloride (Ro 4588161 hydrochloride; R1626 hydrochloride) is an orally active prodrug of a nucleoside analogue inhibitor of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of HCV (R1479; 4'-Azidocytidine). Balapiravir hydrochloride has anti-HCV 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>Balofloxacin (Q-35) is an orally active fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity against gram-negative, gram-positive, and anaerobic bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Balofloxacin dihydrate</b> (Q-35 dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0159A</p>	<p><b>Baloxavir</b> (Baloxavir acid; S-033447)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109025A</p>
<p>Balofloxacin dihydrate (Q-35 dihydrate) is an orally active fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity against gram-negative, gram-positive, and anaerobic bacteria.</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>Baloxavir (Baloxavir acid), derived from the prodrug Baloxavir marboxil, is a first-in-class, potent and selective <b>cap-dependent endonuclease (CEN)</b> inhibitor within the polymerase PA subunit of <b>influenza A and B viruses</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</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>Baloxavir marboxil</b> (S-033188) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109025</span></p> <p>Baloxavir marboxil (S-033188) is a selective inhibitor of influenza cap-dependent <b>endonuclease</b>. Baloxavir marboxil, a potent antiviral agent, shows activity against <b>influenza A</b> and <b>B</b> virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <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>Bananin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145113</span></p> <p>Bananin is an effective inhibitor of the ATPase activity of the <b>SARS Coronavirus helicase</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 2.3 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Baquiloprim</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19581</span></p> <p>Baquiloprim, an antibiotic, is a selective inhibitor of bacterial dihydrofolate reductases. Baquiloprim possesses in vitro bacteriostatic activity against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Batatasin I</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0940</span></p> <p>Batatasin I is a natural product that can be isolated from tuberous roots of <i>Dioscorea batatas</i>, with antifungal activity and anti-inflammatory 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>Bavachalcone</b> (Brousochalcone B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0231</span></p> <p>Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine; antibiotic or anticancer agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bay 41-4109</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100029</span></p> <p>BAY 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 53 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bay 41-4109 (less active enantiomer)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100029B</span></p> <p>Bay 41-4109 less active enantiomer shows less activity than Bay 41-4109. BAY 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 53 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <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>Bay 41-4109 racemate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100029A</span></p> <p>BAY 41-4109 racemate is the racemate of BAY 41-4109. BAY 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 53 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.82% <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>BAY-Y 3118</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00092</span></p> <p>BAY-Y 3118 is a new chlorofluoroquinolone with antimicrobial 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>Beauvericin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6739</span></p> <p>Beauvericin is a <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxin. Beauvericin inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Beclabuvir</b> (BMS-791325)</p> <p>Beclabuvir is an allosteric inhibitor that binds to thumb site 1 of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, and inhibits recombinant NS5B proteins from HCV genotypes 1, 3, 4, and 5 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt; 28 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <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>Bedaquiline</b> (TMC207; R207910)</p> <p>Bedaquiline (TMC207) is a diarylquinoline drug and inhibits <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (Mtb) F1FO-ATP synthase through targeting of both the c- and the ε-subunit. Bedaquiline has uncoupler activity. Bedaquiline is used for the multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.</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>Bedaquiline fumarate</b> (R403323; TMC207 fumarate; R207910 fumarate)</p> <p>Bedaquiline fumarate, a diarylquinoline antibiotic that targets ATP synthase, is effective for the treatment of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Bekanamycin</b> (Kanamycin B)</p> <p>Bekanamycin (Kanamycin B) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces</i> kanamyceticus, against an array of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bellidifolin</b></p> <p>Bellidifolin is a xanthone isolated from the stems of <i>Swertia punicea</i>, with hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities. Bellidifolin also acts as a viral protein R (Vpr) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Bemnifosbuvir</b> (AT-511)</p> <p>Bemnifosbuvir (AT-511) is a potent and orally active HCV viral replication inhibitor. Bemnifosbuvir is highly effective in the control of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection in vitro (<math>EC_{90}</math>=0.47 μM). Bemnifosbuvir has pangenotypic antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bemnifosbuvir hemisulfate</b> (AT-527)</p> <p>Bemnifosbuvir hemisulfate (AT-527), a hemisulfate salt of AT-511, a guanosine nucleotide prodrug, is a potent and orally active HCV viral replication inhibitor. Bemnifosbuvir hemisulfate is highly effective in the control of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection in vitro (<math>EC_{90}</math>=0.47 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Benoxafos</b> (HOE 2910)</p> <p>Benoxafos (HOE 2910) is an insecticide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Benurestat</b></p> <p>Benurestat is an orally active urease inhibitor. Benurestat can be used for infected ureolysis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Benzalkonium chloride</b> (Alkyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride)</p> <p>Benzalkonium chloride is a potent anti-microbial agent, used as a preservative in eye drops.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg (510 mg × mL * 98 μL in Water)</p>

<p><b>Benznidazol</b> (Ro 07-1051; Ro 71051)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1548</p> <p>Benznidazol (Ro 07-1051) is an antiparasitic medication, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20.35 <math>\mu</math>M for Colombian <i>T. cruzi</i> strains, and has been used in the treatment of Chagas disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Benzoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0216</p> <p>Benzoic acid is an aromatic alcohol existing naturally in many plants and is a common additive to food, drinks, cosmetics and other products. It acts as preservatives through inhibiting both bacteria and fungi.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Benzothiazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012634</p> <p>Benzothiazole is a natural occurring heterocyclic nuclei. Benzothiazole nucleus possesses a number of biological activities such as anticancer, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antileishmanial, and antiviral.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Benzothiohydrazide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129943</p> <p>Benzothiohydrazide is an analogue of anti-tubercular agent Isoniazid. Benzothiohydrazide exhibits anti-tubercular activity, with MICs of 132 <math>\mu</math>M and 264 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> wild type (H37Rv) and clinical mutant strains (<math>IC_1</math> and <math>IC_2</math>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Benzoyleneurea</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7089</p> <p>Benzoyleneurea possesses anti-bacterial activity. Benzoyleneurea scaffold can be used in the synthesis of novel protein geranylgeranyltransferase-I (PGGTase-I) inhibitors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Benzyl 2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139900</p> <p>Benzyl 2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoate shows the strongest antifungal effect, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25–26 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for both fungal strains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Benzyl benzoate</b> (Benzoic acid benzyl ester)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0935</p> <p>Benzyl benzoate (Benzoic acid benzyl ester) is a fragrance ingredient in cosmetic products. Benzyl benzoate can be used for the research of Scabies and Demodex-associated inflammatory skin conditions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Benzyl dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride dihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128384</p> <p>Benzyl dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride dihydrate is a quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) and can be used as a biocide to target antibiotic-resistant bacteria, such as methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA),...</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, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Bephenium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12639</p> <p>Bephenium is an anthelmintic agent formerly used in the treatment of hookworm infections and ascariasis; B-type AChR activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bephenium (hydroxynaphthoate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12639A</p> <p>Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate is an anthelmintic agent formerly used in the treatment of hookworm infections and ascariasis; B-type AChR activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Bergenin</b> (Cuscutin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0017</p>	<p><b>Bersacapavir</b> (JNJ-6379; JNJ-56136379)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109168</p>
<p>Bergenin is a cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activities such as hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antitumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bersacapavir is a novel <b>Hepatitis B Virus</b> capsid assembly modulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Besifloxacin Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17028</p>	<p><b>Besifovir</b> (LB80331)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19447</p>
<p>Besifloxacin hydrochloride is a fourth-generation fluoroquinolone antibiotic. IC50 Value: Target: Antibacterial Besifloxacin has been found to inhibit production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Besifovir (LB80331), a parent drug converted by LB80380, further metabolizes to its active form, LB80317. LB80380 is potent antiviral agent against hepatitis B virus (HBV) .</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>Besifovir Dipivoxil maleate</b> (LB80380 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19447A</p>	<p><b>Bestatin</b> (Ubenimex)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0134</p>
<p>Besifovir Dipivoxil maleate (LB80380 maleate) is an oral prodrug of LB80317.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bestatin is a natural, broad-spectrum, and competitive <b>CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN</b> and <b>leukotriene A4 hydrolase</b> inhibitor. Bestatin has anticancer effects.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bestatin hydrochloride</b> (Ubenimex hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0134A</p>	<p><b>Bestatin trifluoroacetate</b> (Ubenimex trifluoroacetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0134B</p>
<p>Bestatin hydrochloride is an inhibitor of <b>CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN</b> and <b>leukotriene A4 hydrolase</b>, used for cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bestatin trifluoroacetate is an inhibitor of <b>CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN</b> and <b>leukotriene A4 hydrolase</b>, used for cancer research.</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>Beta-defensin 1, pig</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2290</p>	<p><b>Beta-defensin 1, pig TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2290A</p>
<p>Beta-defensin 1, pig is an antimicrobial peptide found primarily in tongue mucosa of pig.</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>Beta-defensin 1, pig TFA is an antimicrobial peptide found primarily in tongue mucosa of pig.</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>beta-L-D4A</b> (2'3'-dideohydro-2'3'-dideoxyadenosine)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100260</p>	<p><b>beta-Mangostin</b> (β-Mangostin)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0941</p>
<p>beta-L-D4A is a nucleoside HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>beta-Mangostin (β-Mangostin) is a xanthone compound present in <i>Cratoxylum arborescens</i>, with antibacterial and antimalarial activities. beta-Mangostin exhibits antimycobacterial activity against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> with an MIC of 6.25 μg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bethoxazin</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17525</p>	<p><b>Betulin diacetate</b> (Betulin 3,28-diacetate)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9437</p>
<p>Bethoxazin(Bethoguard) is a new broad spectrum industrial microbicide with applications in material and coating preservation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Betulin diacetate, a triterpene and derivative of Betulin, is an anti-AID agent and also possesses anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Betulinaldehyde</b> (Betulinic aldehyde; Betunal)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0084</p>	<p><b>Betulinic acid</b> (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10529</p>
<p>Betulinaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including <i>S. aureus</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic topoisomerase I inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 μM, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. Betulinic acid acts as a new activator of NF-κB.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Betunolic acid</b> (Betunolic acid; Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betunolic acid)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1451</p>	<p><b>Bevirimat</b> (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0842</p>
<p>Betunolic acid (Betunolic acid), a naturally occurring triterpene, is found in many plants. Betunolic acid has anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, antiparasitic and anti-viral (HSV-1) activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312) is an anti-HIV drug derived from a betulonic acid-like compound; is believed to inhibit HIV by a novel mechanism, so-called maturation inhibition.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>BF738735</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00426</p>	<p><b>BI 224436</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18595</p>
<p>BF738735 is a phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase III beta (PI4KIIIβ) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.7 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>BI 224436 is a novel HIV-1 noncatalytic site integrase inhibitor with EC<sub>50</sub> values of less than 15 nM against different HIV-1 laboratory strains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

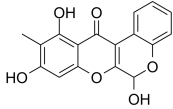
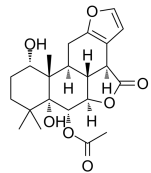
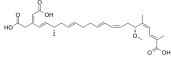
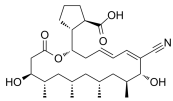
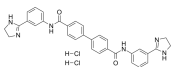
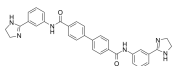
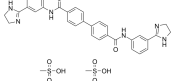
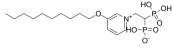
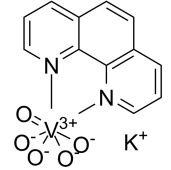


<p><b>BI 653048</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-12946</b></p>	<p><b>BI 653048 phosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-12946A</b></p>
<p>BI 653048 is a selective and orally active nonsteroidal <b>glucocorticoid (GC)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 55 nM. BI 653048 inhibits CP1A2, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 isoforms' activity and reduces affinity for the hERG ion channel (<math>IC_{50} &gt; 30 \mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BI 653048 phosphate is a selective and orally active nonsteroidal <b>glucocorticoid (GC)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 55 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BI-1230</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-126973</b></p>	<p><b>Biapenem</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-13573</b></p>
<p>BI-1230 is potent and digit nanomolar inhibitor of <b>HCV NS3 protease</b> and of <b>viral replication</b>. BI-1230 is also highly selective against other serine/cysteine proteases. BI-1230 shows good Pharmacokinetic(PK) 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>Biapenem (CLI 86815; L 627; LJC 10627) a parenteral carbapenem antibacterial agent with a broad spectrum.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bictegravir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-17605</b></p>	<p><b>Bicyclol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-B0766</b></p>
<p>Bictegravir (GS-9883) is a potent inhibitor of <b>HIV-1 integrase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</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>Bicyclol(SY 801) is a anti-hepatitis drug. Target: HBV Oral administration of bicyclol normalized the elevated serum transaminases (ALT, AST) by approximately 50% in chronic viral hepatitis B and C, and also showed certain level of inhibiting HBV and HCV replication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bicyclomycin benzoate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-101128</b></p>	<p><b>Bifenazate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-119687</b></p>
<p>Bicyclomycin benzoate is an antibiotic exhibiting activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative bacteria and against the Gram-positive bacterium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</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>Bifenazate is a carbamate acaricide that control 100% of mites at a concentration of 25 ppm. Bifenazate is a positive allosteric modulator of GABA receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Bifendate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-W018791</b></p>	<p><b>Bifonazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-B0301</b></p>
<p>Bifendate (DDB) is a synthetic intermediate of Schisandrin C with anti-HBV efficacy in research of chronic hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bifonazole (Bay H-4502) is an imidazole antifungal drug.</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</p>

<p><b>Bikaverin</b> (Lycopersin)</p> <p>Bikaverin (Lycopersin) is a reddish pigment produced by different fungal species. Bikaverin shows antibiotic properties against certain protozoa and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>BIO-acetoxime</b> (BIA)</p> <p>BIO-acetoxime (BIA) is a potent and selective GSK-3 inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of both 10 nM for GSK-3<math>\alpha/\beta</math>. BIO-acetoxime has anticonvulsant and anti-infection activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BioA-IN-13</b></p> <p>BioA-IN-13 is a potent, cell permeable and whole-cell active inhibitor of Mycobacterium tuberculosis <b>BioA enzyme</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>Biotin-PEG7-C2-S-Vidarabine</b></p> <p>Biotin-PEG7-C2-S-Vidarabine is a PEG-based linker that incorporates adenosine analog Vidarabine. Vidarabine is an antiviral agent which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Biotin-PEG8-Vidarabine</b></p> <p>Biotin-PEG8-Vidarabine is a PEG-based linker that incorporates adenosine analog Vidarabine. Vidarabine is an antiviral agent which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bis(dihydrochelerythryl)amine</b></p> <p>Bis(dihydrochelerythryl)amine possesses anti-bacteria 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>Bis-propargyl-PEG2</b></p> <p>Bis-propargyl-PEG2 is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Bis-propargyl-PEG2 is used for the synthesis of demethylvancomycin dimers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bis-propargyl-PEG3</b></p> <p>Bis-propargyl-PEG3 is a PEG-based PROTAC linker used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Bis-propargyl-PEG3 is used in the synthesis of zinc-dipicolylamine (ZnDPA) complexes with antiparasitic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Bis-propargyl-PEG4</b></p> <p>Bis-propargyl-PEG4 is a PEG-based PROTAC linker used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Bis-propargyl-PEG4 is used for the synthesis of demethylvancomycin dimers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Bis-propargyl-PEG5</b></p> <p>Bis-propargyl-PEG5 is a PEG-based PROTAC linker used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Bis-propargyl-PEG5 is used for the synthesis of carbohydrate receptors (SCRs) with anti-Zika activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

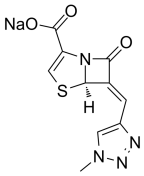
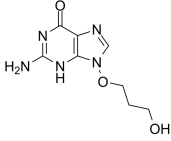
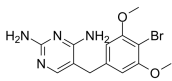
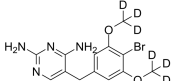
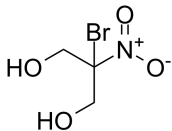
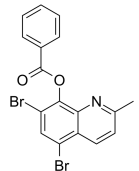
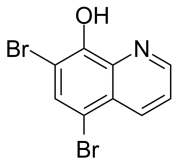
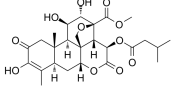
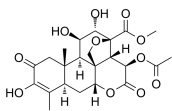
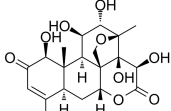
<p><b>Bisdionin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115661</p>	<p><b>Bisindolylmaleimide IV</b> (Arcyriarubin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108254</p>
<p>Bisdionin C is a potent <b>GH18 chitinases</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>A. fumigatus</i> ChiB1 (AfChiB1). Bisdionin C inhibits HCHT (human macrophage chitotriosidase) and acidic mammalian chitinase (AMCase) with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.3 and 3.4 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A) is a potent <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s ranging from 0.1 to 0.55 <math>\mu</math>M. Bisindolylmaleimide IV also inhibits PKA (<math>IC_{50}</math>=3.1-11.8<math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bismuth subcarbonate</b> (Bismuth carbonate oxide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2182</p>	<p><b>Bismuth subcitrate potassium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16102</p>
<p>Bismuth subcarbonate (Bismuth carbonate oxide) is a typical Bi-based semiconductor that is widely applied as antibacterial, sensors, super capacitors, and photocatalysts. Bismuth subcarbonate protects the gastric ulcer from further erosion by gastric acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Bismuth subcitrate potassium is an antibiotic against 12 <i>C. pyloridis</i> strains with <math>MIC_{50}</math> of 8 ug/ml. Bismuth subcitrate potassium is used to treat diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract infected with <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bitoscanate</b> (p-Phenylene diisothiocyanate; 1,4-Diisothiocyanatobenzene; PDITC)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1160</p>	<p><b>BKI-1369</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121495</p>
<p>Bitoscanate (p-Phenylene diisothiocyanate) is an organic chemical compound used in the treatment of hookworms.</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>BKI-1369 is a <b>bumped kinase inhibitor (BKI)</b>. BKI-1369 increases human Ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)-inhibitory activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.52 <math>\mu</math>M. BKI-1369 reduces the parasite burden and diseases severity in the gnotobiotic pig model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bleomycin A5 hydrochloride</b> (Pingyangmycin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125918</p>	<p><b>BLI-489 hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108062A</p>
<p>Bleomycin A5 (Pingyangmycin) hydrochloride is an anti-neoplastic glycoprotein <b>antibiotic</b>. Bleomycin A5 suppresses Drp1-mediated mitochondrial fission and induces <b>apoptosis</b> in human nasal polyp-derived fibroblasts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BLI-489 hydrate, a penem <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase</b> inhibitor, is active against class A and class C as well as some class D <math>\beta</math>-lactamases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BM212</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100725</p>	<p><b>BM635</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109587</p>
<p>BM212 is a potent <b>Mycobacterial membrane protein Large 3 (MmpL3)</b> inhibitor. BM212 has strong bactericidal activity against both <i>M. tuberculosis</i> and some nontuberculosis mycobacteria. BM212 exhibits antimycobacterial activity against <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H37Rv with an MIC of 5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BM635 is a <b>MmpL3</b> inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 has an <math>MIC_{50}</math> of 0.12 <math>\mu</math>M against <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H37Rv.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55% <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>BM635 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109587A</p>	<p><b>BM635 mesylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109587B</p>
<p>BM635 hydrochloride is a <b>MmpL3</b> inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 hydrochloride has an <math>MIC_{50}</math> of 0.08 <math>\mu M</math> against <i>M.tuberculosis</i> H37Rv.</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>BM635 mesylate is a <b>MmpL3</b> inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 mesylate has a <math>MIC_{50}</math> of 0.6 <math>\mu M</math> against <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H37Rv. BM635 mesylate significantly improves the bioavailability compared to free-base BM635.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-378806</b> (BMS-806)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14134</p>	<p><b>BMS-707035</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13269</p>
<p>BMS-378806 is a potent <b>HIV-1</b> attachment inhibitor that interferes with CD4-gp120 interactions. BMS-378806 selectively inhibits the binding of HIV-1 gp120 to the CD4 receptor with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.85-26.5 nM in virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89%</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BMS-707035 is an HIV-1 integrase (IN) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 15 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-986094</b> (INX-08189)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13337</p>	<p><b>BMS-986144</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131905S</p>
<p>BMS-986094 (INX-08189) is a potent inhibitor of <b>hepatitis C virus (HCV)</b> replication, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 35 nM at 24 h in Huh-7 cells. BMS-986094 is a phosphoramidate prodrug of 6-O-methyl-2'-C-methyl guanosine.</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>BMS-986144 is a third-generation, pan-genotype (GT) <b>NS3/4A protease</b> inhibitor. BMS-986144 inhibits HCV replicon with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 2.3, 0.7, 1.0, 12, 8.0, and 5.8 nM for GT-1a, GT-1b, GT-2a, GT-3a, 1a R155X, and 1b D168V, 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>BMV-43748</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19147</p>	<p><b>BNM-III-170</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115488A</p>
<p>BMV-43748 is a promising antibacterial agent, exhibiting great in vitro and in vivo antibacterial 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>BNM-III-170 is able to inhibit <b>HIV-1</b> viral entry into target 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>BO3482</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00255</p>	<p><b>Boceprevir</b> (EBP 520; SCH 503034)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10237</p>
<p>BO3482 has <b>Antimicrobial</b> activity and can inhibit the growth of methicillin-resistant <b>Staphylococci (MRS)</b> with an <math>MIC_{90}</math> of 6.25 mg/mL.</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>Boceprevir (EBP 520) is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable <b>HCV NS3 protease</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 14 nM in both enzyme assay and an <math>EC_{90}</math> of 350 nM in cell-based replicon assay. Boceprevir inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p><b>Boeravinone B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2947</p> <p>Boeravinone B, a dual inhibitor of NorA bacterial efflux pump of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and human P-Glycoprotein, reduces the biofilm formation and intracellular invasion of bacteria. Boeravinone B act as anti-aging and anti-apoptosis phyto-molecules during oxidative 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>Bombinin-Like Peptide (BLP-1)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1546</p> <p>Bombinin-Like Peptide (BLP-1) is an antimicrobial peptide from <i>Bombina</i> species.</p> <p>GIGASLKSAGKSAKGLAKGLAEHFAN-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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Bonducellpin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2949</p> <p>Bonducellpin D is a furanoditerpenoid lactone isolated from <i>Caesalpinia minax</i>. Bonducellpin D exhibits broad-spectrum inhibition potential against SARS-CoV M<sup>pro</sup> and MERS-CoV M<sup>pro</sup>, with an K<sub>i</sub> of 467.11 and 284.86 nM, respectively.</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>Bongkrekcic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136406</p> <p>Bongkrekcic acid is a mitochondrial toxin secreted by the bacteria <i>Pseudomonas cocovenenans</i>. Bongkrekcic acid specific ligand for mitochondrial adenine nucleotide translocase (ANT) rather than the electron transport chain.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Borrelidin</b> (Treponemycin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6742</p> <p>Borrelidin (Treponemycin) is a bacterial and eukaryal threonyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor which is a nitrile-containing macrolide antibiotic isolated from <i>Streptomyces rochei</i>. Borrelidin is an inhibitor of Cdc28/Cln2 of the budding yeast, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 24 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>BPH-1358</b> (NSC50460)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118946</p> <p>BPH-1358 (NSC50460) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.8 µM and 110 nM, respectively, and is active against <i>S. aureus</i> in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).</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>BPH-1358 free base</b> (NSC50460 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118946A</p> <p>BPH-1358 free base (NSC50460 free base) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.8 µM and 110 nM, respectively, and is active against <i>S. aureus</i> in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).</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>BPH-1358 mesylate</b> (NSC50460 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118946B</p> <p>BPH-1358 mesylate (NSC50460 mesylate) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.8 µM and 110 nM, respectively. BPH-1358 mesylate is active against <i>S. aureus</i> in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).</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>BPH-715</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118224</p> <p>BPH-715 is a bisphosphonate, inhibits <i>Plasmodium</i> liver-stage growth, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 µM for <i>Plasmodium</i> exoerythrocytic forms in HepG2 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>bpV(phen)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136065</p> <p>bpV(phen), a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) and PTEN inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for PTEN, PTP-β and PTP-1B, respectively. bpV(phen) inhibits proliferation of the protozoan parasite <i>Leishmania</i> in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

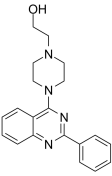
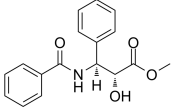
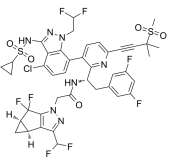
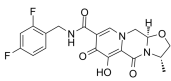
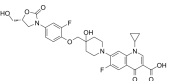
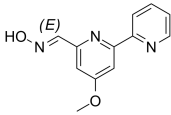
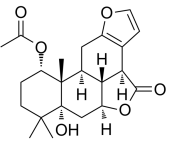
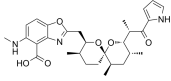
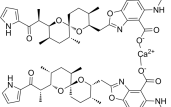
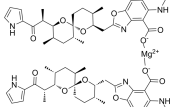
<p><b>bpV(phen) trihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122818</p>	<p><b>BQR-695</b> (NVP-BQR695)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18748</p>
<p>bpV(phen) trihydrate, a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent <b>protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)</b> and <b>PTEN</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for PTP, PTP-<math>\beta</math> and PTP-1B, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BQR-695 is a <b>PI4KIII<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 80 and 3.5 nM for human PI4KIII<math>\beta</math> and Plasmodium variant of PI4KIII<math>\beta</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <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>Braco-19 trihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15523A</p>	<p><b>BRD-6929</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100719</p>
<p>Braco-19 trihydrochloride is a potent <b>telomerase/telomere</b> inhibitor, preventing the capping and catalytic action of telomerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>BRD-6929 is a potent, selective brain-penetrant inhibitor of class I histone deacetylase <b>HDAC1</b> and <b>HDAC2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM and 8 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BRD-8000.3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141715</p>	<p><b>BRD-K98645985</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114268</p>
<p>BRD-8000.3, as a specific <b>EfpA</b> inhibitor, is a narrow-spectrum, bactericidal antimycobacterial agent with good wild-type activity. BRD-8000.3 can be used for the research of tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BRD-K98645985 is a <b>BAF (mammalian SWI/SNF) transcriptional repression</b> inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of <math>\sim 2.37 \mu M</math>. BRD-K98645985 binds ARID1A-specific <b>BAF</b> complexes, prevents nucleosomal positioning, and potently reverses <b>HIV-1</b> latency, without T cell activation or toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BRD0539</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136251</p>	<p><b>BRD3308</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19618</p>
<p>BRD0539 is a cell-permeable and non-toxic inhibitor of <b>CRISPR-Cas9</b>. BRD0539 inhibits <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> Cas9 (<b>SpCas9</b>) (apparent <math>IC_{50}</math> = 22 <math>\mu M</math>) in an in vitro DNA cleavage assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BRD3308 is a highly selective <b>HDAC3</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 54 nM. BRD3308 is 23-fold selectivity for <b>HDAC3</b> over <b>HDAC1</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.26 <math>\mu M</math>) or <b>HDAC2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.34 <math>\mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <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>BRD5018</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139672</p>	<p><b>BRD9185</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120924</p>
<p>BRD5018 is an antimalarial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BRD9185 is a <b>Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 16 nM against multidrug-resistant blood-stage parasites in vitro and is curative after just three doses in a <i>P. berghei</i> mouse model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Brefeldin A</b> (BFA; Cyanein; Decumbin)</p> <p>Brefeldin A (BFA) is a lactone antibiotic and a specific inhibitor of <b>protein trafficking</b>. Brefeldin A blocks the transport of secreted and membrane proteins from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus. Brefeldin A is also an <b>autophagy</b> and <b>mitophagy</b> inhibitor.</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><b>Brequinar</b> (DUP785; NSC 368390)</p> <p>Brequinar (DUP785) is a potent inhibitor of <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.2 nM for <b>human DHODH</b>. Brequinar has potent activities against a broad spectrum of viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Brevianamide F</b> (Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp))</p> <p>Brevianamide F (Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp)) is a mycotoxin isolated from Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, with antibacterial activity. Brevianamide F shows potent <b>PI3K<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitory activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <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>Brilacidin</b> (PMX 30063)</p> <p>Brilacidin (PMX 30063) is an anti-infective antimicrobial with MIC90s of 1 and 8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for Gram-positive bacteria Streptococcus pneumoniae and Streptococcus viridans, and MIC90 of 8 and 4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for Gram-negative bacteria Haemophilus influenzae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 92.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Brilacidin tetrahydrochloride</b> (PMX 30063 tetrahydrochloride)</p> <p>Brilacidin tetrahydrochloride (PMX 30063 tetrahydrochloride) is an anti-infective antimicrobial with MIC90s of 1 and 8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for Gram-positive bacteria Streptococcus pneumoniae and Streptococcus viridans, and MIC90 of 8 and 4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for Gram-negative bacteria...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Brilliant Black BN</b> (E 151)</p> <p>Brilliant black BN (E151) is an azo dye and a food colorant. Brilliant black BN is a promising <b>antiviral agent</b> against EV71 infection via inhibiting the interaction between EV71 and its cellular uncoating factor cyclophilin A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Brincidofovir</b> (CMX001; HDP-CDV)</p> <p>Brincidofovir (CMX001), the lipid-conjugated prodrug of Cidofovir (HY-17438), is an orally available, long-acting antiviral.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Britannilactone</b> (Desacetylulnicin)</p> <p>Britannilactone(Desacetylulnicin) is a methanol extract of the dried flower of Inula britannica L.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BRITE-338733</b></p> <p>BRITE-338733 is a <b>RecA ATPase</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.7 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Brivudine</b> (Bromovinyldeoxyuridine; BVDU)</p> <p>Brivudine is a thymidine analogue with antiviral activity, indicated for the early treatment of acute herpes zoster.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p><b>BRL-42715</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19050</p> <p>BRL-42715 is a potent inhibitor of a broad range of bacterial <b>beta-lactamases</b> (<math>\beta</math>-lactamase) .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>BRL44385</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00224</p> <p>BRL44385 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the replication of herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV2), varicella zoster virus (VZV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Brodimoprim</b> (Ro 10-5970)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121341</p> <p>Brodimoprim (Ro 10-5970), a trimethoprim analogue, is an orally active <b>dihydrofolate reductase</b> inhibitor. Brodimoprim is highly active against a broad spectrum of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Brodimoprim-d6</b> (Ro 10-5970-d6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121341S</p> <p>Brodimoprim-d6 (Ro 10-5970-d6) is a deuterium labeled Brodimoprim. Brodimoprim, a trimethoprim analogue, is an orally active <b>dihydrofolate reductase</b> inhibitor. Brodimoprim is highly active against a broad spectrum of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bronopol</b> (BNPD; BNPK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1217</p> <p>Bronopol is an antimicrobial, with low mammalian toxicity (at in-use levels) and high activity against bacteria (especially the troublesome Gram-negative species).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Broxaldine</b> (Brobenzoxaldine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1143</p> <p>Broxaldine (Brobenzoxaldine) is an antiprotozoal agent. Broxaldine inhibits <b>Clostridium difficile</b> with a MIC value of 4 <math>\mu</math>M, and has antifungal effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Broxyquinoline</b> (Dibromohydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline) Cat. No.: HY-B1212</p> <p>Broxyquinoline (Dibromohydroxyquinoline) is a potent severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus (SFTSV) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.8 <math>\mu</math>M. Broxyquinoline is an antiprotozoal agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bruceine A</b> (Dihydrobrusatol; NSC310616) Cat. No.: HY-N0841</p> <p>Bruceine A(NSC310616; Dihydrobrusatol) is a natural quassinoid compound extracted from the dried fruits of Brucea javanica (L); are potential candidates for the treatment of canine babesiosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bruceine B</b> (Brucein B) Cat. No.: HY-N3013</p> <p>Bruceine B inhibits protein synthesis and nucleic acid synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bruceine D</b> Cat. No.: HY-N3014</p> <p>Bruceine D is a <b>Notch</b> inhibitor with anti-cancer activity and induces <b>apoptosis</b> in several human cancer cells. Bruceine D is an effective botanical insect antifeedant with outstanding systemic properties, causing potent pest growth inhibitory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 



<p><b>Bryostatin 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105231</p>	<p><b>BSH-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135659</p>
<p>Bryostatin 1 is a natural macrolide isolated from the bryozoan <i>Bugula neritina</i> and is a potent and central nervous system (CNS)-permeable PKC modulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 μg</p>	<p>BSH-IN-1 is a potent and covalent inhibitor of gut bacterial recombinant bile salt hydrolases (BSHs) with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 108 nM and 427 nM for <i>B. longum</i> BSH (Gram positive) and <i>B. theta</i> BSH (Gram negative), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>BTZ043</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13579</p>	<p><b>BTZ043 Racemate</b> (BTZ10526038; Benzothiazinone 10526038)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13579A</p>
<p>BTZ043 is an inhibitor of decaprenyl-phosphoribose-epimerase (DprE1), with MICs of 0.2.3 nM and 9.2 nM for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H37Rv and <i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</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>BTZ043 Racemate (BTZ10526038) is the racemate of BTZ043. BTZ043 is an inhibitor of decaprenyl-phosphoribose-epimerase (DprE1), and the antimicrobial activity of BTZ043 is more potent than BTZ043 Racemate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Buparvaquone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17581</p>	<p><b>Butenafine</b> (KP363)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114518</p>
<p>Buparvaquone is a hydroxynaphthoquinone antiprotozoal drug related to parvaquone and atovaquone.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Butenafine (KP363) is a potent and broad spectrum benzylamine antifungal agent. Butenafine inhibits fungal ergosterol biosynthesis at the point of squalene epoxidation, leading to a deficiency of the fungal cell membranes.</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>Butenafine Hydrochloride</b> (KP363 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17396</p>	<p><b>Butoconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0293A</p>
<p>Butenafine Hydrochloride (KP363 Hydrochloride) is a synthetic benzylamine antifungal, works by inhibiting the synthesis of sterols by inhibiting squalene epoxidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Butoconazole, an imidazole antifungal agent, is active against <i>Candida</i> spp. and effective against vaginal infections due to <i>Candida albicans</i>. Butoconazole is presumed to function as other imidazole derivatives via inhibition of steroid synthesis.</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>Butoconazole nitrate</b> (RS 35887)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0293</p>	<p><b>Butylparaben</b> (Butyl parahydroxybenzoate; Butyl paraben; Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1431</p>
<p>Butoconazole nitrate (RS 35887), an imidazole antifungal agent, is active against <i>Candida</i> spp. and effective against vaginal infections due to <i>Candida albicans</i>. Butoconazole nitrate is presumed to function as other imidazole derivatives via inhibition of steroid synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Butylparaben is an organic compound, has proven to be a highly successful antimicrobial preservative in cosmetics, also used in medication suspensions, and as a flavoring additive in food.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>

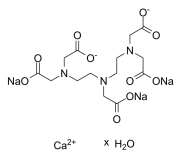
<p><b>BVDV-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131976</p> <p>BVDV-IN-1 is a non-nucleoside inhibitor (NNI) of <b>bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV)</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.8 <math>\mu</math>M. BVDV-IN-1 directly binds to a hydrophobic pocket of the BVDV RdRp. BVDV-IN-1 has antiviral activity against BVDV resistant to NNI thiosemicarbazone (TSC).</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>Bz-RS-iSer(3-Ph)-OME</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009245</p> <p>Bz-RS-iSer(3-Ph)-OME (compound 2), a Taxol derivative, inhibits HSV replication cycle at low cytotoxicity, blocks mitotic divisions of Vero cells, influences M-MSV induced tumor size and affects immune response by inhibiting PHA-induced T lymphocyte proliferation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>CA inhibitor 1</b> (GS-6207 analog)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124594</p> <p>CA inhibitor 1 (GS-6207 analog) is a potent <b>HIV</b> capsid inhibitor for HIV inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cabotegravir</b> (GSK-1265744; S/GSK1265744)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15592</p> <p>Cabotegravir is a potent HIV integrase inhibitor as an oral lead-in tablet and long-acting injectable for the treatment and prevention of HIV infection. Cabotegravir is an inhibitor of OAT1 (IC50 0.81 <math>\mu</math>M) and OAT3 (IC50 0.41 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cadazolid</b> (ACT-179811)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100436</p> <p>Cadazolid (ACT-179811) is a new oxazolidinone antibiotic with potent activity against <i>Clostridium difficile</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.44%  <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>Caerulomycin A</b> (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114495</p> <p>Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an <b>antifungal</b> compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-<math>\beta</math>-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-<math>\gamma</math>-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Caesalmin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2981</p> <p>Caesalmin B is a furanoditerpenoid lactone isolated from <i>Caesalpinia minax</i>. Caesalmin B exhibits antiviral 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>Calcimycin</b> (A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6687</p> <p>Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique <b>divalent cation ionophore</b> (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces <math>Ca^{2+}</math>-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Calcimycin hemicalcium salt</b> (A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6687A</p> <p>Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique <b>divalent cation ionophore</b> (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces <math>Ca^{2+}</math>-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Calcimycin hemimagnesium</b> (A-23187 hemimagnesium; Antibiotic A-23187 hemimagnesium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6687B</p> <p>Calcimycin (A-23187) hemimagnesium is an antibiotic and a unique <b>divalent cation ionophore</b> (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemimagnesium induces <math>Ca^{2+}</math>-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

### Calcium trisodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid hydrate

(Ca-DTPA trisodium salt hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128370

Calcium trisodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid hydrate (Ca-DTPA trisodium salt hydrate) is a metal chelator and a useful antidote (such as acute cadmium intoxication).



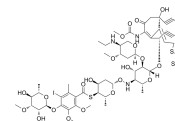
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Calicheamicin

(Calicheamicin  $\gamma$ 1)

Cat. No.: HY-19609

Calicheamicin, an **antitumor antibiotic**, is a cytotoxic agent that causes double-strand DNA breaks. Calicheamicin is a **DNA synthesis inhibitor**.

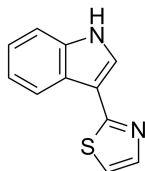


**Purity:** 98.28%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Camalexin

Cat. No.: HY-119502

Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from *Camelina sativa* and *Arabidopsis* (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.



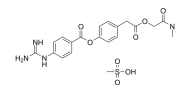
**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Camostat mesylate

(Camostat mesilate; FOY305; FOY-S980)

Cat. No.: HY-13512

Camostat mesylate (Camostat mesilate) is an orally active, synthetic **serine protease inhibitor** for chronic pancreatitis. Camostat mesylate, an inhibitor of **TMPS2**, shows antiviral activity against **SARS-CoV-2**.



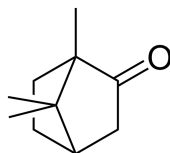
**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Camphor

(( $\pm$ )-Camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-N0808

Camphor (( $\pm$ )-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities. Camphor is a **TRPV3** agonist.



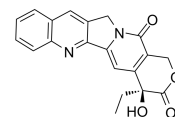
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### Camptothecin

(Camptacin; (S)-(+)-Camptothecin; CPT)

Cat. No.: HY-16560

Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a **DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 679 nM.



**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### CAP18 (rabbit)

Cat. No.: HY-P2458

CAP18 (rabbit) is a 37 amino acids antimicrobial peptide originally isolated from rabbit granulocytes. CAP18 (rabbit) has broad antimicrobial activity against both **Gram-positive** ( $IC_{50}$ , 130-200 nM) and **Gram-negative** ( $IC_{50}$ , 20-100 nM) bacteria.

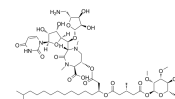


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Caprazamycin

Cat. No.: HY-N9425

Caprazamycin is a liponucleoside **antibiotic**.

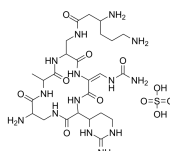


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Capreomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-17566

Capreomycin sulfate is a peptide antibiotic, commonly grouped with the aminoglycosides, which is given in combination with other antibiotics for **MDR-tuberculosis**.

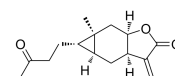


**Purity:** 98.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

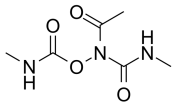
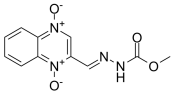
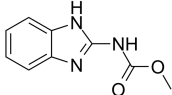
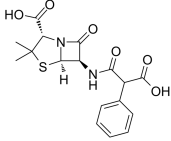
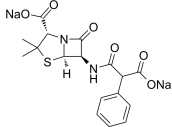
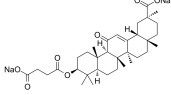
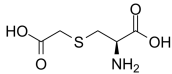
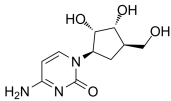
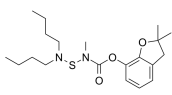
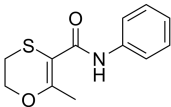
### Carabrone

Cat. No.: HY-N5020

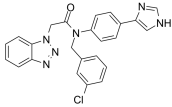
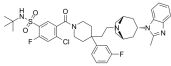
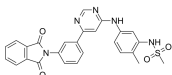
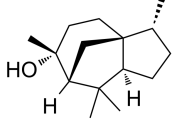
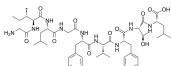
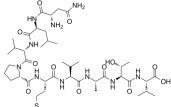
Carabrone is isolated from the fruits of *Carpesium abrotanoides*, is a well-known sesquiterpene and exhibits significant anti-bacterial and anti-tumor activities.

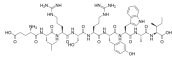
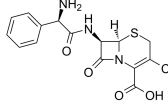
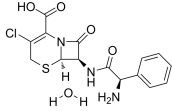
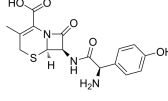
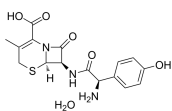
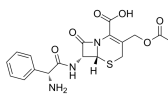


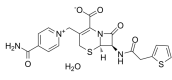
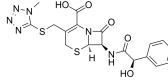
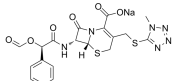
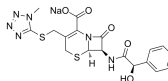
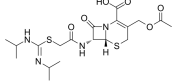
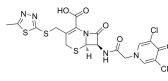
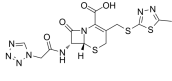
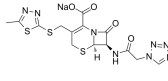
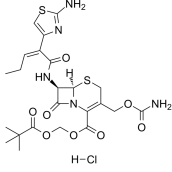
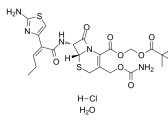
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

<p><b>Caracemide</b> (NSC-253272)</p> <p>Caracemide (NSC-253272) inhibits the enzyme <b>ribonucleotide reductase</b> of <i>Escherichia coli</i>. Caracemide is a novel anticancer agent derived from a hydroxamic acid and has demonstrated to produce severe central nervous system (CNS) toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <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-119974</p> 	<p><b>Carbadox</b></p> <p>Carbadox is a quinoxaline-di-N-oxide antibiotic compound which is widely fed to nursery-age pigs to control enteric diseases and improve feed efficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1340</p> 
<p><b>Carbendazim</b></p> <p>Carbendazim is a potent and orally active broad-spectrum benzimidazole <b>fungicide</b> and can be acts as a pesticide for fungal diseases research, such as <i>Septoria</i>, <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13582</p> 	<p><b>Carbenicillin</b></p> <p>Carbenicillin is broad-spectrum semisynthetic penicillin derivative used parenterally. Target: Antibacterial Carbenicillin is a semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotic which interferes with cell wall synthesis of gram-negative bacteria while displaying low toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0525</p> 
<p><b>Carbenicillin disodium</b> (Sodium carbenicillin)</p> <p>Carbenicillin disodium is a beta-lactam penicillin derivative that interference with final stage of <b>bacterial</b> cell wall synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0525A</p> 	<p><b>Carbenoxolone disodium</b></p> <p>Carbenoxolone disodium is the active <b>metabolite</b> of Glycyrrhizic acid (HY-N0184) and the inhibitor of human <b>11β-HSD</b> and bacterial <b>3α, 20β-HSD</b>. Carbenoxolone disodium is an uncoupling agent for <b>gap junctions</b> and a potent inhibitor of <i>Vaccinia</i> virus replication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1367</p> 
<p><b>Carbocisteine</b> (S-(Carboxymethyl)-L-cysteine)</p> <p>Carbocisteine, a mucolytic agent, can be used for the research of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-D0205A</p> 	<p><b>Carbodine</b></p> <p>Carbodine (Carbocyclic cytidine) is a broad-spectrum antiviral agent active against DNA viruses, (+)RNA viruses, (-)RNA viruses, paramyxoviruses, rhabdoviruses and (+/-)RNA viruses, targets CTP synthetase that converts UTP to CTP.</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-128718</p> 
<p><b>Carbosulfan</b></p> <p>Carbosulfan inhibited relatively potently CYP3A4 and moderately CYP1A1/2 and CYP2C19 in pooled HLM (human livers). Carbosulfan activation is predominantly catalyzed in humans by CYP3A4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2015</p> 	<p><b>Carboxin</b> (Carboxine; Fenoxan)</p> <p>Carboxin (Carboxine) is a systemic agricultural fungicide and seed protectant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2064</p> 

<p><b>Carboxy Gliclazide-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132617S</p>	<p><b>Carindacillin sodium</b> (Carbenicillin indanyl sodium; CP-15464-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108880</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>Carindacillin (Carbenicillin indanyl) sodium is an orally active and broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent. Carindacillin sodium can be hydrolyzed to Carbenicillin in vivo. Carindacillin sodium can be used for the research of urinary-tract infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Carnidazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119900</p>	<p><b>Carvacrol methyl ether</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W049970</p>
<p>Carnidazole is an <b>antiprotozoal</b> agent of the nitroimidazole class. Carnidazole is used for the research of Trichomonas infection.</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>Carvacrol methyl ether, a Carvacrol analog, can be isolated from plant volatile oil. Carvacrol methyl ether exhibits antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Caspofungin Acetate</b> (MK-0991 Acetate; L-743872 Acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17006</p>	<p><b>Cassiaside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8148</p>
<p>Caspofungin Acetate (MK-0991 Acetate) is an antifungal drug, and noncompetitively inhibits 1,3-β-D glucan synthase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Cassiaside B, a naphthopyrone, has potent antimicrobial 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>Catalpol</b> (Catalpinoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0820</p>	<p><b>Caulilexin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3556</p>
<p>Catalpol (Catalpinoside), an iridoid glycoside found in Rehmannia glutinosa. Catalpol has neuroprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-spasmodic, anti-oxidant effects and anti-HBV effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Caulilexin C is a phytoalexin from crucifers with <b>antifungal</b> 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>Cauloside A</b> (Leontoside A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3557</p>	<p><b>CBS1117</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131059</p>
<p>Cauloside A (Leontoside A) is a saponin isolated from Dipsacus asper roots. Cauloside A has potent <b>antifungal</b> 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>CBS1117 is a virus entry inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 70 nM for <b>influenza A virus, A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H1N1)</b>. CBS1117 interferes with the hemagglutinin (HA)-mediated fusion process.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>CCF0058981</b> (CCF981)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132306</p> <p>CCF0058981 (CCF981), 3-chlorophenyl analogue, is a noncovalent SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> (SC2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 68 nM. CCF0058981 inhibits SC1 (SARS-CoV-1 3CL<sup>pro</sup>) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 19 nM. CCF0058981 has antiviral efficacy and has the potential for COVID-19 research.</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>CCR5 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100261</p> <p>CCR5 antagonist 1 is a CCR5 antagonist which can inhibit HIV replication extracted from WO 2004054974 A2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CDK9-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13231</p> <p>CDK9-IN-1 is a novel, selective CDK9 inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 39 nM for CDK9/CycT1, extracted from reference, compound 87.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52 <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>Cecropin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1539</p> <p>Cecropin A is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide, with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><small>KKWLFKKIEKVGDMRDGKAGPAAVAVVGGATQAK-NH<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><b>Cecropin A TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1539A</p> <p>Cecropin A TFA is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide isolated from Hyalophora cecropia pupae. Cecropin A TFA exhibits anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><small>KKWLFKKIEKVGDMRDGKAGPAAVAVVGGATQAK-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cecropin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0092</p> <p>Cecropin B has high level of antimicrobial activity and is considered as a valuable peptide antibiotic.</p> <p><small>KKWLFKKIEKMGDRNRNGIVKAGPALVALEAKAL-NH<sub>2</sub></small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cedrol</b> (+)-Cedrol; α-Cedrol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2071</p> <p>Cedrol is a bioactive sesquiterpene, a potent competitive inhibitor of cytochrome P-450 (CYP) enzymes. Cedrol inhibits CYP2B6-mediated bupropion hydroxylase and CYP3A4-mediated midazolam hydroxylation with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.9 µM and 3.4 µM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>CEF1, Influenza Matrix Protein M1 (58-66)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0137</p> <p>CEF1, Influenza Matrix Protein M1 (58-66) is an epitope derived from the matrix protein of the influenza A virus.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CEF14, EBV Rta Protein (28-37)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1890</p> <p>CEF14, EBV Rta Protein (28-37) is the HLA A24-restricted epitope from Epstein-Barr Virus Rta protein (28-37).</p> <p><b>DYCNVNLKEF</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>CEF20</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1780</p> <p>CEF20 is an HLA-A*0201-restricted epitope from cytomegalovirus pp65 (495-503).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>CEF27, Epstein-Barr Virus BRLF-1 lytic (148-156)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1911</p>	<p><b>CEF3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0289</p>
<p>CEF27, Epstein-Barr Virus BRLF-1 lytic 148-156 corresponding to amino acids 148-156 of the BRLF1 protein. BRLF1 is a transcriptional activator that binds directly to a GC-rich motif present in some Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) lytic gene promoters.</p> <p><b>RVRAYTYSK</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CEF3 (SIIPSGPLK) corresponds to aa 13-21 of the influenza A virus M1 protein. The matrix (M1) protein of influenza A virus is a multifunctional protein that plays essential structural and functional roles in the virus life cycle.</p> <p><b>SIIPSGPLK</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>CEF4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0304</p>	<p><b>CEF6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0313</p>
<p>CEF4 is a peptide that corresponds to aa 342-351 of the influenza A virus nucleocapsid protein.</p> <p><b>RVLSFIKGTK</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>CEF6 is a 9-aa-long peptide corresponding to aa 418-426 of the influenza A virus (H1N1) nucleocapsid protein.</p> <p><b>LPFDKTTVM</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>CEF7, Influenza Virus NP (380-388)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1857</p>	<p><b>Cefaclor</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0198</p>
<p>CEF7, Influenza Virus NP (380-388) is a HLA-B*08 restricted influenza virus nucleoprotein epitope. Influenza virus NP functions as a key adapter molecule between virus and host cell processes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cefaclor is an effective antibiotic agent, and specifically binds to penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP 3).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Cefaclor monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0198A</p>	<p><b>Cefadroxil (BL-S 578)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1190</p>
<p>Cefaclor monohydrate is an effective antibiotic agent, and specifically binds to penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP 3).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cefadroxil is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the cephalosporin type, effective in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefadroxil hydrate (BL-S 578 hydrate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1190A</p>	<p><b>Cefaloglycin (Cephaloglycin)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16137</p>
<p>Cefadroxil hydrate (BL-S 578 hydrate) is an orally active and first-generation cephalosporin with a broad spectrum <b>antibacterial</b> activity. Cefadroxil hydrate (BL-S 578 hydrate) also acts as a substrate of the peptide transporter PEPT1 and PEPT2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cefaloglycin (Cephaloglycin) is an orally active nephrotoxic <b>β-lactam</b> cephalosporin antibiotic with antibacterial activity. Cefaloglycin is activity against <b>Gram-Positive cocci</b> other than enterococci. Cefaloglycin is toxic to mitochondrial substrate uptake and respiration.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

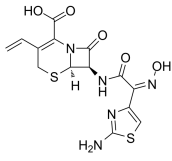
<p><b>Cefalonium hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1252A</p>	<p><b>Cefamandole</b> (Cephamandole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1128</p>
<p>Cefalonium hydrate is the first-generation <math>\beta</math>-lactam cephalosporin antibiotic that is widely used to research bovine mastitis caused by Gram-positive bacteria including staphylococci.</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>Cefamandole is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic. As the antibiotic is broken down in the body, it releases free NMTH, which can cause hypoprothrombinemia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefamandole nafate</b> (Cefamandole formate sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1166</p>	<p><b>Cefamandole sodium</b> (Cephamandole sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1128A</p>
<p>Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium) is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cefamandole Sodium Salt is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefathiamidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107329</p>	<p><b>Cefazedone</b> (Refosporen)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121144</p>
<p>Cefathiamidine is a first-generation cephalosporin antibacterial agent and is used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria. Cefathiamidine exhibits a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against bacteria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cefazedone (Refosporen), a first-generation cephalosporin, is a time-dependent antibiotic with activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefazolin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1892</p>	<p><b>Cefazolin sodium</b> (Sodium cefazolin; Sodium cephazolin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1078</p>
<p>Cefazolin is an antibiotic used for the research of a number of anti-bacterial infections. Cefazolin can be used for the prophylaxis of surgical antimicrobial. Cefazolin has anti-inflammatory effect and can attenuate post-operative cognitive dysfunction (POCD).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cefazolin sodium is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135221</p>	<p><b>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W040022</p>
<p>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and potent 3rd-generation cephalosporin with a wide spectrum of anti-bacterial activity. Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride has the potential for the palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) treatment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate is a prodrug and an orally active 3rd-generation cephalosporin with broad-spectrum of anti-bacterial activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



**Cefdinir**  
(FK-482; CI-983)

Cat. No.: HY-B0136

Cefdinir (FK-482) is a semi-synthetic, broad-spectrum antibiotic in the third generation of the cephalosporin class, which is proved to be effective for infections caused by several Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

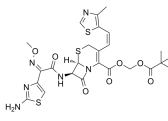


**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Cefditoren (Pivoxil)** (Cefditoren pivoxyl; Cefditoren pivaloyloxymethyl ester; ME 1207)

Cat. No.: HY-17452A

Cefditoren pivoxil is a new-third generation cephalosporin antibiotic that has a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including common respiratory and skin pathogens.

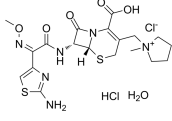


**Purity:** 99.06%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Cefepime Dihydrochloride Monohydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-B0616

Cefepime Dihydrochloride Monohydrate is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with enhanced coverage against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

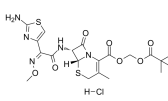


**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride**  
(Ro 15-8075)

Cat. No.: HY-B1894A

Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride is an oral third generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

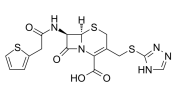


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceftrizole**

Cat. No.: HY-U00266

Ceftazole is an  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  and a  $K_i$  of 2.1  $\mu$ M and 0.578  $\mu$ M, respectively.

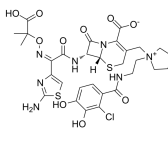


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cefiderocol**  
(S-649266)

Cat. No.: HY-17628

Cefiderocol (S-649266) is a siderophore cephalosporin which has a potent activity against a broad range of aerobic Gram-negative bacterial species with  $MIC_{50}$ s of 2  $\mu$ g/mL or less.

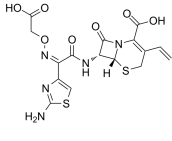


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cefixime**  
(FR-17027; FK-027; CL-284635)

Cat. No.: HY-B1381

Cefixime is an antibiotic and a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.

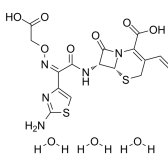


**Purity:** 99.44%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Cefixime trihydrate** (FR-17027 trihydrate; FK-027 trihydrate; CL-284635 trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1381A

Cefixime trihydrate (FR-17027 trihydrate) is an antibiotic and a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.

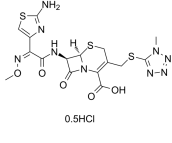


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cefmenoxime hydrochloride** (Cefmenoxime hemihydrochloride; SCE-1365 hemihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0875

Cefmenoxime hydrochloride is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

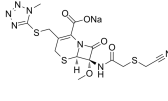


**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Cefmetazole sodium**  
(Sodium cefmetazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1257

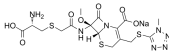
Cefmetazole sodium (Sodium cefmetazole) is a semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.



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

**Cefminox sodium**  
(MT-141) Cat. No.: HY-128932

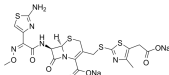
Cefminox sodium (MT-141) is a semisynthetic cephamycin, which exhibits a broad spectrum of **antibacterial** activity.



**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 mg

**Cefodizime sodium** Cat. No.: HY-108402A

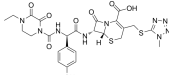
Cefodizime sodium is a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



**Purity:** 99.35%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cefoperazone** Cat. No.: HY-B0210

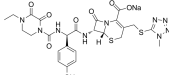
Cefoperazone, a semisynthetic cephalosporin, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Cefoperazone sodium salt**  
(CP 52640-2) Cat. No.: HY-B0210A

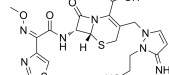
Cefoperazone sodium salt (CP 52640-2), a semisynthetic cephalosporin, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



**Purity:** 96.66%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Cefoselis** Cat. No.: HY-B0186

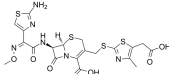
Cefoselis, the fourth generation of cephalosporin, is a  $\beta$ -lactam **antibiotic**. Cefoselis exhibits good activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Cefoselis penetrates the blood-brain barrier.



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

**Cefodizime** Cat. No.: HY-108402

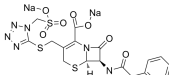
Cefodizime is a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity. Cefodizime has no renal toxic effect, good tolerance and immune regulation activity, and has the potential for severe infections of the respiratory and urinary tracts.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cefonicid sodium** Cat. No.: HY-B1300

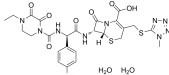
Cefonicid sodium is a broadspectrum cephalosporin antibiotic which inhibits the formation of the bacterial cell wall. Target: Antibacterial  
Cefonicid sodium can inhibit the carnitine/carnitine antiport when it is added internally and externally to proteoliposomes.



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

**Cefoperazone dihydrate** Cat. No.: HY-B0210C

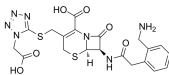
Cefoperazone dihydrate, a semisynthetic cephalosporin, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



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

**Ceforanide** Cat. No.: HY-B1297

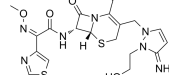
Ceforanide is a second generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceforanide has a spectrum of in vitro antibacterial activity.



**Purity:** 99.75%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cefoselis hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B0186A

Cefoselis hydrochloride, the fourth generation of cephalosporin, is a  $\beta$ -lactam **antibiotic**. Cefoselis hydrochloride exhibits good activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Cefoselis hydrochloride penetrates the blood-brain barrier.



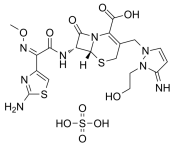
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cefoselis sulfate**  
(FK-037)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0186B

Cefoselis sulfate (FK-037), the fourth generation of cephalosporin, is a  $\beta$ -lactam **antibiotic**. Cefoselis sulfate exhibits good activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Cefoselis sulfate penetrates the blood-brain barrier.

**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

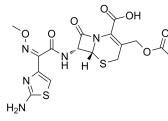


**Cefotaxime**  
(Cefotaxim; HR-756)

**Cat. No.:** HY-A0088A

Cefotaxime, a  $\beta$ -lactamase stable cephalosporin and a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, possesses broad-spectrum antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

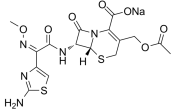


**Cefotaxime sodium salt**  
(Cefotaxim sodium salt; HR-756 sodium salt)

**Cat. No.:** HY-A0088

Cefotaxime sodium salt, a  $\beta$ -lactamase stable cephalosporin and a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, possesses broad-spectrum antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

**Purity:** 99.66%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

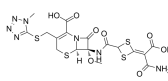


**Cefotetan**

**Cat. No.:** HY-N6670

Cefotetan is a semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.

**Purity:** 99.75%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

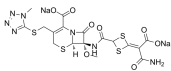


**Cefotetan disodium**

**Cat. No.:** HY-108879

Cefotetan disodium is a semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.

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

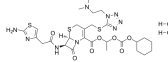


**Cefotiam hexetil hydrochloride**  
(CTM-HE hydrochloride; SCE-2174 hydrochloride)

**Cat. No.:** HY-A0110A

Cefotiam hexetil hydrochloride (CTM-HE) is an oral third-generation cephalosporin, which is a prodrug of cefotiam, but has no anti-bacterial property. Cefotiam is an antibiotic.

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

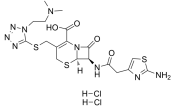


**Cefotiam hydrochloride**  
(SCE-963 hydrochloride)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0734A

Cefotiam hydrochloride (SCE-963 hydrochloride) is a parenteral cephalosporin antibiotic. Cefotiam has broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

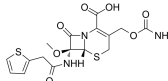


**Cefoxitin**

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1825

Cefoxitin, a  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic, is a broad-spectrum, second-generation cephalosporin. Cefoxitin has a broad spectrum antibacterial activity which includes anaerobic as well as Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

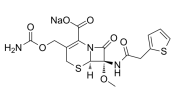


**Cefoxitin sodium**  
(MK-306)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1117

Cefoxitin sodium (MK-306) is a cephamycin antibiotic, often grouped with the second generation cephalosporins, acts by interfering with cell wall synthesis, its activity spectrum includes a broad range of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.

**Purity:** 99.43%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 250 mg

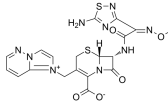


**Cefozopran**  
(SCE-2787)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0771

Cefozopran (SCE-2787) is a semi-synthetic, parenteral, fourth-generation cephalosporin. Cefozopran, an antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity, inhibiting most of the gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.

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

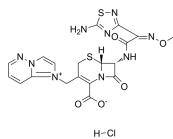


### Cefozopran hydrochloride

(SCE-2787 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0771A

Cefozopran (SCE-2787) hydrochloride is a semi-synthetic, parenteral, fourth-generation cephalosporin. Cefozopran hydrochloride, an antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity, inhibiting most of the gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.



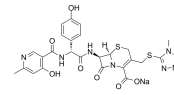
**Purity:** 95.07%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Cefpiramide sodium

(SM-1652; Wy-44635)

Cat. No.: HY-B0798

Cefpiramide sodium (SM-1652; Wy-44635) is a new Pseudomonas-active cephalosporin with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



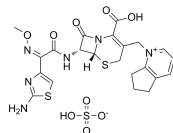
**Purity:** 99.42%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Cefpirome sulfate

(HR-810 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1824

Cefpirome sulfate (HR-810 sulfate) is a fourth generation cephalosporin antibiotic.



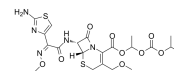
**Purity:** 99.62%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

### Cefpodoxime Proxetil

(U-76,252; CS-807)

Cat. No.: HY-N7101

Cefpodoxime Proxetil is a first oral and broad spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the third generation of cephalosporin.

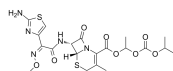


**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg

### Cefpodoxime proxetil impurity B

Cat. No.: HY-131107

Cefpodoxime proxetil impurity B is an impurity of Cefpodoxime proxetil (HY-N7101). Cefpodoxime Proxetil is a first oral and broad spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the third generation of cephalosporin.

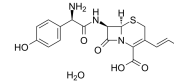


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Cefprozil monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0458

Cefprozil monohydrate (Cefzil) is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cefprozil, sometimes spelled cefproxil and marketed under the trade name Cefzil, is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic.

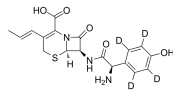


**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

### Cefprozil-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0458AS

Cefprozil-d4 is the deuterium labeled Cefprozil. Cefprozil monohydrate (Cefzil) is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic.

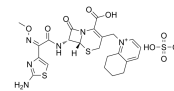


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Cefquinome sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N6665

Cefquinome sulfate is a cephem antibiotic, which inhibits members of the Enterobacteriaceae.

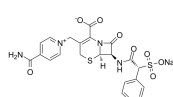


**Purity:** 99.32%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

### Cefsulodin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-13588

Cefsulodin sodium salt hydrate is a third generation β lactam antibiotic and member of the cepheems subgroup of antibiotics.



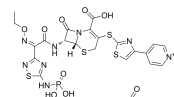
**Purity:** 96.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Ceftaroline fosamil

(TAK-599; PPI0903)

Cat. No.: HY-14737

Ceftaroline fosamil (TAK-599), a cephalosporin derivative, is an N-phosphono prodrug of anti-methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) T-91825. Ceftaroline fosamil can be used for the research of MRSA infection.

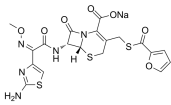


**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Ceftaroline fosamil inner salt</b> (TAK-599 free acid; PPI0903 free acid)</p>	<p><b>Ceftazidime</b> (GR20263)</p>
<p>Ceftaroline fosamil (TAK-599) inner salt, a cephalosporin derivative, is an N-phosphono prodrug of anti-methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) T-91825. Ceftaroline fosamil inner salt can be used for the research of MRSA infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceftazidime (GR20263) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.</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</p>
<p><b>Ceftazidime pentahydrate</b> (GR20263 pentahydrate)</p>	<p><b>Cefteram pivoxil</b> (Ro 19-5248; T-2588)</p>
<p>Ceftazidime pentahydrate (GR20263 pentahydrate) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime pentahydrate has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Cefteram pivoxil (Ro 19-5248), an orally active cephalosporin antibiotic, is used for bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ceftazole</b> (CTZ)</p>	<p><b>Ceftazole sodium</b> (CTZ sodium)</p>
<p>Ceftazole (CTZ) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftazole (CTZ) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceftazole sodium (CTZ sodium) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftazole sodium (CTZ sodium) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ceftibuten</b> (Sch 39720)</p>	<p><b>Ceftibuten dihydrate</b> (Sch-39720 dihydrate)</p>
<p>Ceftibuten(Sch39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. IC50: Target: Antibacterial Ceftibuten displayed high activity against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> and <i>Branhamella catarrhalis</i>. There was reduced activity against <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (MIC90 16 mg/l).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceftibuten (Sch39720) dihydrate, an antibiotic, is an orally active cephalosporin, possesses potent activity in vitro against a wide range of gram-negative and certain gram-positive pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ceftiofur</b></p>	<p><b>Ceftiofur hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>Ceftiofur is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceftiofur hydrochloride is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Ceftiofur sodium**  
(sodium ceftiofur) Cat. No.: HY-B0898

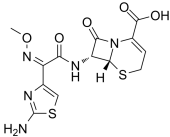
Ceftiofur sodium is an antibiotic of the cephalosporin type (third generation), licensed for use in veterinary medicine.



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

**Ceftizoxime** Cat. No.: HY-B1596

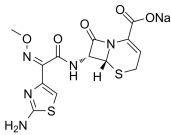
Ceftizoxime is a bacterial inhibitor which acts by interfering with bacterial cell wall synthesis and inhibiting cross-linking of the peptidoglycan.



**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceftizoxime sodium**  
(SKF-88373) Cat. No.: HY-B1596A

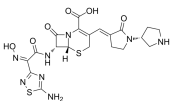
Ceftizoxime sodium (SKF-88373) is third generation cephalosporin effective against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. It binds penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) and inhibits the bacterial cell wall synthesis.



**Purity:** 98.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceftobiprole**  
(Ro 63-9141; BAL 9141) Cat. No.: HY-112579

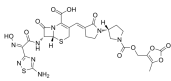
Ceftobiprole (Ro 63-9141) is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with activity against Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) with the MIC<sub>90</sub> value of 2 µg/mL.



**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ceftobiprole medocaril**  
(BAL5788) Cat. No.: HY-106574

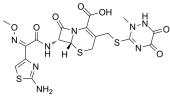
Ceftobiprole medocaril is the parenteral prodrug of Ceftobiprole (HY-112579). Ceftobiprole is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with activity against Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).



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

**Ceftriaxone** Cat. No.: HY-B0712

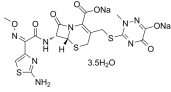
Ceftriaxone is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with excellent activity against many gram-negative, and reasonable activity against most gram-positive microorganisms. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant characteristics.



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

**Ceftriaxone sodium hydrate**  
(Ceftriaxone disodium hemiheptahydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0712A

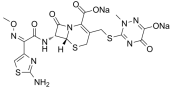
Ceftriaxone sodium hydrate (Ceftriaxone disodium hemiheptahydrate) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with excellent activity against many gram-negative, and reasonable activity against most gram-positive microorganisms.



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

**Ceftriaxone sodium salt**  
(Disodium ceftriaxone) Cat. No.: HY-B0712B

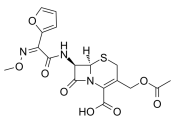
Ceftriaxone sodium salt (Disodium ceftriaxone) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with excellent activity against many gram-negative, and reasonable activity against most gram-positive microorganisms. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant characteristics.



**Purity:** 98.12%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**Cefuracetime**  
(SKF81367) Cat. No.: HY-U00154

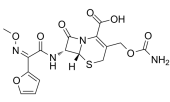
SKF81367 is a cephalosporin antibiotic.



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

**Cefuroxime** Cat. No.: HY-B1256A

Cefuroxime is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with increased stability to β-lactamase. Cefuroxime has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.



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

<p><b>Cefuroxime axetil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1325</p>	<p><b>Cefuroxime sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1256</p>
<p>Cefuroxime Axetil, a prodrug of the cephalosporin cefuroxime and an oral broad spectrum antibiotic, inhibits several gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, including those most frequently associated with various common community-acquired infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cefuroxime sodium is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b> with increased stability to <math>\beta</math>-lactamase. Cefuroxime sodium has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Celgosivir</b></p> <p>(MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16134</p>	<p><b>Celgosivir hydrochloride ( MBI 3253 hydrochloride; MDL 28574 hydrochloride; MX3253 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16134A</p>
<p>Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) is an <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase I inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.27 <math>\mu</math>M in in vitro assay.</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>Celgosivir hydrochloride (MBI 3253 hydrochloride; MDL 28574 hydrochloride; MX3253 hydrochloride) is an <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase I inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.27 <math>\mu</math>M in in vitro assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cenicriviroc</b></p> <p>(TAK-652; TBR-652)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14882</p>	<p><b>Cenicriviroc Mesylate</b></p> <p>(TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14882A</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><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</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>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Censavudine</b></p> <p>(OBP-601; BMS-986001)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16776</p>	<p><b>Cephaeline</b></p> <p>(-)-Cephaeline; NSC 32944 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4118</p>
<p>Censavudine (OBP-601; BMS-986001), a nucleoside analog, is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Censavudine is a potent HIV inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math> ranges from 30 nM to 81 nM and 450 nM to 890 nM for HIV-2 and HIV-1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Cephaeline is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.41%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cephaeline dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>((-)-Cephaeline dihydrochloride; NSC 32944)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2260</p>	<p><b>Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride; NSC 32944 monohydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2076</p>
<p>Cephaeline dihydrochloride is a selective CYP2D6 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 121 <math>\mu</math>M.</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</p>	<p>Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride) is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline hydrochloride exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.</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>Cephalexin</b> (Cefalexin; Cephacillin)</p> <p>Cephalexin (Cefalexin; Cephacillin) is a potent, orally active and the first-generation cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cephalexin hydrochloride</b> (Cefalexin hydrochloride; Cephacillin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cephalexin hydrochloride is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cefalexin (INN, BAN) or cephalexin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Cephalexin monohydrate</b> (Cefalexin hydrate; Cephacillin hydrate)</p> <p>Cephalexin monohydrate is a potent, orally active and the first-generation cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cephalotaxine</b> (-)-Cephalotaxine; ZINC19795976)</p> <p>Cephalotaxen ((-)-Cephalotaxine) is an alkaloid that can be isolated from Cephalotaxus drupacea, with antileukemic and antiviral activities. Cephalotaxen has anti-ZIKV (Zika virus) activity.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cephalothin</b> (Cephalotin)</p> <p>Cephalotin (Cephalotin) is a beta-lactam antibiotic, inhibits class C <math>\beta</math>-lactamase AmpC, with an <math>K_i</math> of 0.32 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cephalothin sodium</b> (Cefalotin sodium)</p> <p>Cephalothin sodium is a first generation cephem antibiotic with a wide range antibacterial activity, is active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cephapirin Benzathine</b></p> <p>Cephapirin Benzathine is the benzathine salt form of cephapirin. Cephapirin Benzathine is the first generation cephalosporin with broad spectrum antibiotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cephapirin sodium</b> (Cefapirin sodium)</p> <p>Cephapirin sodium (Cefapirin sodium), a semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotic, is bactericidal against strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cepharanthine</b></p> <p>Cepharanthine is an alkaloid derived from Stephania cepharantha Hayata, with possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Cepharanthine attenuates muscle and kidney injuries induced by limb ischemia/reperfusion (I/R).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cephradine</b> (Cefradine; SQ-11436)</p> <p>Cephradine (Cefradine) is a broad-spectrum and orally active cephalosporin. Cephradine is active against both gram-positive and gram-negative pathogens. Cephradine is effective in eradicating most penicillinase-producing organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

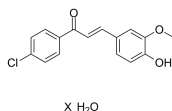


<p><b>Cephadrine monohydrate</b> (Cefradine monohydrate)</p>	<p><b>Ceratotoxin A</b></p>
<p>Cephadrine (Cefradine) monohydrate is a broad-spectrum and orally active cephalosporin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ceratotoxin A, a 29-residue peptide isolated from the accessory gland secretion fluid, with strong anti-bacterial 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>Ceratotoxin B</b></p>	<p><b>Cercosporamide</b> (-)-Cercosporamide</p>
<p>Ceratotoxins B is antibacterial peptide produced by the sexually mature females of Ceratitis capitata. Lytic and antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cercosporamide is a highly potent, ATP-competitive Pkc1 kinase inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;50 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of &lt;7 nM. Cercosporamide is a unique Mnk inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Cerulenin</b></p>	<p><b>Cetalkonium chloride</b> (Benzyltrimethylhexadecylammonium chloride)</p>
<p>Cerulenin, a potent, natural inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (FASN), is an epoxide produced by the fungus Cephalosporium caeruleus. Cerulenin inhibits topoisomerase I catalytic activity and augments SN-38-induced apoptosis. Cerulenin has antifungal and antitumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cetalkonium chloride is an ammonium antiseptic agent used in many topical drugs for infections of mouth, throat and eye. Cetalkonium chloride acts as anti-inflammatory amphiphilic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Cetylpyridinium chloride</b></p>	<p><b>Cetylpyridinium chloride monohydrate</b> (Hexadecylpyridinium chloride monohydrate)</p>
<p>Cetylpyridinium chloride, a cationic quaternary ammonium compound, is an anti-bacterial agent with broad-spectrum activity. Cetylpyridinium chloride is an effective anti-HBV capsid assembly inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cetylpyridinium chloride monohydrate is a cationic quaternary ammonium compound, used in some types of mouthwashes, toothpastes, throat and nasal sprays, is an antiseptic that kills bacteria and other microorganisms, effective in preventing dental plaque and reducing gingivitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Chaetocin</b></p>	<p><b>Chaetoglobosin A</b></p>
<p>Chaetocin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase (HMT) SU(VAR)3-9 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.6 µM for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4 µM.</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Chaetoglobosin A, the active principle within the extract of Penicillium aquamarinum, is a member of the cytochalasan family. Chaetoglobosin A preferentially induces apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### Chalcone 4 (hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-115550

Chalcone 4 hydrate is an **anti-parasite** agent, inhibits the growth of Babesia and Theileria.

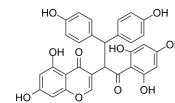


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Chamaechromone

Cat. No.: HY-133721

Chamaechromone is a biflavonoid ingredient isolated from the roots of *Stellera chamaejasme* L. (Thymelaeaceae). Chamaechromone possesses **anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV)** effects against the surface antigen of HBV (HBsAg) secretion and has insecticidal activities.

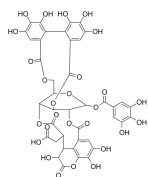


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Chebulagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1996

Chebulagic acid is a **COX-LOX** dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of *Terminalia chebula* Retz, on angiogenesis. Chebulagic acid is a **M2 serine to asparagine 31 mutation (S31N)** inhibitor and influenza antiviral.

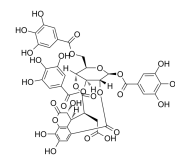


**Purity:** 99.29%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Chebulinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2033

Chebulinic acid is a potent natural inhibitor of *M. tuberculosis* DNA gyrase, also can inhibit SMAD-3 phosphorylation, inhibit H+ K+-ATPase activity.

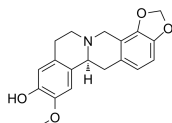


**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Cheilanthifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N5109

Cheilanthifoline, an alkaloid, is isolated from *Corydalis calliantha*. Cheilanthifoline exhibits antiplasmodial activities against *Plasmodium falciparum*, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.90  $\mu$ g/mL and 1.22  $\mu$ g/mL for wild type (TM4) and multidrug resistant (K1) strains, respectively.

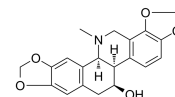


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Chelidonine

Cat. No.: HY-N2369

Chelidonine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from *Chelidonium majus* L., causes  $G_{2/M}$  arrest and induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent **apoptosis**, with anticancer and antiviral activity.

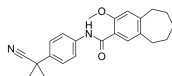


**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### CHIKV-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-132174

CHIKV-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor against **Chikungunya virus (CHIKV)**, with excellent cellular antiviral activity ( $EC_{90}$ =270 nM) and improved liver microsomal stability.

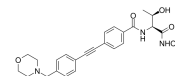


**Purity:** 98.15%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### CHIR-090

Cat. No.: HY-15460

CHIR-090 is a potent, slow, tight-binding inhibitor of the LpxC deacetylase. It binds to *E. coli* LpxC with a  $K_i$  of 4.0 nM.

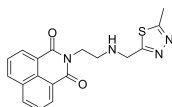


**Purity:** 99.20%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Chitinase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-18598

Chitinase-IN-1 is an insect chitinase and N-acetyl hexosaminidase inhibitor and pesticide; 50  $\mu$ M/20  $\mu$ M compound concentration's inhibitory percentage are 75%/67% for chitinase/N-acetyl-hexosaminidase respectively.

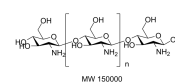


**Purity:** 99.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Chitosan (MW 150000) (Deacetylated chitin (MW 150000); Poly(D-glucosamine) (MW 150000))

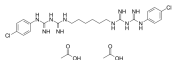
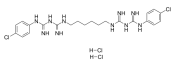
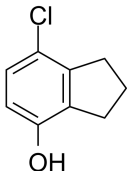
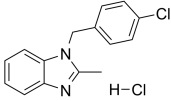
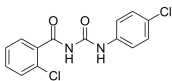
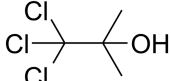
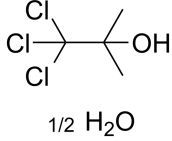
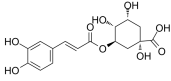
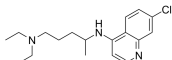
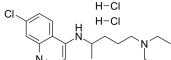
Cat. No.: HY-B2144A

Chitosan (MW 150000) (Deacetylated chitin (MW 150000)) is a polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin with the molecular weight of 150000. Chitosan is a versatile biomaterial because of its non-toxicity, low allergenicity, biocompatibility and biodegradability.



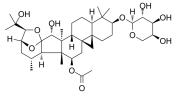
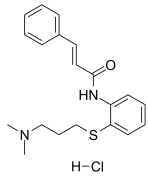
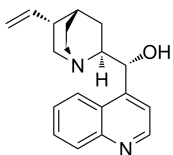
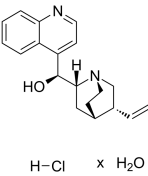
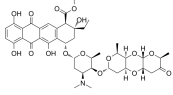
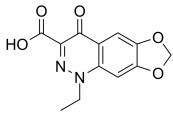
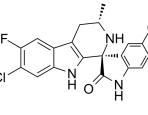
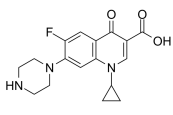
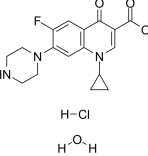
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 250 mg

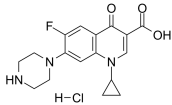
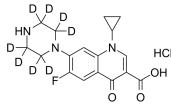
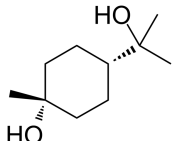
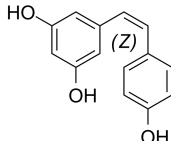
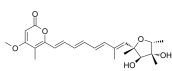
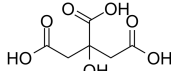
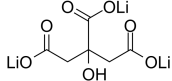
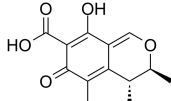
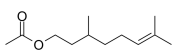
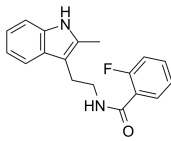
<p><b>Chitosan (MW 30000)</b> (Deacetylated chitin (MW 30000); Poly(D-glucosamine) (MW 30000))  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2144B</p>	<p><b>Chloramine-T</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0959</p>
<p>Chitosan (MW 30000) (Deacetylated chitin (MW 30000)) is a polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin with the molecular weight of 30000. Chitosan is an versatile biomaterial because of its non-toxicity, low allergenicity, biocompatibility and biodegradability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Chloramine-T is a titrimetric reagent, and an oxidizing agent. Chloramine-T is an oxidizing biocide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Chloramphenicol</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0239</p>	<p><b>Chloramphenicol palmitate</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1599</p>
<p>Chloramphenicol, a broad-spectrum antibiotic, acts as a potent inhibitor of bacterial protein biosynthesis. Chloramphenicol acts primarily on the 50S subunit of bacterial 70S ribosomes and inhibits peptide bond formation by suppressing peptidyl transferase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Chloramphenicol palmitate is an orally active broad spectrum <b>antibiotic</b> and has a broad spectrum of activity against gram positive and gram negative bacteria. Chloramphenicol palmitate inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by blocking the peptidyl transferase step.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Chloramphenicol succinate sodium</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7114A</p>	<p><b>Chloramphenicol-d5</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0239S</p>
<p>Chloramphenicol succinate sodium is a prodrug of Chloramphenicol, with Haemotoxicity. Chloramphenicol succinate is a competitive substrate and inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is the possible reason for its toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Chloramphenicol D5 is the deuterium labeled Chloramphenicol. Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic against bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Chlordantoin</b>  <b>(Clodantoin)</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100267</p>	<p><b>Chlorhexidine</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1248</p>
<p>Chlordantoin is an antifungal agent and has the potential for vaginal candidiasis treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Chlorhexidine is an antibacterial used as an antiseptic and for other applications. Chlorhexidine is used to clean the skin after an injury, before surgery, or before an injection. Chlorhexidine is also used to clean the hands before a procedure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Chlorhexidine (digluconate)</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0608</p>	<p><b>Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate</b>  <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1248A</p>
<p>Chlorhexidine digluconate is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms. Target: Antibacterial  Chlorhexidine digluconate is a chemical antiseptic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 g (20% in 25 mL Water), 20 g (20% in 100 mL Water)</p>	<p>Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is an antibacterial used as an antiseptic and for other applications. Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is used to clean the skin after an injury, before surgery, or before an injection. Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is also used to clean the hands before a procedure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Chlorhexidine diacetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013699</p>	<p><b>Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1145</p>
<p>Chlorhexidine diacetate is a biguanide disinfectant with rapid bactericidal activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organism.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride is an antibacterial, used as an antiseptic and for other applications.</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>Chlorindanol</b> (Clorindanol; 7-Chloro-4-indanol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0999</p>	<p><b>Chlormidazole hydrochloride</b> (Clomidazole hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1144A</p>
<p>Chlorindanol is a new antiseptic agent.</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>Chlormidazole hydrochloride is an <b>antifungal agent</b> and has inhibitory activity against many fungi and some gram-positive cocci. Chlormidazole hydrochloride can be applied in fungal and bacterial infections of nails and skin, including interdigital and periungual mycoses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Chlorobenzuron</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2063</p>	<p><b>Chlorobutanol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1263</p>
<p>Chlorobenzuron is a <b>chitin synthetase</b> inhibitor, acts as an insecticide. Chlorobenzuron can inhibit larvae development and pupate.</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>Chlorobutanol is a pharmaceutical preservative with sedative-hypnotic actions. Chlorobutanol is active against a wide variety of <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b>, and several <b>mold spores</b> and <b>fungi</b>. Chlorobutanol is widely used in food and cosmetic industry.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Chlorobutanol hemihydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W089856</p>	<p><b>Chlorogenic acid</b> (3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0055</p>
<p>Chlorobutanol hemihydrate is a pharmaceutical preservative with sedative-hypnotic actions. Chlorobutanol hemihydrate is active against a wide variety of <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b>, and several <b>mold spores</b> and <b>fungi</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>	<p>Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Chloroquine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17589A</p>	<p><b>Chloroquine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17589B</p>
<p>Chloroquine is an <b>antimalarial</b> and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an <b>autophagy</b> and <b>toll-like receptors (TLRs)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an <b>antimalarial</b> and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an <b>autophagy</b> and <b>toll-like receptors (TLRs)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

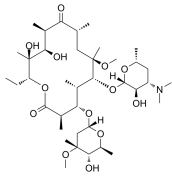
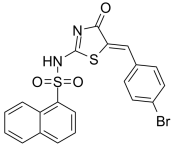
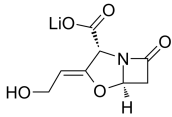
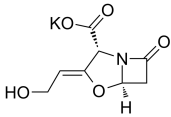
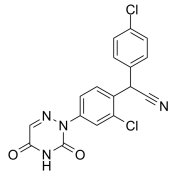
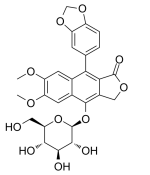
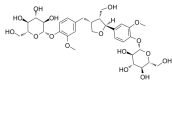
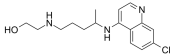
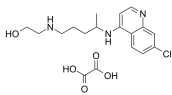
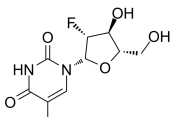
<p><b>Chloroquine phosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17589</p>	<p><b>Chloroquine-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17589AS</p>
<p>Chloroquine phosphate is an <b>antimalarial</b> and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an <b>autophagy</b> and <b>toll-like receptors (TLRs)</b> inhibitor.</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, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Chloroquine D5 is deuterium labeled Chloroquine. Chloroquine is an <b>antimalarial</b> and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an <b>autophagy</b> and <b>toll-like receptors (TLRs)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Chloroquinoxaline sulfonamide</b> (Chloroquinoxaline; NSC-339004)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106662</p>	<p><b>Chlorothalonil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6625</p>
<p>Chloroquinoxaline sulfonamide (Chloroquinoxaline), a structural analogue of sulfaquinoxaline, is a <b>topoisomerase II alpha/beta</b> poison. Chloroquinoxaline sulfonamide is used to control coccidiosis in poultry, rabbit, sheep, and cattle. Antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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</p>	<p>Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum <b>fungicide</b> and is effective in protecting plants against fungal diseases caused mainly by <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i>. Chlorothalonil is used for controlling of fungal foliar diseases of vegetables and crops.</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>Chloroxine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0295</p>	<p><b>Chloroxylenol</b> (4-Chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol; PCMX)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1414</p>
<p>Chloroxine is one of the important 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative. Chloroxine has effective antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal and antiamebic activities, especially used in treating the intestinal amebiasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Chloroxylenol is a broad spectrum antimicrobial chemical compound used to control bacteria, algae, fungi and virus. Target: Antibacterial. Chloroxylenol is used in hospitals and households for disinfection and sanitation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Chlorquinaldol</b> (Chloquinan)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1360</p>	<p><b>Chlortetracycline</b> (7-Chlorotetracycline)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1327A</p>
<p>Chlorquinaldol (Chloquinan) is a mono-hydroxyquinoline, is an antifungal and antibacterial, used for topical treatment of skin conditions and vaginal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Chlortetracycline (7-Chlorotetracycline) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.</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>Chlortetracycline hydrochloride</b> (7-Chlorotetracycline hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1327</p>	<p><b>Chromomycin A3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040129</p>
<p>Chlortetracycline hydrochloride (7-Chlorotetracycline hydrochloride) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Chromomycin A3 is an aureolic acid-type antitumor antibiotic. Chromomycin A3 forms dimeric complexes with divalent cations, such as Mg<sup>2+</sup>, which strongly binds to the GC rich sequence of DNA to inhibit DNA replication and transcription.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Chrysosplenol D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6007</p>	<p><b>Cibacron Blue 3G-A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129042</p>
<p>Chrysosplenol D is a methoxy flavonoid that induces ERK1/2-mediated apoptosis in triple negative human breast cancer cells. Chrysosplenol D also exhibits anti-inflammatory and moderate antitrypanosomal 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>Cibacron Blue 3G-A is an <b>anthraquinone dye</b>, inhibits the R46 <math>\beta</math>-lactamase with a <math>K_i</math> value of 1.2 <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>Cichoriin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8599</p>	<p><b>Ciclopirox</b> (HOE296b)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0450</p>
<p>Cichoriin is an active compounds against <b>SARS-CoV-2</b>, and may be a potential candidate in treating severe COVID-19.</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>Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseach.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</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>Ciclopirox olamine</b> (Ciclopirox ethanolamine; HOE 296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0450A</p>	<p><b>Cidofovir</b> (GS 0504; HPMP; (S)-HPMP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17438</p>
<p>Ciclopirox olamine (Ciclopirox ethanolamine) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseach.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</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>Cidofovir is an anti-CMV drug which can suppress CMV replication by selective inhibition of viral DNA polymerase and therefore prevention of viral replication and transcription.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15%</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>Cidofovir dihydrate</b> (HPMP dihydrate; (S)-HPMP dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17438A</p>	<p><b>Cilastatin</b> (MK0791)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0166</p>
<p>Cidofovir dehydrate is an injectable antiviral medication for the treatment of cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis, which suppresses virus replication by selective inhibition of viral DNA synthesis.</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>Cilastatin (MK0791) is a reversible, competitive <b>renal dehydropeptidase I</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M. Cilastatin inhibits the <b>bacterial metallo-lactamase enzyme CphA</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 178 <math>\mu</math>M. Cilastatin is an antibacterial adjunct.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</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>Cilastatin sodium</b> (MK0791 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0166A</p>	<p><b>Ciluprevir</b> (BILN 2061; BILN 2061ZW)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10242</p>
<p>Cilastatin sodium (MK0791 sodium) is a reversible, competitive <b>renal dehydropeptidase I</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M. Cilastatin sodium inhibits the <b>bacterial metallo-lactamase enzyme CphA</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 178 <math>\mu</math>M. Cilastatin sodium is an antibacterial adjunct.</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>Ciluprevir(BILN 2061) is a specific and potent peptidomimetic inhibitor of the HCV NS3 protease with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.0 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>Cimiracemside D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0900</p>	<p><b>Cinanserin hydrochloride</b> (SQ 10643)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100943</p>
<p>Cimiracemside D is a natural product found in <i>Actaea racemosa</i> with unknown details.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Cinanserin hydrochloride (SQ 10643) is a potent, selective and highly affinity 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 41 nM. Cinanserin hydrochloride has a much higher binding affinity for the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> than for the 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 3500 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinchonidine</b> (α-Quinidine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0173</p>	<p><b>Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate</b> ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate; ...)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0152A</p>
<p>Cinchonidine (α-Quinidine) is a cinchona alkaloid found in <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> and <i>Gongronema latifolium</i>. A building block used in asymmetric synthesis in organic chemistry.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine) monohydrochloride hydrate is a natural compound which has been effectively used as antimalarial agent. Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinerubin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131054</p>	<p><b>Cinnamycin</b> (Ro 09-0198)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1695</p>
<p>Cinerubin B, a glycosylated anthracycline antibiotic, is an anticancer agent from <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. SPB74.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cinnamycin (Ro 09-0198) is a tetracyclic peptide antibiotic that binds specifically to phosphatidylethanolamine (PE).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cinoxacin</b> (Compound 64716)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1085</p>	<p><b>Cipargamin</b> (NITD609; KAE609)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14430</p>
<p>Cinoxacin was an older synthetic antimicrobial related to the quinolone class of antibiotics, with activity similar to oxolinic acid and nalidixic acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cipargamin (NITD609) is a potent antimalarial compound, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of appr 1 nM against <i>P. falciparum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30% <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>Ciprofloxacin</b> (Bay-09867)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0356</p>	<p><b>Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate</b> (Bay-09867 hydrochloride monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0356B</p>
<p>Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

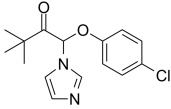
<p><b>Ciprofloxacin monohydrochloride</b> (Bay-09867 monohydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0356A</span></p>	<p><b>Ciprofloxacin-d8 hydrochloride</b> (Bay-09867-d8 hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0356S</span></p>
<p>Ciprofloxacin monohydrochloride (Bay-09867 monohydrochloride) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ciprofloxacin-d8 (Bay-09867-d8) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ciprofloxacin. Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial 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>cis-p-Menthan-1,8-diol</b> (4-p-Menthan-1,8-diol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4324</span></p>	<p><b>cis-Resveratrol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16561A</span></p>
<p>cis-p-Menthan-1,8-diol is a natural menthane monoterpenoid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>cis-Resveratrol exhibits significant antiviral activity. cis-Resveratrol inhibits enteroviruses with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 12.2 <math>\mu</math>M and 37.6 <math>\mu</math>M for coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) and enterovirus 71 (EV71), 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>Citreoviridin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6745</span></p>	<p><b>Citric acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1428</span></p>
<p>Citreoviridin, a toxin from <i>Penicillium citreoviride</i> NRRL 2579, inhibits brain synaptosomal <math>Na^+/K^+</math>-ATPase whereas in microsomes, both <math>Na^+/K^+</math>-ATPase and <math>Mg^{2+}</math>-ATPase activities are significantly stimulated in a dose-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate</b> (Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate; Trilithium citrate tetrahydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1295</span></p>	<p><b>Citrinin</b> (NSC 186) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6746</span></p>
<p>Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate (Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate) is a pharmaceutical and construction material, used in HPLC gradient elution for quantitative amino acid analysis.</p>  <p><math>H_2O</math> <math>H_2O</math> <math>H_2O</math> <math>H_2O</math></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Citrinin is a mycotoxin which causes contamination in the food and is associated with different toxic effects. Citrinin is usually found together with another nephrotoxic mycotoxin, Ochratoxin A.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Citronellyl acetate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7144A</span></p>	<p><b>CK-666</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16926</span></p>
<p>Citronellyl acetate is a monoterpene product of the secondary metabolism of plants, with antinociceptive activity. Citronellyl acetate exhibits pro-apoptotic activity in human hepatoma cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CK-666 is a cell-permeable actin-related protein Arp2/3 complex inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 12 <math>\mu</math>M). CK-666 binds to Arp2/3 complex, stabilizes the inactive state of the complex, blocking movement of the Arp2 and Arp3 subunits into the activated filament-like (short pitch) conformation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <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>Clarithromycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17508</p> <p>Clarithromycin has a broad spectrum of <b>antimicrobial</b> activity. Clarithromycin inhibits the CYP3A4-catalyzed triazolam alpha-hydroxylation with the <math>IC_{50}</math> (<math>K_i</math>) value of 56 (43) <math>\mu</math>M. Clarithromycin significantly inhibits the HERG potassium current.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Clathrin-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102068</p> <p>Clathrin-IN-1 is a selective <b>clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME)</b> inhibitor. Clathrin-IN-1 selectively inhibits amphiphysin association of clathrin terminal domain (TD) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 12 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>Clavulanate lithium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0256B</p> <p>Clavulanate lithium is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase</b> inhibitor and acts as an antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Clavulanate potassium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0256A</p> <p>Clavulanate potassium is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase</b> inhibitor and acts as an antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Clazuril (R62690)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101000</p> <p>Clazuril (R62690) has a coccidiocidal effect on the asexual and sexual developmental stages of both Eimeria species, resulting in a complete interruption of the life cycle.</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>Cleistanthin B (Diphyllin O-glucoside)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9351</p> <p>Cleistanthin B (Diphyllin O-glucoside) is an orally active aryl naphthalene lignan lactone glycoside. Cleistanthin B exhibits anti-SARS-CoV-2 effects in Vero cells, with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 6.51 <math>\mu</math>M. Cleistanthin B also exhibits antitumor, diuretic and antihypertensive effects in vivo.</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>Clemastanin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6025</p> <p>Clemastanin B, a lignin, has potent <b>anti-influenza</b> activities by inhibiting the virus multiplication, prophylaxis and blocking the virus attachment. Clemastanin B targets viral endocytosis, uncoating or ribonucleoprotein (RNP) export from the nucleus.</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>Cletoquine (Desethylhydroxychloroquine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135810</p> <p>Cletoquine (Desethylhydroxychloroquine) is a major active metabolite of Hydroxychloroquine. Cletoquine is produced in the liver by CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and CYP2C8 isoenzymes.</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>Cletoquine oxalate (Desethylhydroxychloroquine oxalate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135810A</p> <p>Cletoquine oxalate (Desethylhydroxychloroquine oxalate) is a major active metabolite of Hydroxychloroquine. Cletoquine oxalate is produced in the liver by CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and CYP2C8 isoenzymes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Clevudine (L-FMAU)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13859</p> <p>Clevudine (L-FMAU), a nucleoside analog of the unnatural L-configuration, has potent <b>anti-HBV</b> activity with long half-life, low toxicity. Clevudine is a non-competitive inhibitor that is not incorporated into the viral DNA but rather binds to the polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**Climbazole**  
(BAY-e 6975) Cat. No.: HY-B1151

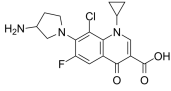
Climbazole (BAY-e 6975) is a potent **antifungal** agent. Climbazole also is a potent inducer of rat hepatic cytochrome P450.



**Purity:** 98.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Clinafloxacin**  
(AM-1091; CI-960; PD 127391) Cat. No.: HY-B0536

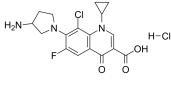
Clinafloxacin (AM 1091) is a potent and broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone **antibiotic**, has inhibitory activity against gram-positive, gram-negative bacteria, and anaerobic pathogens in vitro.



**Purity:** 98.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg

**Clinafloxacin hydrochloride** (AM 1091 hydrochloride; CI 960 hydrochloride; PD127391 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0536A

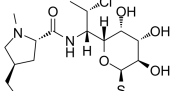
Clinafloxacin hydrochloride (AM 1091 hydrochloride) is a potent and broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone **antibiotic**, has inhibitory activity against gram-positive, gram-negative bacteria, and anaerobic pathogens in vitro.



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

**Clindamycin** Cat. No.: HY-B1455

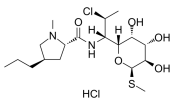
Clindamycin is an oral **protein synthesis** inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in *Staphylococcus aureus* at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs).



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

**Clindamycin hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B0408A

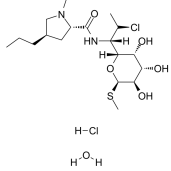
Clindamycin (hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lincosamide antibiotic, which inhibits protein synthesis by acting on the **50S ribosomal**.



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

**Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate** Cat. No.: HY-N7118

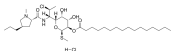
Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate is an oral **protein synthesis** inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in *Staphylococcus aureus* at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs).



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

**Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-B1454

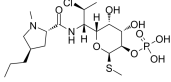
Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride is a hydrochloride salt of the ester of clindamycin and palmitic acid and it is an antibacterial drug.



**Purity:** 98.19%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

**Clindamycin phosphate** (Clindamycin 2-dihydrogen phosphate; Clindamycin 2-phosphate; U-28508) Cat. No.: HY-B1064

Clindamycin phosphate is an antibiotic, which blocks the ribosomes of microorganisms. It is usually used to treat infections with anaerobic bacteria, can also be used to treat protozoal diseases, such as malaria.



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

**Clinodiside A** Cat. No.: HY-N1371

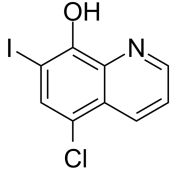
Clinodiside A is isolated from the Chinese medicinal herb *Clinopodium chinensis*.



**Purity:** 98.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Clioquinol**  
(Iodochlorhydroxyquin) Cat. No.: HY-14603

Clioquinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin) is a topical antifungal agent with anticancer activity. Clioquinol acts as an oral antimicrobial agent for the research of diarrhea and skin infections. Antibiotic.

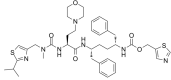


**Purity:** 98.63%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

<p><b>Clofoctol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1150</p>	<p><b>Clopidol</b> (WR-61112)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1088</p>
<p>Clofoctol is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. It is used in the treatment of respiratory tract and ear, nose and throat infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It is only functional against Gram-positive bacteria, It penetrates into human lung tissue.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Clopidol (WR-61112) is an anticoccidial agent which is used as feed additive to control coccidiosis in chickens. Clopidol inhibits the sporulation of <i>Eimeria tenella</i> oocysts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Clorsulon</b> (L631529; MK401)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0488</p>	<p><b>Closantel</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17596</p>
<p>Clorsulon (L631529; MK401) is an orally active flukicidal agent against liver flukes (<i>Fasciola hepatica</i> and <i>Fasciola gigantica</i>) infections in calves and sheep.</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, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Closantel is a halogenated salicylanilide with a potent anti-parasitic activity. Closantel is a potent and highly specific <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> chitinase (OvCHT1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.6 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_i</math> of 468 nM. Closantel inhibits the <i>O. volvulus</i> L3 to L4 molt of developing.</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, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Closantel sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17596A</p>	<p><b>Closthioamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101472</p>
<p>Closantel sodium is a halogenated salicylanilide with a potent anti-parasitic activity. Closantel sodium is a potent and highly specific <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> chitinase (OvCHT1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.6 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_i</math> of 468 nM.</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, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Closthioamide is a potent inhibitor of bacterial DNA gyrase and highly active against <i>Ec</i>, <i>MRSA</i>, <i>VRE</i> and <i>Mv</i>, with MICs of 9.00 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.58 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.58 <math>\mu</math>M and 72.03 <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>Clotrimazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10882</p>	<p><b>Cloxacillin sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0466B</p>
<p>Clotrimazole is an imidazole derivative, an antifungal compound and is a CYP (cytochrome P450) inhibitor. Clotrimazole has antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Cloxacillin sodium exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 25923.</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>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0466</p>	<p><b>Cloxiquine</b> (5-Chloro-8-quinolinol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0963</p>
<p>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 25923.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cloxiquine (5-Chloro-8-quinolinol) is an antibacterial, antifungal and antiameobic agent. Cloxiquine can be used for the research of tuberculosis and dermatoses. Cloxiquine suppresses the growth and metastasis of melanoma cells through activation of <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>

**Cobicistat**  
(GS-9350) Cat. No.: HY-10493

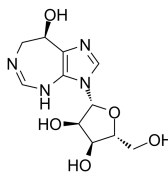
Cobicistat is a potent and selective inhibitor of **cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) enzymes** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 30-285 nM. Cobicistat is a pharmacokinetic enhancer which increases the overall absorption of several HIV medications.



**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Coformycin** Cat. No.: HY-117260

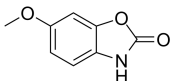
Coformycin, a nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent inhibitor of **adenosine deaminase (ADA)** from *Streptomyces* species. Coformycin possesses anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activity.



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

**Coixol**  
(6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone; 6-MBOA) Cat. No.: HY-N0936

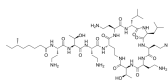
Coixol (6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone;6-MBOA) is a polyphenol extracted from coix (*Coix lachryma-jobi* L.var.ma-yuen Stapf) with antimicrobial and antitumor activities.



**Purity:** 98.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Colistin A** Cat. No.: HY-P2123

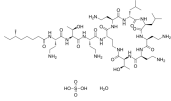
Colistin A is a major component of Colistin. Colistin is a polymyxin **antibiotic** and can be used to combat infections caused by problematic gram-negative bacteria.



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

**Colistin A sulfate hydrate** Cat. No.: HY-P2123A

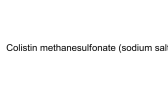
Colistin A sulfate hydrate is a major component of Colistin. Colistin is a polymyxin **antibiotic** and can be used to combat infections caused by problematic gram-negative bacteria.



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

**Colistin methanesulfonate sodium salt** Cat. No.: HY-A0214

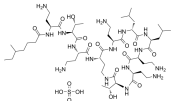
Colistin methanesulfonate sodium salt exhibits MIC values ranged from 4 to 16 mg/liter against susceptible strains (*P. aeruginosa*).



**Purity:** 98.03%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

**Colistin sulfate**  
(Polymyxin E Sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-A0089

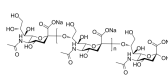
Colistin sulfate is a polypeptide antibiotic which inhibits **gram-negative bacteria** by binding to lipopolysaccharides and phospholipids in the outer cell membrane of gram-negative bacteria.



**Purity:** ≥96.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Colominic acid sodium salt**  
(Polysialic acid sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-N7476

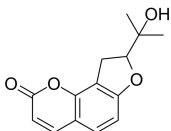
Colominic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) could be naturally isolated from the cell wall of *Escherichia coli* and animals, gives a red color which has an absorption maximum at 530 nm. Colominic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) possesses anti-bacterial activity.



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

**Columbianetin** Cat. No.: HY-N5003

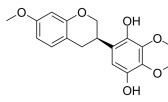
Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (*Apium graveolens*) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.



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

**Colutehydroquinone** Cat. No.: HY-N8026

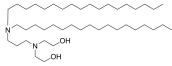

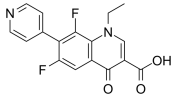
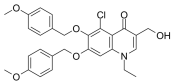
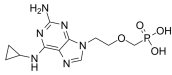
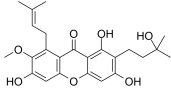
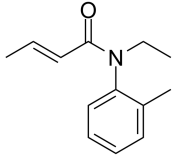
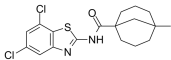
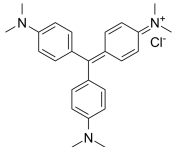
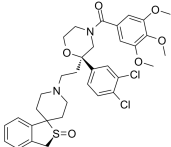
Colutehydroquinone is an isoflavonoid that can be found in the root bark of *Colutea arborescens*. Colutehydroquinone exhibits antifungal activity.

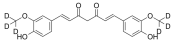
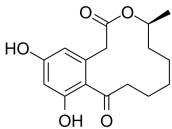
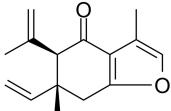
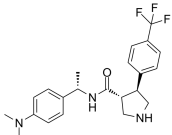
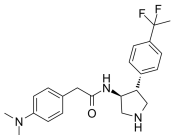
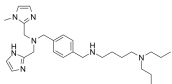
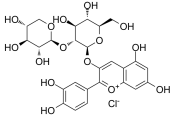
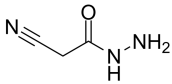
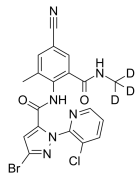


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Comanthoside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7643</p>	<p><b>Competence-Stimulating Peptide-12261</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1892</p>
<p>Comanthoside B is a flavonoid glycoside isolated from the aerial portions of <i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L. Comanthoside B has anti-inflammatory and antiseptic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Competence-Stimulating Peptide-12261, a sixteen peptide, is a fragment of competence-stimulating peptide. Competence-Stimulating Peptide, a quorum-sensing molecule, competence-stimulating peptide (CSP) which inhibits germ tube (GT) formation.</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>Competence-Stimulating Peptide-2 (CSP-2)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2522</p> <p>Competence-Stimulating Peptide-2 (CSP-2) is a quorum sensing signal peptide produced by <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>. ComD2 is a compatible receptor of Competence-Stimulating Peptide-2 (CSP-2) with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 50.7 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>Concanamycin A</b> (Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1724</p> <p>Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific vacuolar type H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (V-ATPase) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 µg, 100 µg, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Coniferin</b> (Laricin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3617</p> <p>Coniferin (Laricin) is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Coniferyl alcohol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4283</p> <p>Coniferyl alcohol is an intermediate in biosynthesis of eugenol and of stilbenoids and coumarin. Coniferyl alcohol specifically inhibits fungal growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Conoidin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116090</p> <p>Conoidin A is a cell permeable inhibitor of <i>T. gondii</i> enzyme peroxiredoxin II (TgPrxII) with nematocidal properties. Conoidin A covalently binds to the peroxidic Cys47 of TgPrxII, irreversibly inhibiting its hyperperoxidation activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 23 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Contezolid</b> (MRX-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19915</p> <p>Contezolid (MRX-1), a new and orally active oxazolidinone, is an antibiotic in study for complicated skin and soft tissue infections (cSSTI) caused by resistant Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Contezolid acefosamil</b> (MRX-4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19915A</p> <p>Contezolid acefosamil (MRX-4) is the orally active prodrug of the active antimicrobial metabolite Contezolid (MRX-1), an oxazolidinone which shows potent in vitro activity against various multidrug-resistant Gram-positive bacteria, including MRSA.</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>Contezolid acefosamil sodium</b> (MRX-4 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19915B</p> <p>Contezolid acefosamil sodium (MRX-4), a new and orally active oxazolidinone, is an antibiotic in study for complicated skin and soft tissue infections (cSSTI) caused by resistant Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Continentalic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6908</p>	<p><b>Coptisine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0736</p>
<p>Continentalic acid from <i>Aralia continentalis</i> has minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of approximately 8-16 µg/mL against <i>S. aureus</i>, including the Methicillin susceptible <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA) and Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>...</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>Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive <b>IDO</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 5.8 µM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 6.3 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cordycepin</b> (3'-Deoxyadenosine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0262</p>	<p><b>Corilagin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0462</p>
<p>Cordycepin (3'-Deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside derivative and inhibits IL-1β-induced <b>MMP-1</b> and <b>MMP-3</b> expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs) in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Corilagin, a gallotannin, inhibits activity of reverse transcriptase of RNA tumor viruses. Corilagin inhibits the growth of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> with a MIC of 25 µg/mL. Corilagin shows good anti-tumor activity on hepatocellular carcinoma and ovarian cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Corydalmine</b> (L-Corydalmine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2573</p>	<p><b>Corydine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2571</p>
<p>Corydalmine (L-Corydalmine) inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic 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>Corydine is a naturally occurring alkaloid which can be extracted from plants such as <i>Croton echinocarpus</i> leaves. Corydine is efficient on inhibiting <b>reverse transcriptase</b> (RT) activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 356.8 µg/mL.</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>Corylin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0236</p>	<p><b>Corypalmine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0654</p>
<p>Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L; antibiotic or anticancer compound. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: in vitro: Corylin showed an inhibitory effect on IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.37 µM .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Corypalmine is an alkaloid from <i>Corydalis chaerophylla</i>. Corypalmine is an antifungal.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Coumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0709</p>	<p><b>Cowaxanthone B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6248</p>
<p>Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in <i>Radix Glehniae</i>, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antiviral activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cowaxanthone B is a xanthone isolated from the fruits of <i>Garcinia cova</i>. Cowaxanthone B has weak antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

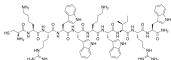
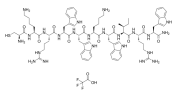
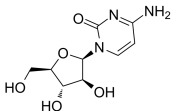
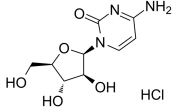
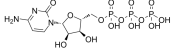
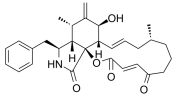
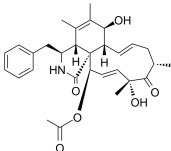
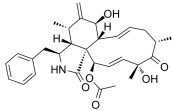
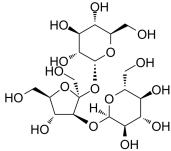
<p><b>CP-20961</b> (Avridine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107634</span></p>	<p><b>CP-28888</b> (CP 28888-27) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00008</span></p>
<p>CP-20961 is a potent synthetic non-immunogenic adjuvant that induces arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CP-28888 is an interferon inducer, more potent in mice, but is less active in man and devoid of antirhinovirus 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>CP-67015</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109855</span></p>	<p><b>CPFX2090</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135889</span></p>
<p>CP-67015, a nalidixic acid analog, is a potent topoisomerase II inhibitor. CP-67015 is a positive direct-acting mutagen in mammalian cells with both gene and chromosomal level effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CPFX2090 is a cephalosporin antibacterial compound extracted from patent WO2013052568A1, Compound Example 16g.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>cPrPMEDAP</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101677</span></p>	<p><b>Cratoxylone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6251</span></p>
<p>cPrPMEDAP is an intermediate metabolite of GS-9219. cpr-PMEDAP functions as a prodrug of the guanine nucleotide analog PMEG and has antiproliferative activity. cPrPMEDAP is negatively charged at physiologic pH and has poor permeability into the skin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cratoxylone, isolated from the bark of Cratoxylum Cochinchinense, possesses antiplasmodial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Crotamiton</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1177</span></p>	<p><b>CRS400393</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112702</span></p>
<p>Crotamiton is a drug that is used both as a scabicide (for treating scabies) and as a general antipruritic. It is a prescription lotion based medicine that is applied to the whole body to get rid of the scabies parasite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>CRS400393 is a potent antimycobacterial agent, with MIC of 0.03, 2, and ≤ 0.12 µg/mL against <i>M. abs.</i>, <i>M. avium</i>, <i>M. intracellulare</i>, and <i>M. tuberculosis</i>, 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>Crystal Violet</b> (Basic Violet 3; Gentian Violet; Methyl Violet 10B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0324A</span></p>	<p><b>CS-003 Free base</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19633</span></p>
<p>Crystal violet (Basic Violet 3) is a triarylmethane dye. Crystal Violet (Gentian Violet) has antiviral effects against H1N1 and also has prominent bactericidal activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>CS-003 Free base (CS-003), a triple tachykinin receptor antagonist, shows high affinities for human (Neurokinin) NK1, NK2 and NK3 receptors with <math>K_i</math> values of 2.3 nM, 0.54 nM and 0.74 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>CSP1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2454</p>	<p><b>Curcumin-d6</b> (Diferuloylmethane-d6; Natural Yellow 3-d6; Turmeric yellow-d6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N00055</p>
<p>CSP1 is a potent and selective <b>ComD1 receptor</b> agonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10.3 nM. CSP1 is a major variant of competence-stimulating peptide (CSP), and it can regulate genetic transformation of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> by modulating quorum sensing (QS). CSP1 can act as an antibacterial agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EMRLSKFFRDFILQRKK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Curcumin D6 (Diferuloylmethane D6) is a deuterium labeled Curcumin (Turmeric yellow). Curcumin (Turmeric yellow) is a natural phenolic compound with diverse pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiproliferative and antiangiogenic 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>Curvularin</b> (S)-Curvularin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6770</p>	<p><b>Curzerenone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3651</p>
<p>Curvularin, a fungal metabolite and a potent mycotoxin naturally isolated from <i>Curvularia lunata</i>, inhibits cytokine-induced <b>nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.5 <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>Curzerenone is one of constituents of leaf essential oil extracted from <i>L. pulcherrima</i>. Shows slight inhibitory effective against <i>E. coli</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>CWHM-1008</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111746</p>	<p><b>CWHM-1552</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128354</p>
<p>CWHM-1008 is a potent and orally active <b>antimalarial</b> agent, with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 46 and 21 nM against drug-sensitive <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> 3D7 and drug-resistant Dd2 strains, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CWHM-1552 is an orally efficacious inhibitor of <i>P. falciparum</i> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 51 nM and 53 nM for 3D7 and Dd2 strain, 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>CXCR4 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136437</p>	<p><b>Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride</b> (Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2533</p>
<p>CXCR4 antagonist 1 is a potent <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist. CXCR4 antagonist 1 has anti-HIV activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride (Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride), a major anthocyanin, a natural colorant, and is a potent <b>NO</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>Cyanoacetylhydrazide</b> (Cyanoacetic hydrazide; 2-Cyanoacetylhydrazide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0994</p>	<p><b>Cyantraniliprole-d3</b> (HGW-86-d3; DPX-HGW86-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-127795</p>
<p>Cyanoacetylhydrazide is an anti-TB drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cyantraniliprole D3 is the deuterium labeled Cyantraniliprole, which is an insecticide of the ryanoid class.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>



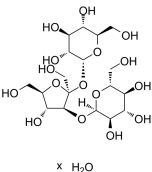
<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose</b> (cADPR)</p>	<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium</b> (cADPR ammonium)</p>
<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for <b>calcium mobilization</b> that is synthesized from NAD<sup>+</sup> by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>	<p>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><b>Cyclo(Phe-Pro)</b> (Cyclo(phenylalanylprolyl); A-64863)</p>	<p><b>Cyclofenil</b></p>
<p>Cyclo(Phe-Pro) (Cyclo(phenylalanylprolyl)), a <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> quorum-sensing molecule, inhibits retinoic acid-inducible gene-1 (RIG-I) polyubiquitination, through its specific interaction with RIG-I, to blunt IRF-3 activation and type-I IFN production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</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 EC<sub>50</sub> 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>Cycloguanil</b></p>	<p><b>Cycloguanil D6 Nitrate</b> (Chlorguanide triazine D6 Nitrate)</p>
<p>Cycloguanil, the active metabolite of Proguanil, acts on malaria schizonts in erythrocytes and hepatocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cycloguanil D6 Nitrate is the deuterium labeled Cycloguanil, which is a dihydrofolate reductase 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>Cycloguanil hydrochloride</b></p>	<p><b>Cycloleucine</b></p>
<p>Cycloguanil hydrochloride, the active metabolite of Proguanil, acts on malaria schizonts in erythrocytes and hepatocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cycloleucine is a specific inhibitor of S-adenosyl-methionine mediated methylation. Cycloleucine is antagonist of <b>NMDA</b> receptor associated glycine receptor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 600 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Cyclophilin inhibitor 1</b></p>	<p><b>Cyclopropavir</b> (Filociclovir; ZSM-I-62; MBX-400)</p>
<p>Cyclophilin inhibitor 1 is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>cyclophilin A</b> inhibitor, with a K<sub>d</sub> of 5 nM, shows effective anti-HCV activity, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 98 nM for HCV 2a.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cyclopropavir (Filociclovir; ZSM-I-62; MBX-400) is a broad-spectrum anti-herpesvirus compound, has good antiviral activity against cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HHV)-6 and HHV-8 with EC<sub>50</sub>'s of 0.7 µM to 8 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Cyclopyrimorate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119989</p>	<p><b>Cyclosporin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6027</p>
<p>Cyclopyrimorate, a highly effective bleaching herbicide for weed control in rice fields, targets <b>homogentisate solanesyltransferase (HST)</b>. HST is a downstream enzyme of 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase in the plastoquinone (PQ) biosynthesis pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63%</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>Cyclosporin C is a fungal metabolite that has been found in <i>T. inflatum</i> and has diverse biological activities, including <b>antifungal</b>, antiviral, and immunosuppressant properties.</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>Cyclosporin H</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1122</p>	<p><b>Cyclotriazadisulfonamide (CADA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134809</p>
<p>Cyclosporin H is a selective and potent inhibitor of <b>FPR-1 (formyl peptide receptor 1)</b>. Cyclosporin H, a <b>viral transduction</b> enhancer, increases lentiviral transduction up to 10-fold in human cord blood-derived hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells (HSPCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cyclotriazadisulfonamide (CADA) is a specific <b>CD4-targeted HIV entry inhibitors</b>. Cyclotriazadisulfonamide (CADA) inhibits the co-translational translocation of human CD4 (huCD4) into the ER lumen in a signal peptide (SP)-dependent way.</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>Cyfluthrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1837</p>	<p><b>CYM50358</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136462</p>
<p>Cyfluthrin is a type II pyrethroid and has effects on various insects. Cyfluthrin is a modulator of <b>Nav<sub>1.8</sub> sodium channels</b> by repetitive stimulation. Cyfluthrin can be applied in agriculture, veterinary, insecticide, pyrethroid and stored product.</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>CYM50358 is a potent and selective <b>S1PR4</b> antagonist, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 25 nM. CYM50358 can be used for the research of influenza infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cymoxanil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2067</p>	<p><b>Cynarin (Cynarine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0359</p>
<p>Cymoxanil is a fungicide against plant diseases caused by fungi belonging to the Peronosporales.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistaminic and antiviral activities.</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, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Cynaroside (Luteolin 7-glucoside; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0540</p>	<p><b>Cyprodinil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116214</p>
<p>Cynaroside (Luteolin 7-glucoside) is a flavone, a flavonoid-like chemical compound. Cynaroside is also a potent <b>influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 32 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%</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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Cys-TAT(47-57)</b> (Cys-[HIV-Tat (47-57)])</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1801</p>	<p><b>CysHHC10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1978</p>
<p>Cys-TAT(47-57) (Cys-[HIV-Tat (47-57)]) is an arginine rich cell penetrating peptide derived from the HIV-1 transactivating protein.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CYGRKKRRQRRR-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>CysHHC10 is a synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), and exhibits strong anti-microbial properties against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The MIC values of CysHHC10 against <i>E. coli</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>S.</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>CysHHC10 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1978A</p>	<p><b>Cytarabine (Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside; Cytosine Arabinoside; Ara-C)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13605</p>
<p>CysHHC10 TFA is a synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), and exhibits strong anti-microbial properties against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The MIC values of CysHHC10 TFA against <i>E. coli</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>S.</i></p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cytarabine, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA polymerase. Cytarabine inhibits DNA synthesis with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 16 nM. Cytarabine has antiviral effects against HSV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Cytarabine hydrochloride (Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside hydrochloride; Cytosine Arabinoside hydrochloride; ...)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13605A</p>	<p><b>Cytidine-5'-triphosphate</b> (Cytidine triphosphate; 5'-CTP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125818</p>
<p>Cytarabine hydrochloride, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA polymerase. Cytarabine inhibits DNA synthesis with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 16 nM. Cytarabine hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HSV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cytidine 5'-triphosphate (Cytidine triphosphate; 5'-CTP) is a nucleoside triphosphate and serves as a building block for nucleotides and nucleic acids, lipid biosynthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cytochalasin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6773</p>	<p><b>Cytochalasin C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6774</p>
<p>Cytochalasin A is a cell-permeable fungal toxin that is an oxidized derivative of cytochalasin B. Cytochalasin A is an inhibitor of HIV-1 protease (IC<sub>50</sub>=3 μM) and inhibits actin polymerization and interferes with microtubule assembly by reacting with sulfhydryl groups.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cytochalasin C is a cell-permeable fungal toxin and induces the formation of nuclear rodlets. Cytochalasin C is 10 times less toxic in mice than is cytochalasin D.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cytochalasin D</b> (Zygosporin A; NSC 209835)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6682</p>	<p><b>D-(+)-Melezitose</b> ((+)-Melezitose; D-Melezitose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2340</p>
<p>Cytochalasin D (Zygosporin A; NSC 209835) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of actin polymerization derived from fungus, inhibits the G-actin-cofilin interaction by binding to G-actin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>D-(+)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative <i>Klebsiella</i> spp.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

**D-(+)-Melezitose hydrate**  
 ((+)-Melezitose hydrate; D-Melezitose hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N2340A

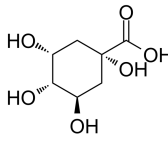
D-(+)-Melezitose hydrate ((+)-Melezitose hydrate) can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative *Klebsiella* spp.



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

**D-(-)-Quinic acid** Cat. No.: HY-N0464

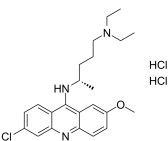
D-(-)-Quinic acid is a cyclohexanecarboxylic acid and is implicated in the perceived acidity of coffee.



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

**d-Atabrine dihydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-13735D

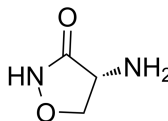
d-Atabrine dihydrochloride is an active enantiomer of quinacrine which displays antiprion activity.



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

**D-Cycloserine** Cat. No.: HY-B0030

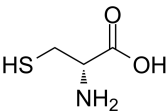
D-Cycloserine is an **antibiotic** which targets sequential bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan biosynthesis enzymes. D-Cycloserine is a partial **NMDA** agonist that can improve cognitive functions. D-Cycloserine can be used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis research.



**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**D-Cysteine** Cat. No.: HY-W018555

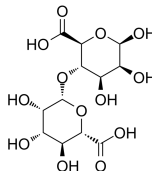
D-Cysteine is the D-isomer of cysteine and a powerful inhibitor of *Escherichia coli* growth. D-cysteine is mediated by D-amino acid oxidase to produce H<sub>2</sub>S and is a neuroprotectant against cerebellar ataxias.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 mg

**D-Dimannuronic acid** Cat. No.: HY-N7699

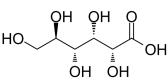
D-Dimannuronic acid is an alginate extract from brown algae which can be used to synthesize sulfated polymannuronate (SPMG)-derived oligosaccharides.



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

**D-Gluconic acid** Cat. No.: HY-Y0569

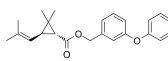
D-Gluconic acid is the carboxylic acid by the oxidation with antiseptic and chelating properties.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 g (2.61 M \* 49 mL in Water)

**D-Phenothrin**  
 ((-)-trans-Phenothrin) Cat. No.: HY-B1072A

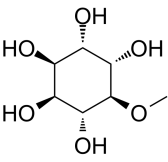
D-Phenothrin ((-)-trans-Phenothrin), an orally active Type II synthetic pyrethroid, is widely used to kill insects, mosquitoes, and human lice. D-Phenothrin is also used in veterinary medicine to control insect pests on animals and protect agricultural crops.



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

**D-Pinitol**  
 (3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol) Cat. No.: HY-N0655

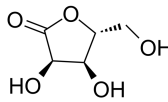
D-pinitol (3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol) is a natural compound presented in several plants, like Pinaceae and Leguminosae plants. D-pinitol exerts hypoglycemic activity and protective effects in the cardiovascular system. D-pinitol has antiviral and larvicidal activities.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**D-Ribonolactone** Cat. No.: HY-76691

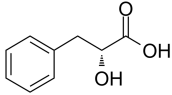
D-Ribonolactone is sugar lactone and an inhibitor of  $\beta$ -galactosidase of *Escherichia coli* with a K<sub>i</sub> of 26 mM.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid**  
(D-3-Phenyllactic acid) Cat. No.: HY-30219

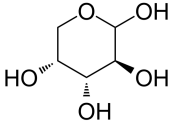
D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid is an **anti-bacterial** agent, excreted by *Geotrichum candidum*, inhibits a range of Gram-positive from humans and foodstuffs and Gram-negative bacteria found in humans.



**Purity:** 99.54%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**D-Arabinose** Cat. No.: HY-N7082

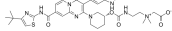
D-Arabinose, a monosaccharide, shows strong growth inhibition against the *Caenorhabditis elegans* with an  $IC_{50}$  of 7.5 mM.



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

**D13-9001** Cat. No.: HY-124819

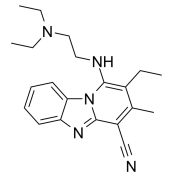
D13-9001 is a potent **AcrB** (AcrAB-TolC efflux pump subunit) and **MexB** (MexAB-OprM efflux pump subunit) inhibitor with the  $K_i$  values of 1.15  $\mu$ M and 3.57  $\mu$ M in *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*, respectively. D13-9001 exhibits antibiotic activities.



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

**D75-4590** Cat. No.: HY-134655

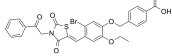
D75-4590, a pyridobenzimidazole derivative and a  **$\beta$ -1,6-glucan** synthesis inhibitor, possesses antifungal activity.



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

**D77** Cat. No.: HY-18666

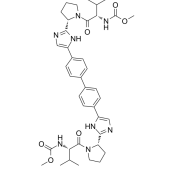
D77 is anti-HIV-1 inhibitor targeting the interaction between integrase and cellular LEDGF/p75. D77 inhibits HIV-1(IIIIB) replication by  $EC_{50}$  value of 23.8  $\mu$ g/ml in MT-4 cell (5.03  $\mu$ g/ml for C8166 cells).



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

**Daclatasvir**  
(BMS-790052; EBP 883) Cat. No.: HY-10466

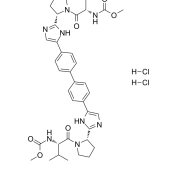
Daclatasvir (BMS-790052) is a potent and orally active HCV NS5A protein inhibitor with  $EC_{50}$ s range of 9-146 pM for multiple HCV replicon genotypes.



**Purity:** 99.24%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Daclatasvir dihydrochloride**  
(BMS-790052 dihydrochloride; EBP 883 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10465

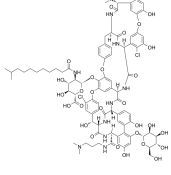
Daclatasvir dihydrochloride (BMS-790052 dihydrochloride) is a potent and orally active HCV NS5A protein inhibitor with  $EC_{50}$ s range of 9-146 pM for multiple HCV replicon genotypes.



**Purity:** 99.62%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Dalbavancin**  
(MDL-63397; BI-397) Cat. No.: HY-17586A

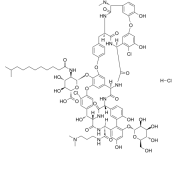
Dalbavancin (MDL-63397) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against **Gram-positive bacteria**. Dalbavancin inhibits *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus anthracis* with  $MIC_{90}$ s of 0.06  $\mu$ g/mL and 0.25  $\mu$ g/mL, respectively.



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

**Dalbavancin hydrochloride**  
(MDL-63397 hydrochloride; BI-397 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-17586

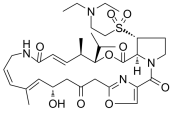
Dalbavancin hydrochloride (MDL-63397 hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against **Gram-positive bacteria**.



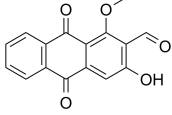
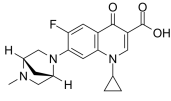
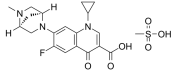
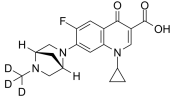
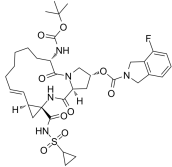
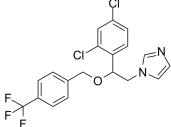
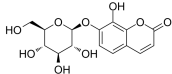
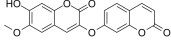
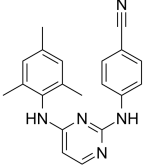
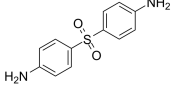
**Purity:** 99.48%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Dalfopristin**  
(RP54476) Cat. No.: HY-A0241

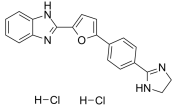
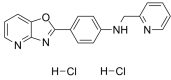
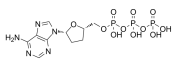
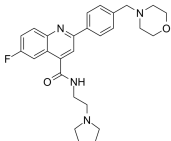
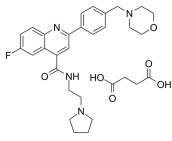
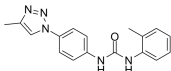
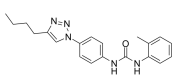
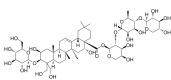
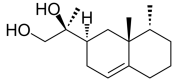
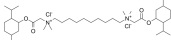
Dalfopristin is a semi-synthetic streptogramin antibiotic. Quinupristin/Dalfopristin (Q/D) is a valuable alternative antibiotic to vancomycin for the treatment of multi-drug resistant *Enterococcus faecium* infections.



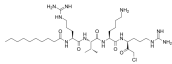
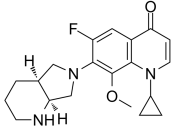
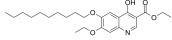
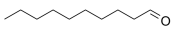
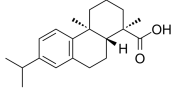
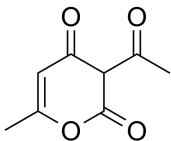
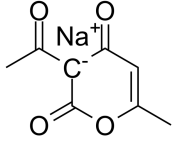
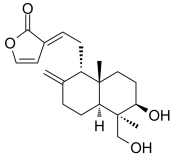
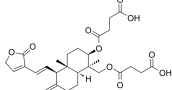
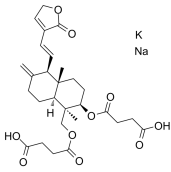
**Purity:** 98.34%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

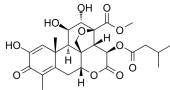
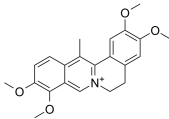
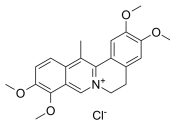
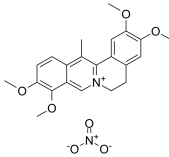
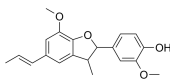
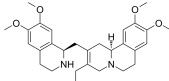
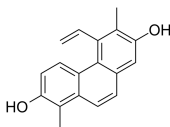
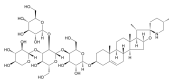
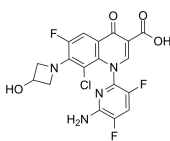
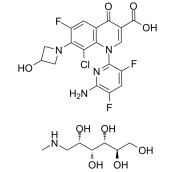
<p><b>Damnacanthal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108485</p> <p>Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of p56<sup>lck</sup> tyrosine kinase activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Danofloxacin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011117</p> <p>Danofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial 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>Danofloxacin mesylate</b> (CP 76136-27)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0501</p> <p>Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Danofloxacin-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W0111175</p> <p>Danofloxacin-d3 is deuterium labeled Danofloxacin. Danofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial 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>Danoprevir</b> (ITMN-191; R7227; RO5190591; RG7227)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10238</p> <p>Danoprevir (ITMN-191) is an orally active NS3/4A protease inhibitor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.29 nM and is selective for NS3/4A over a panel of 53 proteases (IC<sub>50</sub> higher than 10 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Dapaconazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16719</p> <p>Dapaconazole, as an antifungal agent, inhibits sterol 14α-demethylase cytochrome P450 activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.4 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Daphnin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7252</p> <p>Daphnin is one of the major coumarin bioactive components with antibacterial activity. Daphnin is isolated from the whole herb of <i>Daphne odora</i> (Thunb.), which is a folk medicine in China for the relief of fever.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Daphnoretin</b> (Dephnoretin; Thymelol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0699</p> <p>Daphnoretin (Dephnoretin), isolated from <i>Wikstroemia indica</i>, possesses antiviral activity. Daphnoretin likes PMA, may direct activation of protein kinase C which in turn activated NADPH oxidase and elicited respiratory burst.</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Dapivirine</b> (TMC120; R147681)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14266</p> <p>Dapivirine (TMC120), the prototype of diarylpyrimidines (DAPY), is an orally active and nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Dapivirine (TMC120) binds directly to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Dapsone</b> (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone; DDS)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0688</p> <p>Dapsone (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide antibiotic with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

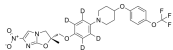
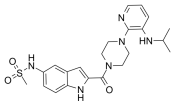
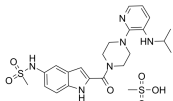
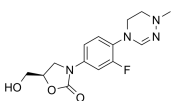
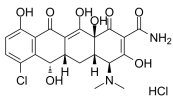
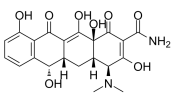
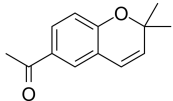
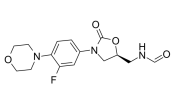
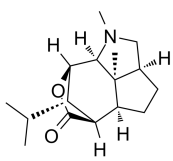
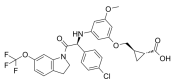
<p><b>Dapsone-d8</b> (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d8; DDS-d8)</p> <p>Dapsone D8 (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone D8) is a deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b> with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotzoal activities.</p> <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>DAPTA</b> (D-Ala-peptide T-amide; Adaptavir)</p> <p>DAPTA is a synthetic peptide, functions as a viral entry inhibitor by targeting selectively CCR5, 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>Daptomycin</b> (LY146032)</p> <p>Daptomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic with rapid in vitro bactericidal activity against gram-positive organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Darunavir</b> (TMC114; UIC-94017)</p> <p>Darunavir (TMC114), an orally active next generation <b>HIV protease inhibitor</b>, has a similar antiviral activity against the mutant and the wild-type viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Darunavir Ethanolate</b> (TMC114 Ethanolate)</p> <p>Darunavir ethanolate (TMC114 Ethanolate) is a potent <b>HIV protease inhibitor</b> used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Darunavir has a <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM for wild type HIV-1 protease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Darunavir-d9</b> (TMC114-d9; UIC-94017-d9)</p> <p>Darunavir-d9 (TMC114-d9) is the deuterium labeled Darunavir. Darunavir (TMC114), an orally active next generation <b>HIV protease inhibitor</b>, has a similar antiviral activity against the mutant and the wild-type viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dasabuvir</b> (ABT-333)</p> <p>Dasabuvir (ABT-333) is a nonnucleoside inhibitor of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase encoded by the HCV NS5B gene, inhibits recombinant NS5B polymerases derived from HCV genotype 1a and 1b clinical isolates, with <math>IC_{50}</math> between 2.2 and 10.7 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Danorubicin</b> (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin)</p> <p>Danorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) is a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) inhibits <b>DNA and RNA synthesis</b> in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Daunorubicin hydrochloride</b> (Daunomycin hydrochloride; RP 13057 hydrochloride; Rubidomycin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Daunorubicin (Daunomycin) hydrochloride is a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin hydrochloride inhibits <b>DNA and RNA synthesis</b> in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Davercin</b> (Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate)</p> <p>Davercin (Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate), derivative of Erythromycin, which is active against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>DB772</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114621</p>	<p><b>DC07090 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123517</p>
<p>DB772 is a bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV, genus Pestivirus, family Flaviviridae) infection inhibitor. Anti-prion activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>H-Cl    H-Cl</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DC07090 dihydrochloride is a low toxicity, potent, reversible and competitive non-peptidyl <b>human enterovirus 71 3C protease inhibitor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_i</math> value for 21.72 <math>\mu</math>M and 23.29 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>H-Cl    H-Cl</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>ddATP</b> (2',3'-Dideoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128036</p> <p>ddATP is a dideoxynucleotide, acts as a chain-elongating inhibitor of <b>DNA polymerase</b>, used for Sanger method for DNA sequencing.</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>DDD107498</b> (DDD-498; M5717)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117684</p> <p>DDD107498 (DDD-498) is a potent and orally active <b>antimalarial agent</b>, inhibits multiple life-cycle stages of the parasite, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1 nM against <i>P. falciparum</i> 3D7.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>DDD107498 succinate</b> (DDD-498 succinate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117684A</p> <p>DDD107498 succinate (DDD-498 succinate) is a potent and orally active <b>antimalarial agent</b>, inhibits multiple life-cycle stages of the parasite, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1 nM against <i>P. falciparum</i> 3D7.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>DDX3-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121832</p> <p>DDX3-IN-1 (Compound 16f) is a DEAD-box polypeptide 3 (<b>DDX3</b>) inhibitor with <math>CC_{50}</math>s of 50 and 36 <math>\mu</math>M for HIV and HCV, respectively. Antiviral activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <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>DDX3-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121969</p> <p>DDX3-IN-2 is an active DEADbox polypeptide 3 (<b>DDX3</b>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M. DDX3-IN-2 shows a broad spectrum of antiviral activity. DDX3-IN-2 has the potential to overcome HIV resistance.</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>Deapioplatycodin D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0588</p> <p>Deapioplatycodin D is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>, with anti-HCV activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Debneyol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N10058</p> <p>Debneyol exhibits more potent fungicidal activity than validamycin.</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>Decamethoxine</b> (Septefril; Decametosin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108004</p> <p>Decamethoxine (Septefril) is a cationic gemini surfactant. Decamethoxine exhibits strong bactericidal and fungicidal effects. Decamethoxine modifies the permeability of the microbial cell membrane, resulting in the destruction and death of diverse microorganisms.</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>Decanoyl-RVCR-CMK</b> (DecRVKRcmk)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107760</p>	<p><b>Decarboxy Moxifloxacin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135398</p>
<p>Decanoyl-RVCR-CMK (DecRVKRcmk) inhibits over-expressed gp160 processing and HIV-1 replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Decarboxy Moxifloxacin (compound 8) is a decarboxylated compound of Moxifloxacin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Decoquinatate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1036</p>	<p><b>Decyl aldehyde</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W012570</p>
<p>Decoquinatate is a quinolone derivative that can be used for research of coccidiosis in domestic ruminants. Decoquinatate also has potent activity against both Plasmodium hepatic development and red cell replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Decyl aldehyde is a simple ten-carbon aldehyde. Decyl aldehyde is a bacterial luciferase substrate.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Dehydroabietic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6869</p>	<p><b>Dehydroacetic acid</b> (Biocide 470F)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1211</p>
<p>Dehydroabietic acid possesses antiviral activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dehydroacetic acid (Biocide 470F), a pyrone derivative acts as an <b>antibacterial</b> and <b>antifungal</b> agent. Dehydroacetic acid possess phytotoxic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydroacetic acid sodium</b> (Sodium dehydroacetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128467</p>	<p><b>Dehydroandrographolide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0676</p>
<p>Dehydroacetic acid sodium, a pyrone derivative acts as an <b>antibacterial</b> and <b>antifungal</b> agent. Dehydroacetic acid possess phytotoxic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 g</p>	<p>Dehydroandrographolide is extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata Nees. Dehydroandrographolide reduces oxidative stress in LPS-induced acute lung injury by inactivating iNOS. Dehydroandrographolide has anti-infective activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydroandrographolide succinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0677</p>	<p><b>Dehydroandrographolide succinate potassium sodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0677B</p>
<p>Dehydroandrographolide succinate, extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its immunostimulatory, anti-infective and anti-inflammatory effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dehydroandrographolide succinate (potassium sodium salt), extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its immunostimulatory, anti-infective...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Dehydrobruceine A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8257</p>	<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline</b> (13-Methylpalmatine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0674</p>
<p>Dehydrobruceine A is a low potent antitrypanosomal agent, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 88.5 nM for Plasmodium falciparum.</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>Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities..</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</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>Dehydrocorydaline chloride</b> (13-Methylpalmatine chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0674A</p>	<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline nitrate</b> (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4238</p>
<p>Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation.</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</p>	<p>Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation.</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>Dehydrodiisoeugenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0589</p>	<p><b>Dehydroemetine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121241</p>
<p>Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS- stimulated <b>NF-κB</b> activation and cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dehydroemetine, a synthetic analogue of emetine dihydrochloride, is used for visceral leishmaniasis. Dehydroemetine used for anti-parasites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydrojuncusol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8188</p>	<p><b>Dehydrotomatine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7001</p>
<p>Dehydrojuncusol, a potent HCV inhibitor, targets HCV NS5A and is able to inhibit RNA replication of replicons harboring resistance mutations to anti-NS5A direct-acting antivirals.</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>Dehydrotomatine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid (SGA). α-tomatine and Dehydrotomatine accumulate in the mature green fruits, leaves, and flowers of tomatoes (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>) and function as defensive compounds against pathogens and predators.</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>Delafloxacin</b> (RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14814</p>	<p><b>Delafloxacin meglumine</b> (ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14814A</p>
<p>Delafloxacin (RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Delafloxacin has a broad spectrum of activity that includes drug-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>.</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>Delafloxacin meglumine (ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Delafloxacin has a broad spectrum of activity that includes drug-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

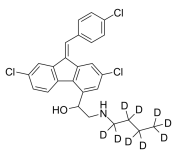
<p><b>Delamanid-d4</b> (OPC-67683-d4) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10846S</span></p>	<p><b>Delavirdine</b> (U 90152; BHAP-U 90152) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10571</span></p>
<p>Delamanid D4 is the deuterium labeled Delamanid. Delamanid, a newer <b>mycobacterial cell wall synthesis</b> inhibitor, inhibits the synthesis of mucolic acids.</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>Delavirdine (U 90152) is a potent, highly specific and orally active <b>non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Delavirdine mesylate</b> (U 90152 mesylate; BHAP-U 90152 mesylate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10571A</span></p>	<p><b>Delpazolid</b> (LCB01-0371) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100180</span></p>
<p>Delavirdine (U 90152) mesylate is a potent, highly specific and orally active <b>non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Delpazolid is a novel oxazolidinone antibiotic agent which can inhibit the growth of MSSA and MRSA with a MIC<sub>90</sub> of 2 µg/mL for both of them.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <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>Demeclocycline hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17560</span></p>	<p><b>Demecycline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108971</span></p>
<p>Demeclocycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic; is an antibiotic in the treatment of Lyme disease, acne, and bronchitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Demecycline, a tetracycline antibiotic, is the C6-demethylated derivative of Tetracycline (HY-A0107) against bacterial infections including pneumonia and other respiratory tract infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Demethoxyencecalin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77173</span></p>	<p><b>Demethyl linezolid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136613</span></p>
<p>Demethoxyencecalin is a chromene isolated from <i>Helianthus annuus</i>, has <b>antifungal</b> activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Demethyl linezolid is a impurity of linezolid. Demethyl linezolid is a useful antimicrobial agent extracted from patent WO1995007271A1, example 9, effective against a number of human and veterinary pathogens.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dendrobine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0638</span></p>	<p><b>DENV-IN-2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138061</span></p>
<p>Dendrobine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Dendrobium nobile</i>. Dendrobine possesses antiviral activity against <b>influenza A viruses</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.39 µM, 2.16 µM and 5.32 µM for A/FM-1/1/47 (H1N1), A/Puerto Rico/8/34 H274Y (H1N1) and A/Aichi/2/68 (H3N2), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>DENV-IN-2 is a potent <b>dengue viral replication</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018215315A1, compound 6AB, has an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.016 nM. DENV-IN-2 shows high potent activity against all four serotypes of the Dengue virus with EC<sub>50</sub>s ranging from 0.013 to 0.029 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>Deoxylapachol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3733</p>	<p><b>Deoxypodophyllotoxin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2500</p>
<p>Deoxylapachol is a major cytotoxic component of New Zealand brown alga, <i>Landsburgia quercifolia</i>. Deoxylapachol has <b>antifungal</b> and anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Deoxypodophyllotoxin (DPT), a derivative of podophyllotoxin, is a lignan with potent antimitotic, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties isolated from rhizomes of <i>Sinopodophyllum hexandrum</i> (Berberidaceae).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Deoxyshikonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2187</p>	<p><b>Deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate (dTTP)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138615</p>
<p>Deoxyshikonin is isolated from <i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i> Sieb with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate (dTTP), a deoxynucleotide, can be used in deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis.</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>Dequalinium Chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0567</p>	<p><b>Dermaseptin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0263</p>
<p>Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels. Target: Potassium Channel Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>	<p>Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent <b>antimicrobial</b> activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dermaseptin TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0263A</p>	<p><b>Desacetylcephapirin sodium (Deacetylcephapirin sodium)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131989</p>
<p>Dermaseptin TFA, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent <b>antimicrobial</b> activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Desacetylcephapirin sodium (Deacetylcephapirin sodium) is an active metabolite of Cephapirin (HY-A0153A). Desacetylcephapirin sodium has antimicrobial against <i>S. aureus</i> and coagulase-negative staphylococci mastitis pathogen.</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>Desaminotyrosine (3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W015346</p>	<p><b>Desbutyl Lumefantrine (Desbutyl-benflumetol)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12781</p>
<p>Desaminotyrosine is a microbially associated metabolite protecting from <b>influenza</b> through augmentation of <b>type I interferon</b> signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Desbutyl Lumefantrine is a metabolite of lumefantrine with antimalarial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Desbutyl Lumefantrine D9**  
(Desbutyl-benflumetol D9)

Cat. No.: HY-127815

Desbutyl Lumefantrine D9 is the deuterium labeled euterium labeled, which is a metabolite of Lumefantrine.

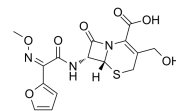


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Descarbamoyl cefuroxime**

Cat. No.: HY-135372

Descarbamoyl cefuroxime is a degradation product of Cefuroxime. Descarbamoyl cefuroxime is also an intermediate for the synthesis of Cephalosporin antibiotics.

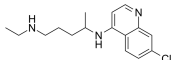


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Desethyl chloroquine**

Cat. No.: HY-135811

Desethyl chloroquine is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)**. Desethyl chloroquine possesses antiparasitic activity.

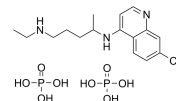


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate**

Cat. No.: HY-135811A

Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of **autophagy** and **toll-like receptors (TLRs)**. Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate possesses antiparasitic activity.

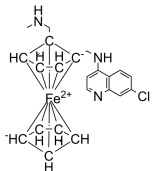


**Purity:** 99.44%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Desmethyl ferroquine**  
(SSR97213)

Cat. No.: HY-135847

Desmethyl ferroquine (SSR97213) is the active and major metabolite of Ferroquine. Ferroquine is an antimalarial. Desmethyl ferroquine shows significant activity against Chloroquine-susceptible and resistant P. falciparum strains.

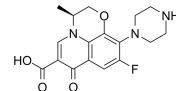


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Desmethyl Levofloxacin**

Cat. No.: HY-135389

Desmethyl Levofloxacin is a metabolite of Levofloxacin. Levofloxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial **DNA gyrase**, halting DNA replication.

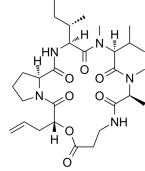


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Destruxin A**

Cat. No.: HY-N6689

Destruxin A (DA) is a cyclo-peptidic mycotoxin from the entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, with insecticidal, anti-viral and antiproliferative activities.

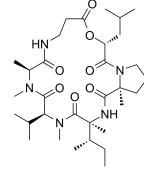


**Purity:** 96.77%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Destruxin B**

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.

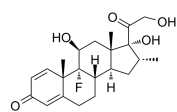


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**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.

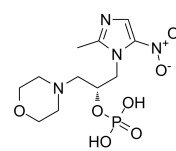


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

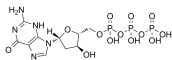
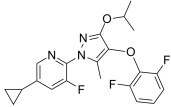
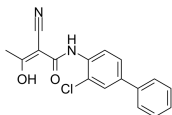
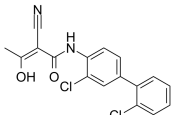
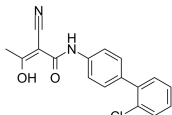
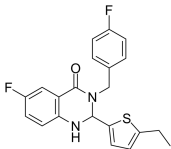
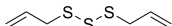
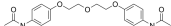
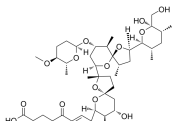
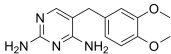
**Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester**

Cat. No.: HY-18716

Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester is an anti-anaerobic and anti-parasitic agent. Target: Antibacterial, Antiparasitic Dextrorotary morpholine amidazole organic phosphate is a newly developed, highly efficient, good tolerated, fourth-generation nitroimidazole derivative.



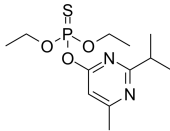
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>dGTP</b> (2'-Deoxyguanosine-5'-triphosphate)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138616</p> <p>dGTP (2'-Deoxyguanosine-5'-triphosphate), a guanosine nucleotide, can be used in deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis. Guanosine nucleotides (GDP, GTP, dGDP, and dGTP) are highly susceptible to oxidative damage to 8-oxo-GDP (8-O-GDP), 8-O-dGTP, 8-O-GTP, and 8-O-dGTP.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>DHODH-IN-1</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135282</p> <p>DHODH-IN-1 (compound 18d) is a potent <b>Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 nM. DHODH-IN-1 is an inhibitor of pyrimidine biosynthesis 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>DHODH-IN-3</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135618</p> <p>DHODH-IN-3 (compound 3) is a potent inhibitor of <b>Human Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenases (HsDHODH)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 261 nM. DHODH-IN-3 binds to the the ubiquinone binding cavities in DHODH with a <math>K_i^{app}</math> of 32 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>DHODH-IN-4</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135619</p> <p>DHODH-IN-4 (compound 17) is a human and <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 4 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.18 <math>\mu</math>M for PfDHODH and HsDHODH, respectively. DHODH-IN-4 (compound 17) possess antimalarial 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>DHODH-IN-8</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135666</p> <p>DHODH-IN-8 (Compound 27) is an inhibitor of <b>human and Plasmodium falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.13 <math>\mu</math>M and 47.4 <math>\mu</math>M, and <math>K_i</math>s of 0.016 <math>\mu</math>M and 5.6 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. DHODH-IN-8 has antimalarial 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>DHQZ 36</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123601</p> <p>DHQZ 36 is a potent inhibitor of retrograde trafficking. DHQZ 36 inhibits <i>Leishmania amazonensis</i> infection in macrophages with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 13.63 <math>\mu</math>M. DHQZ 36 has potent anti-parasite 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>Diallyl Trisulfide</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117235</p> <p>Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of <b>Penicillium expansum</b> (MFC<sub>99</sub> value: <math>\leq</math> 90 <math>\mu</math>g/mL) and promotes <b>apoptosis</b> via production of <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b> and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Diamfenetide</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119893</p> <p>Diamfenetide is used for the study of Fasciola hepatica infections in vitro. Diamfenetide leads to irreversible paralysis in vitro of immature and adult Fasciola hepatica.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dianemycin</b> (Nanchangmycin free acid)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100528A</p> <p>Dianemycin (Nanchangmycin free acid), a polyether antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces nanchangensis</i> NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Diaveridine</b> (EGIS-5645)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1902</p> <p>Diaveridine (EGIS-5645) is a <b>dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 11.5 nM for the wild type DHFR and also an antibacterial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p> 

**Diazinon**  
(Dimpylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1113

Diazinon is a thiophosphoric acid ester, is a nonsystemic organophosphate insecticide, used to control cockroaches, silverfish, ants, and fleas.

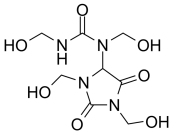


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Diazolidinyl urea**

Cat. No.: HY-W009350

Diazolidinyl urea, a broad spectrum preservative, is a formaldehyde-releasing compound that releases formaldehyde through its decomposition. Diazolidinyl urea is effective against most contaminating microorganisms, especially Pseudomonas.

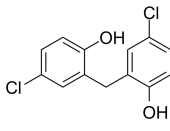


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Dichlorophen**  
(DDM)

Cat. No.: HY-12638

Dichlorophen (DDM) is an anticestodal agent. Dichlorophen is an antimicrobial agent shown to exert activity against cestodes, protozoa, fungi, and bacteria.

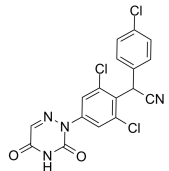


**Purity:** 98.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Diclazuril**  
(R-64433)

Cat. No.: HY-B0357

Diclazuril (R-64433), a benzeneacetonitrile derivative, is a potent and orally active anticoccidial agent.

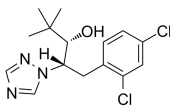


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Diclobutrazol**

Cat. No.: HY-W019803

Diclobutrazol, a systemic fungicide, is highly active against rusts, powdery mildews, and other fungal phytopathogens. Diclobutrazol can be used as a pesticide to control of various crop diseases.

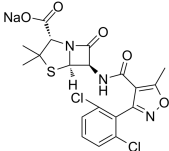


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Dicloxacillin sodium**

Cat. No.: HY-B1459

Dicloxacillin sodium is a narrow-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin family. Dicloxacillin sodium is active against β-lactamase-producing organisms such as Staphylococcus aureus.

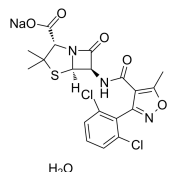


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate**  
(Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0977

Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate (Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate) is a narrow-spectrum β-Lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class, is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria, active against beta-lactamase-producing organisms such...

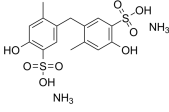


**Purity:** 98.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

**Dicresulene diammonium**

Cat. No.: HY-105967A

Dicresulene diammonium is an impurity of Policresulen, an organic acid with hemostatic, antimicrobial and antiviral activities.

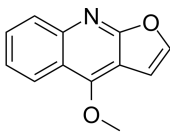


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Dictamine**  
(Dictamnine; Dectamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0849

Dictamnine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.

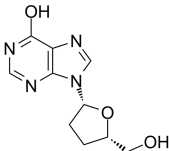


**Purity:** 99.10%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Didanosine**  
(2',3'-Dideoxyinosine; ddI)

Cat. No.: HY-B0249

Didanosine (Videx) is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.49 μM. Target: NRTIs; HIV Didanosine is a dideoxynucleoside compound in which the 3'-hydroxy group on the sugar moiety has been replaced by a hydrogen.

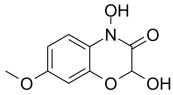
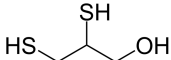
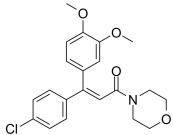
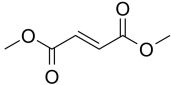
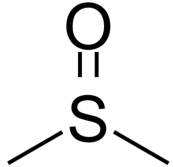
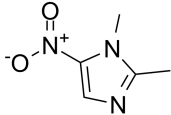
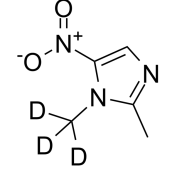
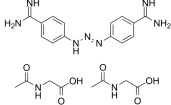
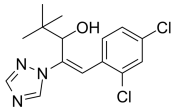
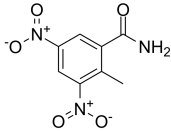


**Purity:** 99.75%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>Diethofencarb</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136384</p>	<p><b>Diethyl butylmalonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-44178</p>
<p>Diethofencarb is a fungicide with strong activity against <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and Benzimidazole-resistant strains of <i>Botrytis</i> spp. Diethofencarb has a role as an antifungal agrochemical.</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>Diethyl butylmalonate exhibits toxicity to <i>T. pyriformis</i>, with a <math>\log(\text{IGC50}^{-1})</math> of 0.557.</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>Diethylcarbamazine citrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12642</p>	<p><b>Diethyltoluamide</b> (DEET; N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0978</p>
<p>Diethylcarbamazine citrate is an inhibitor of arachidonic acid metabolism in filarial microfilaria; is highly specific for several parasites and does not contain any toxic metallic elements.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math></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>Diethyltoluamide is the most common active ingredient in insect repellents. It is intended to provide protection against mosquitoes, ticks, fleas, chiggers, leeches, and many other biting insects.</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, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Difenoconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0850</p>	<p><b>Difloxacin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121272</p>
<p>Difenoconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis via inhibition of the cytochrome P450-dependent 14<math>\alpha</math>-demethylation of lanosterol, which results in disruption of the fungal cell membrane and cell death.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Difloxacin is an antimicrobial 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>Difloxacin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7066</p>	<p><b>Difloxacin-d3 hydrochloride trihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121272AS</p>
<p>Difloxacin hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum antibacterial drug. Difloxacin hydrochloride inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase and exhibits a concentration-dependant bactericidal effect by interference with the activity of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></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>Difloxacin D3 hydrochloride trihydrate is a deuterium labeled Difloxacin. Difloxacin is an antimicrobial 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>Diflucortolone valerate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00058</p>	<p><b>Diguanosine 5'-triphosphate</b> (Gp3G)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139099</p>
<p>Diflucortolone valerate is a powerful corticosteroid used topically for the research of various skin diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Diguanosine 5'-triphosphate (Gp3G) is a kind of homodinucleotide from by GTP:GTP guanylyltransferase. Diguanosine 5'-triphosphate is a virus-specific oligonucleotide, can be used to prime reovirus transcription and inhibit RNA methylation.</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>

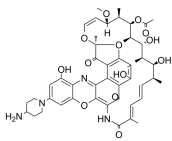
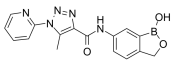
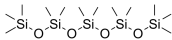
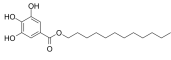
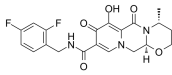
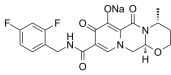
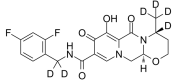
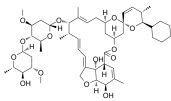
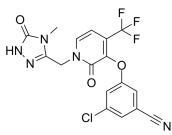
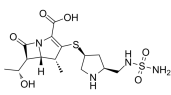


<p><b>Dihydroactinidiolide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107805</p>	<p><b>Dihydroartemisinic acid</b> (Dihydroqinghao acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4106</p>
<p>Dihydroactinidiolide, existing in plant leaves and fruits, is a potent plant growth inhibitor, a regulator of gene expression and is responsible for photo acclimation in Arabidopsis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid) is a biosynthetic precursor to the antimalarial agent Artemisinin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydroartemisinin</b> (Dihydroqinghaosu; <math>\beta</math>-Dihydroartemisinin; Artemimol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0176</p>	<p><b>Dihydrochelythrine</b> (12,13-Dihydrochelythrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0903</p>
<p>Dihydroartemisinin is a potent anti-malaria agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dihydrochelythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of <i>Macleaya microcarpa</i>; has antifungal activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrochelythrine showed the highest antifungal activity against B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydromyricetin</b> (Ampelopsin; Ampeloptin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0112</p>	<p><b>Dihydrosanguinarine</b> (13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0902</p>
<p>Dihydromyricetin is a potent inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 48 <math>\mu</math>M on dihydropyrimidinase. Dihydromyricetin can activate autophagy through inhibiting mTOR signaling. Dihydromyricetin suppresses the formation of mTOR complexes (mTORC1/2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dihydrosanguinarine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of <i>Macleaya microcarpa</i>; has antifungal and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate</b> (Dihydrostreptomycin sesquisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1241</p>	<p><b>Diiodohydroxyquinoline</b> (Iodoquinol; 5,7-Diiodo-8-hydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Diiodo-8-quinolinol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1400</p>
<p>Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, used to treat bacterial diseases in cattle, pigs and sheep.</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, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Diiodohydroxyquinoline is a topical therapeutic agent, with satisfactory antibacterial properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</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>Diloxanide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119972</p>	<p><b>Diloxanide furoate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1147</p>
<p>Diloxanide is an anti-protozoal agent and can be used for the research of asymptomatic-intestinal amebiasis caused by <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> or some other protozoal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Diloxanide furoate is the prodrug of Diloxanide. Diloxanide furoate is a potent and orally active anti-protozoal agent and can be used for the research of amebiasis, mild intestinal amebiasis or asymptomatic cyst carriers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>

<p><b>DIMBOA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7432</p>	<p><b>Dimercaprol</b> (2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol; Dithioglycerol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1285</p>
<p>DIMBOA, an antibiotic, is a benzoxazinoid, part of the chemical defense system of graminaceous plants such as maize, wheat, and rye.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <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>Dimercaprol (2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol) is an anti-heavy metal-poisoning drug, which exhibits anti-HIV activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dimethomorph</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0846</p>	<p><b>Dimethyl fumarate</b> (DMF)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17363</p>
<p>Dimethomorph is a morpholine fungicide that inhibits fungal cell wall formation. Dimethomorph inhibits mycelial growth of the oomycete fungi, <i>P. citrophthora</i>, <i>P. parasitica</i>, <i>P. capsici</i>, and <i>P.</i></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>Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant Nrf2 activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Dimethyl sulfoxide</b> (DMSO)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0320</p>	<p><b>Dimetridazole</b> (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1244</p>
<p>Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is an aprotic solvent that dissolves both polar and nonpolar compounds. Dimethyl sulfoxide has anti-freezing and bacteriostatic properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mL, 200 mL, 500 mL</p>	<p>Dimetridazole (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole), a nitroimidazole-based antibiotic, combats protozoan infections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Dimetridazole-d3</b> (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1244S</p>	<p><b>Diminazene aceturate</b> (Diminazene diacetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12404</p>
<p>Dimetridazole-d3 (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole-d3) is a deuterium labeled Dimetridazole. Dimetridazole, a nitroimidazole-based antibiotic, combats protozoan infections.</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>Diminazene aceturate (Diminazene diacetate) is an anti-trypanosome agent for livestock.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Diniconazole</b> (Rac-diniconazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1948</p>	<p><b>Dinitolmide</b> (Zalene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1004</p>
<p>Diniconazole is a newly developed fungicide strongly inhibited lanosterol 14 alpha-demethylation catalyzed by a yeast cytochrome P-450.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Dinitolmide (Zalene), a fodder additive for poultry, has anti-coccidial effect. Dinitolmide can be used to prevent infections induced by Eimeria, such as Eimeria tenella, Eimeria necatrix, Eimeria brunette, and so on.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Dinotefuran</b> (MTI-446)</p>	<p><b>Diphyllin</b></p>
<p>Dinotefuran is an insecticide of the neonicotinoid class, its mechanism of action involves disruption of the insect's nervous system by inhibiting nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Target: nAChR, Antiparasitic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Diphyllin is an aryl-naphthalene lignan isolated from <i>Justicia procumbens</i> and is a potent HIV-1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.38 μM. Diphyllin is active against vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) and influenza virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Dipsanoside B</b></p>	<p><b>Direct Violet 1</b></p>
<p>Dipsanoside B is a novel tetrairidoid glucoside from <i>Dipsacus asper</i>. <i>Dipsacus asper</i> Wall.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Direct Violet 1, an azo dye, is a textile dye. Direct Violet 1 is also the protein-protein interaction (PPI) between the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and ACE2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.47-2.63 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dirithromycin</b> (LY237216)</p>	<p><b>Dithianon</b></p>
<p>Dirithromycin (LY237216), a derivative of Erythromycin, is a potent and orally active semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic. Dirithromycin is active against gram-positive bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> spp., <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>, and <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>.</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>Dithianon is a broad-spectrum anthraquinone fungicide with good adherence to the surface of leaves and fruits. Dithianon is used to control several several fungal of some fruits and vegetables, as anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp..</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ditiocarb sodium</b> (Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate)</p>	<p><b>Divin</b></p>
<p>Ditiocarb sodium (Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate) is an accelerator of the rate of copper cementation. Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate reduces the incidence of HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Divin, a potent chelator of iron, is a potent inhibitor of bacterial cell division with bacteriostatic effect in Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dixanthogen</b></p>	<p><b>DL-3-Phenyllactic acid</b></p>
<p>Dixanthogen is an ectoparasiticide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DL-3-Phenyllactic acid is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113054</p>	<p><b>DL-Methionine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0325</p>
<p>DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is an intermediate in several metabolic pathways, including glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a potent inhibitor of the growth of <i>E. coli</i>. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a competitive inhibitor of the <b>acyltransferase</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</p>	<p>DL-Methionine is an essential amino acid containing sulfur with oxidative stress defense effects. DL-Methionine can be used for animal natural feed. DL-Methionine also kills <i>H. rostochiensis</i> on potato plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>DL-Serine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0507</p>	<p><b>DL-threo-2-methylisocitrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16581</p>
<p>DL-Serine, a fundamental metabolite, is a mixture of D-Serine and L-Serine. DL-Serine has antiviral activity against the multiplication of <b>tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>DL-threo-2-methylisocitrate is a substrate of isocitrate lyase 1(ICL1).</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>DL-threo-2-methylisocitrate sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16581A</p>	<p><b>dmDNA31</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128916</p>
<p>DL-threo-2-methylisocitrate is a substrate of isocitrate lyase 1(ICL1). IC50 value: Target: The Km of purified recombinant ICL1 for threo-D(s)L(s)-isocitrate (ICA) was determined to be 188 μM using Michaelis-Menten non-linear least squares fit, with a kcat of 5.24 s<sup>-1</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>dmDNA31 is a rifamycin-class antibiotic that inhibits bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase with potent bactericidal activity against <i>S. aureus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>DMT-dA(PAc) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138581</p>	<p><b>DMT-dC(ac) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138586</p>
<p>DMT-dA(PAc) Phosphoramidite is a diPhosphoramidite and can be used for DNA or RNA synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>DMT-dC(ac) Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite monomer, which can be used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>DMT-dG(dmf) Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138585</p>	<p><b>DMT-dI Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137576</p>
<p>DMT-dG(dmf) Phosphoramidite is a phosphinamide monomer that can be used in the preparation of oligonucleotides.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite monomer used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.</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>

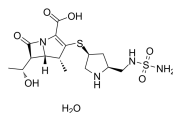
<p><b>DNA31</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128917</p>	<p><b>DNDI-6148</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139854</p>
<p>DNA31 is a potent RNA polymerase inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DNDI-6148 is a novel preclinical candidate for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dodecamethylpentasiloxane</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011035</p>	<p><b>Dodecyl gallate</b> (Lauryl gallate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124082</p>
<p>Dodecamethylpentasiloxane is a component of siloxanes and can be used as silicone oil. Dodecamethylpentasiloxane exhibits insecticidal activity against bed bug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dodecyl gallate (Lauryl gallate) has been widely used as an antioxidant in food manufacturing, as well as in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. Dodecyl gallate also is active against a highly relevant animal virus such as African swine fever virus (ASFV).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 g</p>
<p><b>Dolutegravir</b> (S/GSK1349572)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13238</p>	<p><b>Dolutegravir sodium</b> (S/GSK1349572 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13238A</p>
<p>Dolutegravir (S/GSK1349572) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable HIV integrase strand transfer inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.7 nM for HIV-1 integrase-catalyzed strand transfer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Dolutegravir sodium (S/GSK1349572 sodium) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable HIV integrase strand transfer inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.7 nM for HIV-1 integrase-catalyzed strand transfer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dolutegravir-d6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13238S</p>	<p><b>Doramectin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17035</p>
<p>Dolutegravir-d6 (S/GSK1349572-d6) is the deuterium labeled Dolutegravir. Dolutegravir (S/GSK1349572) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable HIV integrase strand transfer inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.7 nM for HIV-1 integrase-catalyzed strand transfer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 500 µg, 1 mg</p>	<p>Doramectin is a derivative of Ivermectin (HY-15310). Doramectin is a potent antiparasitic antibiotic. Doramectin is an active compound against <i>S.mansonii</i> in an NMRI mouse infection model.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Doravirine</b> (MK-1439)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16767</p>	<p><b>Doripenem</b> (S 4661)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0187</p>
<p>Doravirine (MK-1439) is a highly specific HIV-1 nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.5 nM, 5.5 nM and 6.1 nM against the wild type and K103N and Y181C reverse transcriptase mutants, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <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>Doripenem is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

## Doripenem monohydrate

(S 4661 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0187A

Doripenem monohydrate is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.



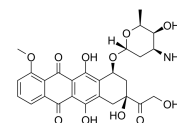
**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Doxorubicin

(Hydroxydaunorubicin)

Cat. No.: HY-15142A

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin inhibits **topoisomerase II** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.67  $\mu$ M, thus stopping DNA replication.



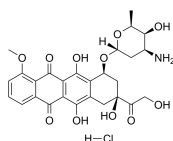
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Doxorubicin hydrochloride

(Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15142

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin) hydrochloride, a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride is a potent human **DNA topoisomerase I** and **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.8  $\mu$ M and 2.67  $\mu$ M, respectively.

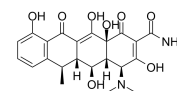


**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

## Doxycycline

Cat. No.: HY-N0565

Doxycycline, an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.

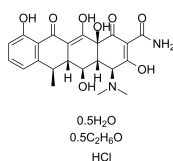


**Purity:** 96.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

## Doxycycline (hyclate) (Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate; WC2031)

Cat. No.: HY-N0565B

Doxycycline (hyclate) (Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate), an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.

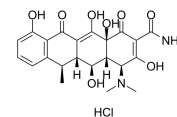


**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

## Doxycycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0565A

Doxycycline hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.

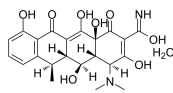


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Doxycycline monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W008923

Doxycycline monohydrate is an antibiotic and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.



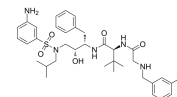
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## DPC-681

(DPH-153893)

Cat. No.: HY-19400

DPC-681 is a potent and selective inhibitor of HIV protease with  $IC_{90}$ s for wild-type HIV-1 of 4 to 40 nM.  $IC_{50}$  value: 4 - 40 nM Target: HIV protease in vitro: DPC 681 is extremely potent inhibitor of wild-type HIV-1.

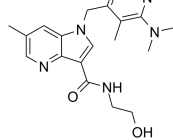


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

## DprE1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-100531

DprE1-IN-2 (compound 18) is a potent **DprE1** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 28 nM. DprE1-IN-2 has antituberculosis effect.

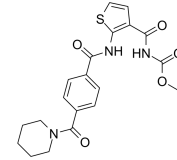


**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

## DprE1-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-138671

DprE1-IN-4 is a potent and orally active noncovalent **DprE1** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.90  $\mu$ g/mL.

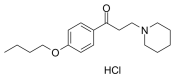


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Dryocrassin ABBA</b> (Dryocrassin)</p> <p>Dryocrassin ABBA (Dryocrassin) is a flavonoid natural product derived from <i>Dryopteris crassirhizoma</i>, with antiviral and antibacterial activities. Dryocrassin ABBA exhibits antiviral activity against H5N1 avian influenza virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>DS86760016</b></p> <p>DS86760016 is a potent <b>leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LeuRS)</b> inhibitor with activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacteria, such as <i>Escherichia coli</i>, <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>, and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</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>DSHS00884</b> (SSYA10-001)</p> <p>DSHS00884 is a potent <b>human papillomavirus E6</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24% <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>DSM265</b></p> <p>DSM265 is a long-duration inhibitor of <i>P. falciparum</i> dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (PFDHODH) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.9 nM. DSM265 can also inhibit the growth of Pf3D7 parasites with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 4.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>DSM502</b></p> <p>DSM502 is a pyrrole-based <b>Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor. DSM502 exhibits nanomolar potency against <i>Plasmodium DHODH</i> and <i>Plasmodium</i> parasites, with no inhibition of mammalian DHODHs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>DSM705</b></p> <p>DSM705 is a pyrrole-based <b>Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor. DSM705 exhibits nanomolar potency against <i>Plasmodium DHODH</i> and <i>Plasmodium</i> parasites, with no inhibition of mammalian DHODHs. DSM705 is a potent antimalarial compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DuP 105</b></p> <p>DuP 105 is an orally active oxazolidinone, a new class of synthetic antimicrobial agent with activity against gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>DuP-721</b></p> <p>DuP-721 is a broad spectrum and orally active <b>antibacterial agent</b> against a variety of clinically susceptible and resistant bacteria, especially <i>M. tuberculosis</i>.</p> <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</p>
<p><b>Dusquetide</b> (SGX942)</p> <p>Dusquetide (SGX942) is a first-in-class <b>innate defense regulator (IDR)</b>. Dusquetide modulates the innate immune response to both PAMPs and DAMPs by binding to p62. Dusquetide shows activity in both reducing inflammation and increasing clearance of bacterial infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Dusquetide TFA</b> (SGX942 TFA)</p> <p>Dusquetide (SGX942) TFA is a first-in-class <b>innate defense regulator (IDR)</b>. Dusquetide TFA modulates the innate immune response to both PAMPs and DAMPs by binding to p62. Dusquetide TFA shows activity in both reducing inflammation and increasing clearance of bacterial infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

**Dyclonine hydrochloride**  
(Dyclocaïne hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0364A

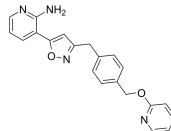
Dyclonine hydrochloride (Dyclocaïne hydrochloride) is an effective component of Runhou tablets. Dyclonine hydrochloride has significant bactericidal and fungicidal activity.



**Purity:** 98.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

**E1210**  
(APX001A) Cat. No.: HY-18233

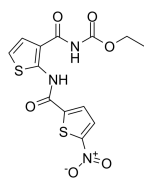
E1210 is a first-in-class, broad-spectrum and orally active antifungal. E1210 has a mechanism of action-inhibition of fungal glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) biosynthesis.



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

**EACC** Cat. No.: HY-129111

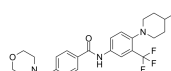
EACC is a reversible **autophagy** inhibitor, which can block autophagic flux. EACC selectively inhibits the translocation of autophagosome-specific SNARE Stx17 thereby blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.



**Purity:** 99.25%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**EBOV/MARV-IN-1** Cat. No.: HY-137498

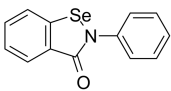
EBOV/MARV-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **Ebola virus (EBOV)** and **Marburg virus (MARV)**, with broad-spectrum activity ( $EC_{50}$ =0.31, and 0.82  $\mu$ M, respectively) and low cytotoxicity ( $SI > 100$ ) in HeLa cells.



**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ebselen**  
(SPI-1005; PZ-51; CCG-39161) Cat. No.: HY-13750

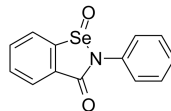
Ebselen (SPI-1005), a glutathione peroxidase mimetic, is a potent **voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC)** blocker. Ebselen potently inhibits  $M^{P/Q}$  ( $IC_{50}$ =0.67  $\mu$ M) and **COVID-19** virus ( $EC_{50}$ =4.67  $\mu$ M). Ebselen is an inhibitor of **HIV-1** capsid CTD dimerization.



**Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ebselen oxide** Cat. No.: HY-114548

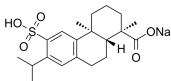
Ebselen oxide, the selenone analogue of Ebselen, covalently modifies diguanylate cyclase (DGC) to inhibit c-di-GMP-receptor interactions and reduces DGC activity. Ebselen oxide also inhibits alginate production ( $IC_{50}$ =14  $\mu$ M) by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.



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

**Ecabet sodium**  
(TA-2711) Cat. No.: HY-B0691A

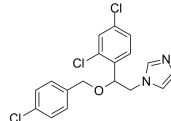
Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the ROS production and improving *Helicobacter pylori* eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces **apoptosis**.



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

**Econazole**  
( $\pm$ -Econazol) Cat. No.: HY-B0885

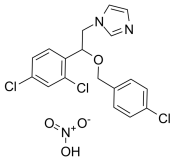
Econazole is an antifungal compound of the imidazole class.



**Purity:** 99.37%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

**Econazole nitrate** Cat. No.: HY-B0453

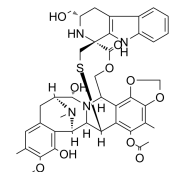
Econazole nitrate is an imidazole class antifungal medication. Econazole nitrate also has antibacterial activity.



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

**Ecubectedin** Cat. No.: HY-139570

Ecubectedin is a derivative. Ecteinasidins is a family of tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids with wide range of antitumor and antimicrobial activities.



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



<p><b>Edoxudine</b> (EUDR)</p>	<p><b>Efavirenz</b> (DMP 266; EFV; L-743726)</p>
<p>Edoxudine is an antiviral drug, is an analog of thymidine, shows effectiveness against herpes simplex virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Efavirenz (DMP 266) is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.93 nM and exhibits an <math>IC_{95}</math> of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Efavirenz-d5</b></p>	<p><b>EFdA-TP</b></p>
<p>Efavirenz-d5 (DMP 266-d5) is the deuterium labeled Efavirenz. Efavirenz (DMP 266) is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.93 nM and exhibits an <math>IC_{95}</math> of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EFdA-TP is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT)</b> inhibitor. EFdA-TP inhibits RT-catalyzed DNA synthesis as an effective immediate or delayed chain terminator (ICT or DCT). EFdA-TP inhibits <b>HIV-1 RT</b> with multiple mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>EFdA-TP tetraammonium</b></p>	<p><b>EFdA-TP tetrasodium</b></p>
<p>EFdA-TP tetraammonium is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT)</b> inhibitor. EFdA-TP tetraammonium inhibits RT-catalyzed DNA synthesis as an effective immediate or delayed chain terminator (ICT or DCT). EFdA-TP tetraammonium inhibits <b>HIV-1 RT</b> with multiple mechanisms.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>EFdA-TP tetrasodium is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT)</b> inhibitor. EFdA-TP tetrasodium inhibits RT-catalyzed DNA synthesis as an effective immediate or delayed chain terminator (ICT or DCT). EFdA-TP tetrasodium inhibits <b>HIV-1 RT</b> with multiple mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Efinaconazole</b> (KP-103)</p>	<p><b>Eflornithine</b> (DFMO; MDL71782; RMI71782; α-difluoromethylornithine)</p>
<p>Efinaconazole (KP-103) is a triazole antifungal agent and againsts <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> SM-110 and <i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 10231 with MICs of 0.0039 µg/mL and 0.00098 µg/mL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Eflornithine is a specific, irreversible inhibitor of the enzyme <b>ornithine decarboxylase</b>. Eflornithine is a medication for the treatment of African trypanosomiasis and excessive facial hair growth in women.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Eflornithine hydrochloride</b> (DFMO hydrochloride; MDL71782 hydrochloride; RMI71782 hydrochloride; ...)</p>	<p><b>EGCG Octaacetate</b></p>
<p>Eflornithine hydrochloride is a specific, irreversible inhibitor of the enzyme <b>ornithine decarboxylase</b>. Eflornithine is a medication for the treatment of African trypanosomiasis and excessive facial hair growth in women.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EGCG Octaacetate is a prodrug of Green tea epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), utilized to enhance the stability and bioavailability of EGCG in vivo. EGCG Octaacetate has high efficacy, bioavailability, anti-oxidation and anti-angiogenesis capacities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>EHNA hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103160A</p>	<p><b>EIDD-1931</b> (<math>\beta</math>-D-N4-hydroxycytidine; NHC)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125033</p>
<p>EHNA hydrochloride is a potent and selective dual inhibitor of <b>cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase 2 (PDE2)</b>(IC<sub>50</sub>=4 <math>\mu</math>M) and <b>adenosine deaminase (ADA)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>EIDD-1931 (Beta-d-N4-hydroxycytidine; NHC) is a novel nucleoside analog and behaves as a potent <b>anti-virus agent</b>. EIDD-1931 effectively inhibits the replication activity of venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (VEEV), Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Elbasvir</b> (MK-8742)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15789</p> <p>Elbasvir (MK-8742) is a hepatitis C virus nonstructural protein 5A (HCV NSSA) inhibitor with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 4, 3 and 3 nM against genotype 1a, 1b, and 2a, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Elemicin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6807</p> <p>Elemicin is a alkenylbenzene widely distributed in many herbs and spices. Elemicin inhibits <b>Stearoyl-CoA Desaturase 1 (SCD1)</b> by metabolic activation. Elemicin is one of the main components in aromatic food and has antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antiviral activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Eleutherol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7626</p> <p>Eleutherol is a naphthalene isolated from <i>E. americana</i> with <b>antifungal</b> activities. Eleutherol is against yeasts <i>Candida albicans</i>, <i>C. tropicalis</i>, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> and <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> with MIC values between 7.8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and 250 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Eleutheroside B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135646</p> <p>Eleutheroside B1, a coumarin compound, has a wide spectrum of anti-human <b>influenza virus</b> efficacy, with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 64-125 <math>\mu</math>g/ml. Eleutheroside B1 mediates its anti-influenza activity through POLR2A and N-glycosylation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ELQ-300</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13836</p> <p>ELQ-300 is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>antimalarial</b> agent, acts as an inhibitor of the reductive (Q<sub>i</sub>) site of the cytochrome bc<sub>1</sub> complex (cyt bc<sub>1</sub>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Elsulfavirine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109056</p> <p>Elsulfavirine is a reverse transcriptase inhibitors for <b>HIV-1</b> infection and is a new anti-HIV drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Elvitegravir</b> (GS-9137; JTK-303; D06677)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14740</p> <p>Elvitegravir (GS-9137; JTK-303; D06677) is an <b>HIV integrase</b> inhibitor for HIV-1<sub>INT</sub>, HIV-2<sub>EH0</sub> and HIV-2<sub>ROD</sub> with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.7 nM, 2.8 nM and 1.4 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Emamectin Benzoate</b> (MK-244)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0837</p> <p>Emamectin Benzoate (MK-244) is an orally active nervoussystem toxicant by binding <b>g-aminobutyric (GABA)</b> receptor in insects. Emamectin Benzoate is one of semi-synthetic derivative of <b>Avermectin</b> (HY-15311) with a broadspectrum of <b>insecticidal</b> and acaricidal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Emivirine</b> (MKC-442)</p> <p>Emivirine (MKC-442) is a <b>non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.20 and 0.01 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for dTTP- and dGTP-dependent DNA or RNA polymerase activity, respectively. Emivirine displays potent and selective anti-human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) 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>Emodepside</b> (Bay 44-4400)</p> <p>Emodepside (PF 1022-221) is a cyclooctadepsipeptide with broad-spectrum anthelmintic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Emodinanthrone</b></p> <p>Emodinanthrone, an anthraquinone, is a precursor of Emodin (HY-14393) with antibiotic activity. Emodinanthrone inhibits respiration-driven solute transport at micromolar concentrations in membrane vesicles of Escherichia coli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Emricasan</b> (PF 03491390; IDN-6556)</p> <p>Emricasan (PF 03491390) is an orally active and irreversible <b>pan-caspase</b> inhibitor. Emricasan inhibits <b>Zika virus (ZIKV)</b>-induced increases in <b>caspace-3</b> activity and protected human cortical neural progenitors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Emtricitabine</b> (BW1592)</p> <p>Emtricitabine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with an <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math> of 0.01 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> in PBMC cell. It is an antiviral drug for the treatment of HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Emtricitabine S-oxide</b> (Emtricitabine sulfoxide; Emtricitabine Degradant-III)</p> <p>Emtricitabine S-oxide (Emtricitabine sulfoxide) is a major degradation product of Emtricitabine. Emtricitabine is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor used for the treatment of HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Emtricitabine-15N,D2</b> (BW1592-15N,D2)</p> <p>Emtricitabine-15N,D2 (BW1592-15N,D2) is a 15N-labeled and deuterium labeled Emtricitabine. Emtricitabine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with an <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math> of 0.01 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> in PBMC cell. It is an antiviral drug for the treatment of HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Enantiomer of Sofosbuvir</b></p> <p>Enantiomer of Sofosbuvir is an enantiomer of Sofosbuvir, a prescription medicine for the treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis C. There is no biological activity report on enantiomer of Sofosbuvir until now.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Endosulfan sulfate</b></p> <p>Endosulfan sulfate is the major metabolite of the insecticide Endosulfan, used for various crops. Endosulfan sulfate is more toxic and persistent than Endosulfan.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Enduracidin</b> (Enramycin)</p> <p>Enduracidin (Enramycin) is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces fungicides.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Enduracidin</b></p>

**Enduracidin A**

Cat. No.: HY-131098

Enduracidin A is a major component of Enduracidin. Enduracidin is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces fungicides*.

**Enduracidin A**

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

**Enduracidin B**

Cat. No.: HY-131099

Enduracidin B is a major component of Enduracidin. Enduracidin is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces fungicides*.

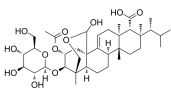
**Enduracidin B**

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

**Enfumafungin**

Cat. No.: HY-N8537

Enfumafungin, a triterpene glycoside, is isolated from extracts derived from an endophytic species of *Hormonema*. Enfumafungin is an antifungal compound that is acting on the fungal cell wall, as the (1,3)-beta-D-glucan synthase inhibitor.



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

**Enfuvirtide**  
(T20; DP178)

Cat. No.: HY-P0052

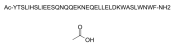
Enfuvirtide (T20;DP178) is an anti-HIV-1 fusion inhibitor peptide.

**Purity:** 99.56%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Enfuvirtide acetate**  
(T20 acetate; DP178 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0052A

Enfuvirtide (T20; DP178) acetate is an anti-HIV-1 fusion inhibitor peptide.

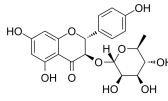


**Purity:** 97.22%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Engeletin**

Cat. No.: HY-N0436

Engeletin is a flavanonol glycoside isolated from *Hymenaea martiana*, inhibits **NF-κB** signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.

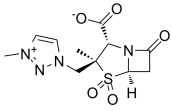


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Enmetazobactam**  
(AAI101)

Cat. No.: HY-103095

Enmetazobactam (AAI101) is an extended-spectrum **β-lactamase** inhibitor, against many resistant Gram-negative pathogens.

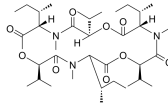


**Purity:** 95.11%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Enniatin A**

Cat. No.: HY-N6702

Enniatin A is a *Fusarium* mycotoxin. Enniatin A inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of 22  $\mu$ M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.

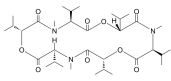


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Enniatin B**

Cat. No.: HY-N3806

Enniatin B is a *Fusarium* mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of 113  $\mu$ M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of ERK (p44/p42).

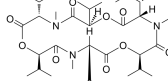


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg


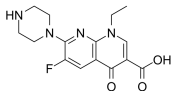
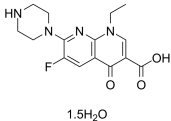
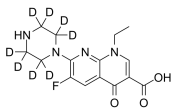
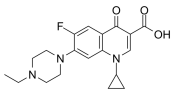
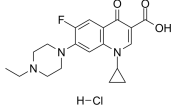
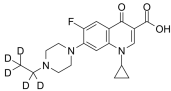
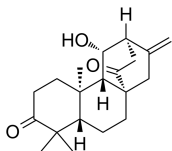
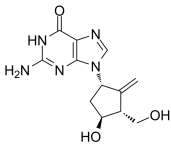
**Enniatin B1**

Cat. No.: HY-N3807

Enniatin B1 is a *Fusarium* mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of 73  $\mu$ M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.

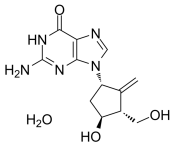


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

<p><b>Enniatin complex</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6706</p>	<p><b>Encitabine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123523</p>
<p>Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from <i>Fusarium</i> species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipidaemic properties.</p> <p><b>Enniatin complex</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>Encitabine is a nucleoside analog, and is a potent <b>DNA replication</b> inhibitor, and a DNA chain terminator. Encitabine inhibits the replication of <b>human cytomegalovirus</b>. Encitabine has antileukemic and antiviral activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Enoxacin</b> (AT 2266; CI 919)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0268</p>	<p><b>Enoxacin hydrate</b> (Enoxacin sesquihydrate; AT-2266 hydrate; CI-919 hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0268A</p>
<p>Enoxacin (AT 2266), a fluoroquinolone, interferes with <b>DNA replication</b> and inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase (<math>IC_{50}</math>=126 <math>\mu</math>g/ml) and topoisomerase IV (<math>IC_{50}</math>=26.5 <math>\mu</math>g/ml).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Enoxacin hydrate (Enoxacin sesquihydrate), a fluoroquinolone, interferes with <b>DNA replication</b> and inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase (<math>IC_{50}</math>=126 <math>\mu</math>g/ml) and topoisomerase IV (<math>IC_{50}</math>=26.5 <math>\mu</math>g/ml).</p>  <p>1.5H<sub>2</sub>O</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Enoxacin-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0268S</p>	<p><b>Enrofloxacin</b> (BAY Vp 2674; PD160788) Cat. No.: HY-B0502</p>
<p>Enoxacin-d8 (AT 2266-d8) is the deuterium labeled Enoxacin (AT 2266), a fluoroquinolone, interferes with <b>DNA replication</b> and inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase (<math>IC_{50}</math>=126 <math>\mu</math>g/ml) and topoisomerase IV (<math>IC_{50}</math>=26.5 <math>\mu</math>g/ml).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Enrofloxacin (BAY Vp 2674) is an effective antibiotic with an <math>MIC_{90}</math> of 0.312 <math>\mu</math>g/ml for <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Enrofloxacin monohydrochloride</b> (BAY Vp 2674 monohydrochloride; PD160788 monohydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0502A</p>	<p><b>Enrofloxacin-d5</b> (BAY Vp 2674-d5; PD160788-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0502S</p>
<p>Enrofloxacin monohydrochloride (BAY Vp 2674 monohydrochloride) is an effective antibiotic with an <math>MIC_{90}</math> of 0.312 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>.</p>  <p>H-Cl</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, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Enrofloxacin-D5 (BAY Vp 2674-D5) is the deuterium labeled Enrofloxacin. Enrofloxacin (BAY Vp 2674) is an effective antibiotic with an <math>MIC_{90}</math> of 0.312 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for <i>Mycoplasma bovis</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>ent-11<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3811</p>	<p><b>Entecavir</b> (BMS200475; SQ34676) Cat. No.: HY-13623</p>
<p>ent-11<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione (compound 11) is a diterpenoid from the fresh roots of <i>Euphorbia jolkinii</i>. ent-11<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione has anti-RSV 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>Entecavir (SQ 34676; BMS 200475) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>HBV</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 3.75 nM in HepG2 cell.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Entecavir monohydrate**  
(BMS200475 monohydrate; SQ34676 monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-13623A

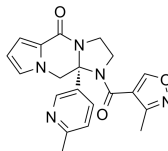
Entecavir monohydrate (BMS200475 monohydrate; SQ34676 monohydrate) is a potent and selective inhibitor of HBV, with an  $EC_{50}$  of 3.75 nM in HepG2 cell.



**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Enzaplatovir**  
(BTA-C585) Cat. No.: HY-109004

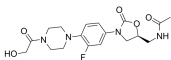
Enzaplatovir (BTA-C585) is an orally bioavailable fusion inhibitor for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection.



**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Eprezolid**  
(PNU-100592) Cat. No.: HY-10393

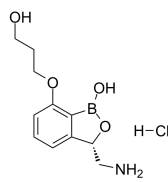
Eprezolid (PNU-100592) is an oxazolidinone antibacterial agent, Eprezolid demonstrated good in vitro inhibitory activity, regardless of methicillin susceptibility for staphylococci (MIC<sub>90</sub> = 1-4 mg/ml).



**Purity:** 96.23%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Epetraborole hydrochloride**  
(GSK2251052 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12479A

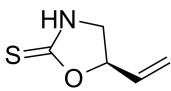
Epetraborole hydrochloride is a novel leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LeuRS) inhibitor, which inhibits protein synthesis by binding "to the terminal adenosine ribose (A76) of leucyl-tRNA synthetase". It is intended for the treatment of infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria.



**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Epigoitrin** Cat. No.: HY-N0224

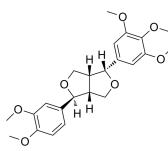
Epigoitrin is a natural alkaloid from *Isatis indigotica*, with antiviral activities. Epigoitrin reduces susceptibility to influenza virus via mitochondrial antiviral signaling.



**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Epimagnolin A** Cat. No.: HY-N5107

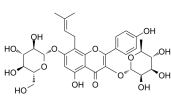
Epimagnolin A, a furfuran lignan, shows mild antiplasmodial activities ( $IC_{50}$  = 5.7 μg/mL) without noticeable toxicity on mammalian normal cells.



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

**Epimedeside A** Cat. No.: HY-N2626


Epimedeside A is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of *Epimedium wushanense*. Epimedeside A exhibits significant antioxidant activity in vitro.



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

**Epinecidin-1 TFA** Cat. No.: HY-P2316

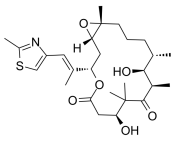
Epinecidin-1 TFA is a multi-functional antimicrobial peptide (AMP) from Orange-spotted grouper (*Epinephelus coioides*). Epinecidin-1 TFA has antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-tumor, and immunomodulatory effects.



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

**Epothilone B**  
(EPO 906; Patupilone) Cat. No.: HY-17029

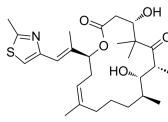
Epothilone B is a microtubule stabilizer with a  $K_i$  of 0.71 μM. It acts by binding to the  $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin heterodimer subunit which causes decreasing of  $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin dissociation.



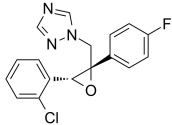
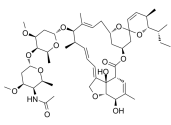
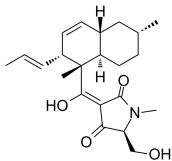
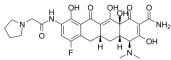
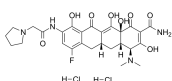
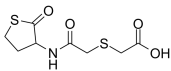
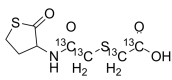
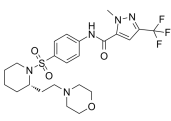
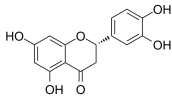
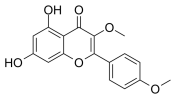
**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

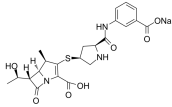
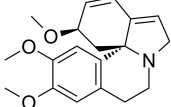
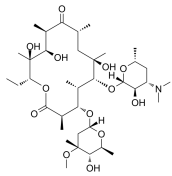
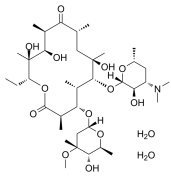
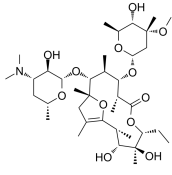
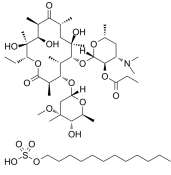
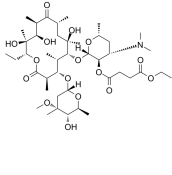
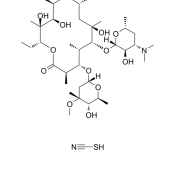
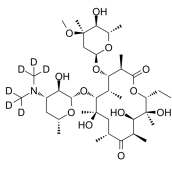
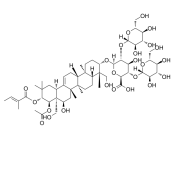
**Epothilone D**  
(KOS 862) Cat. No.: HY-15278

Epothilone D (KOS 862) is a potent microtubule stabilizer.

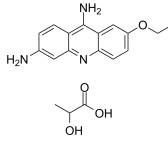
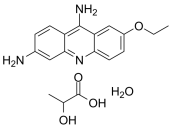
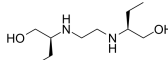
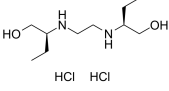
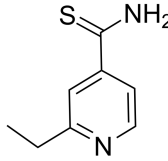
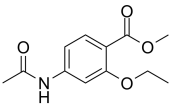
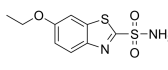
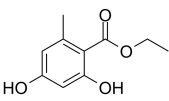
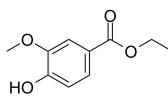


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Epoxiconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119683</p> <p>Epoxiconazole, a fungicide, is a demethylation inhibitor of the Ergosterol biosynthesis pathway. Epoxiconazole exhibits strong inhibitory effects on both carbendazim-resistant and phenamacril-resistant isolates, and can be used for controlling many crop diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Eprinomectin</b> (MK-397)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12643</p> <p>Eprinomectin(MK-397) is an avermectin selected for development as a topical endectocide; has anthelmintic, insecticidal and miticidal activity.</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, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Equisetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6711</p> <p>Equisetin is an N-methylserine-derived acyl tetramic acid isolated from a terrestrial fungus <i>Fusarium equiseti</i> NRRL 5537. Equisetin is a tetramate-containing natural product with antibiotic and cytotoxic 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, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Eravacycline</b> (TP-434)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16980</p> <p>Eravacycline is a potent and broad-spectrum antibacterial 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>Eravacycline dihydrochloride</b> (TP-434 dihydrochloride; TP-434-046)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16980A</p> <p>Eravacycline dihydrochloride (TP-434 dihydrochloride) is a potent and broad-spectrum antibacterial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Erdosteine</b> (RV 144)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0289</p> <p>Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NF-κB activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</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>Erdosteine-13C4</b> (RV 144-13C4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0289S</p> <p>Erdosteine-13C4 (RV 144-13C4) is a 13C-labeled Erdosteine. Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NF-κB activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>ERDRP-0519</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102074</p> <p>ERDRP-0519, an orally bioavailable small-molecule Measles virus (MeV) polymerase inhibitor, prevents measles disease in squirrel monkeys (<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>). ERDRP-0519 inhibits morbilliviruses with nanomolar potency.</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>Eriodictyol</b> (Huazhongilexone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0637</p> <p>Eriodictyol is a flavonoid isolated from the Chinese herb, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Eriodictyol induces Nrf2 signaling pathway. Eriodictyol is also a potent influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 18 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ermanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3848</p> <p>Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Tanacetum microphyllum</i>. Ermanin potently inhibits iNOS, COX-2 activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.</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> 

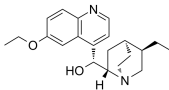
<p><b>Ertapenem sodium</b> (L-749345; MK-826)</p> <p>Ertapenem sodium (L-749345), a long-acting Carbapenem, is a <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotic with a broad antibacterial spectrum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Erystrine</b></p> <p>Erystrine, isolated from seed pods of <i>Erythrina latissima</i>, shows antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 91.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Erythromycin</b></p> <p>Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Erythromycin A dihydrate</b></p> <p>Erythromycin dihydrate dihydrate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</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>Erythromycin A enol ether</b></p> <p>Erythromycin A enol ether is an acidic degradation product of Erythromycin A (macrolide antibiotic) and has no antibacterial effect.</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>Erythromycin estolate</b></p> <p>Erythromycin estolate, erythromycin derivative, is a macrolide antibiotic used in the treatment of a wide variety of bacterial infections. Erythromycin estolate causes several cases of liver injury which mostly include cholestatic hepatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate</b> (Erythromycin ethyl succinate; EES)</p> <p>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin. Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate has antiviral activity against HIV-1.</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, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Erythromycin thiocyanate</b></p> <p>Erythromycin thiocyanate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Erythromycin-d6</b></p> <p>Erythromycin-d6 is the deuterium labeled Erythromycin. Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Escin IA</b></p> <p>Escin IA is a triterpene saponin isolated from horse chestnut, which inhibits HIV-1 protease with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 35 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>



<p><b>Essential oils, Melaleuca alternifolia</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9694</p>	<p><b>Ethacridine lactate</b> (Acrinol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2174</p>
<p>Essential oils, Melaleuca alternifolia is extracted from the leaves of Melaleuca alternifolia, has bactericidal and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Essential oils, Melaleuca alternifolia</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ethacridine lactate (Acrinol) is a widely used antiseptic and abortifacient. Ethacridine lactate is effective against Staphylococcus aureus and other gram-positive cocci. Ethacridine lactate is also a poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethacridine lactate monohydrate</b> (Acrinol monohydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0889</p>	<p><b>Ethambutol</b> (Emb)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0535</p>
<p>Ethacridine lactate (Acrinol) monohydrate is a widely used antiseptic and abortifacient. Ethacridine lactate monohydrate is effective against Staphylococcus aureus and other gram-positive cocci.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ethambutol is a bacteriostatic antimycobacterial agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethambutol dihydrochloride</b> (Emb dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0535A</p>	<p><b>Ethionamide</b> (2-Ethylthioisonicotinamide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0276</p>
<p>Ethambutol dihydrochloride (Emb dihydrochloride) is a bacteriostatic antimycobacterial agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.</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>Ethionamide(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide) is an antibiotic used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Ethionamide is a second-line antitubercular agent that inhibits mycolic acid synthesis. It also may be used for treatment of leprosy. Ethionamide is a prodrug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Ethopabate</b> (Ethyl pabate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2138</p>	<p><b>Ethoxzolamide</b> (Redupresin; L-643786; PNU-4191)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1480</p>
<p>Ethopabate is an antiprotozoal agent which has been widely used to treat and prevent coccidiosis in chickens.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Ethoxzolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethyl Orsellinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W000427</p>	<p><b>Ethyl Vanillate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1643</p>
<p>Ethyl orsellinate is a lichen metabolite and a derivative of lecanoric acid with antiproliferative and antitumour activities. Ethyl Orsellinate is against <i>A. salina</i> for the cytotoxic activity with an <math>LC_{50}</math> of 495 <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>Ethyl Vanillate is a fungicidal agent. Ethyl Vanillate inhibits 17<math>\beta</math>-HSD2 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> 1.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>

**Ethylhydrocupreine**  
(Optochin)  
Cat. No.: HY-136429

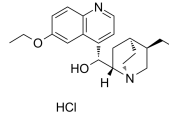
Ethylhydrocupreine (Optochin) is a quinine derivate with antimicrobial activity against *S. pneumoniae*. Ethylhydrocupreine also possesses antimalarial activity against *Plasmodium falciparum*, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 25.75 nM.



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

**Ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride**  
(Optochin hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-136429A

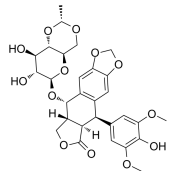
Ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride (Optochin hydrochloride) is a quinine derivate with antimicrobial activity against *S. pneumoniae*.



**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Etoposide**  
(VP-16; VP-16-213)  
Cat. No.: HY-13629

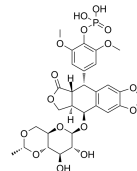
Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits **topoisomerase II**, thus stopping DNA replication. Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Etoposide phosphate**  
(BMY-40481)  
Cat. No.: HY-13630

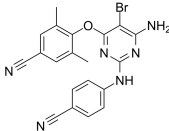
Etoposide phosphate (BMY-40481) is a potent **anti-cancer** chemotherapy agent and a selective **topoisomerase II** inhibitor to prevent re-ligation of DNA strands.



**Purity:** 98.40%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Etravirine**  
(R165335; TMC125)  
Cat. No.: HY-90005

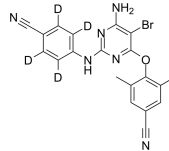
Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.



**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Etravirine D4**  
(TMC-125 D4; R-165335 D4)  
Cat. No.: HY-90005S

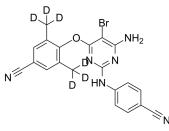
Etravirine D4 (TMC-125 D4) is the deuterium labeled Etravirine. Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.



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

**Etravirine-d8**  
Cat. No.: HY-132508S

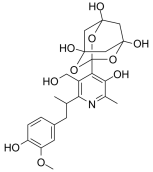
Etravirine-d8 (R165335-d8) is the deuterium labeled Etravirine. Etravirine (R165335) is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.



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

**Eubananin**  
Cat. No.: HY-145118

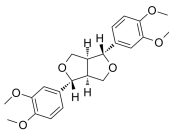
Eubananin is an effective inhibitor of the ATPase activity of the **SARS Coronavirus helicase** with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 2.8  $\mu$ M.



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

**Eudesmin**  
(-)-Eudesmin; Eudesmine; (-)-Eudesmine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2357

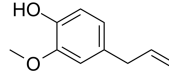
Eudesmin ((-)-Eudesmin) impairs adipogenic differentiation via inhibition of **S6K1** signaling pathway. Eudesmin possesses diverse therapeutic effects, including anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, and anti-bacterial activities.



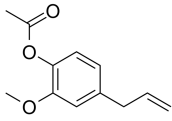
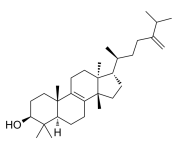
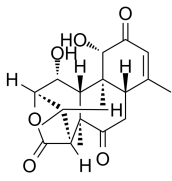
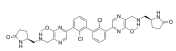
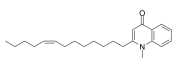
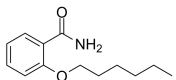
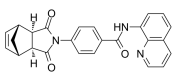
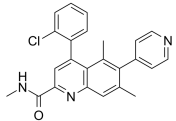
**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

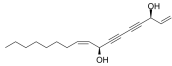
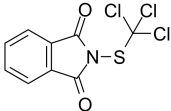
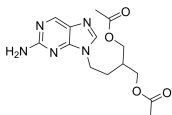
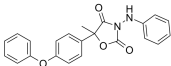
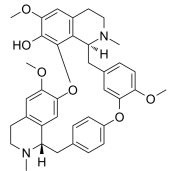
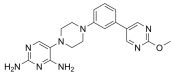
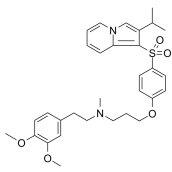
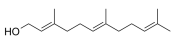
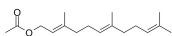
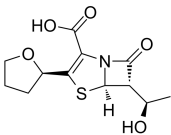
**Eugenol**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0337

Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

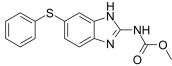
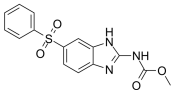
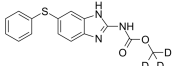
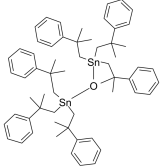
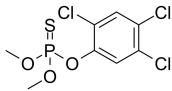
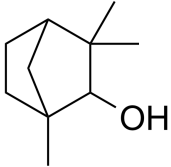
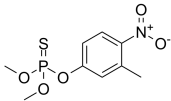
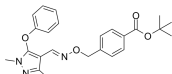
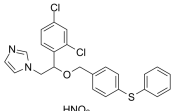


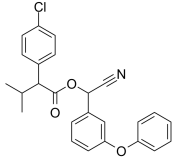
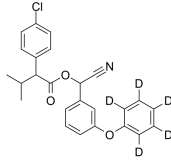
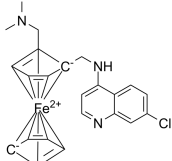
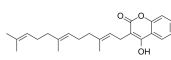
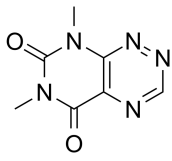
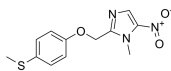
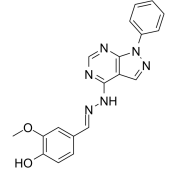
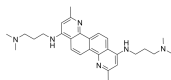
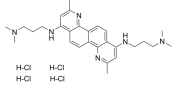
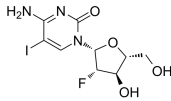
**Purity:** 98.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

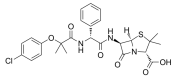
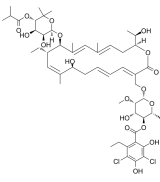
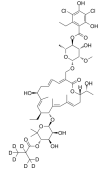
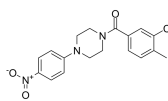
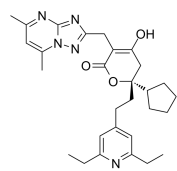
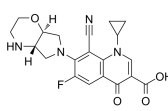
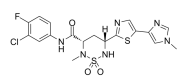
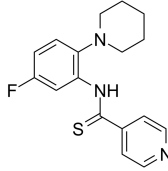
<p><b>Eugenol acetate</b> (Eugenyl acetate)</p> <p>Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate), a major phytochemical constituent of the essential oil exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant, and anti-virulence activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W014612</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4161</p>
<p><b>Euphorbadienol</b> (alpha-Euphorbol)</p> <p>Euphorbadienol (alpha-Euphorbol), a triterpenic compound, isolated from the latex of Euphorbia resinifera. The derivatives of Euphorbadienol can be used as elicitors of disease resistance, and has antileishmanial and antitrypanosomal 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-125648</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2032</p>
<p><b>Eurycomalactone</b></p> <p>Eurycomalactone is a natural product found in Eurycoma longifolia Jack., acts as a potent NF-κB inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.5 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 93.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4327</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138407</p> 
<p><b>Evixapodlin</b> (PD-1/PD-L1-IN 7)</p> <p>Evixapodlin (PD-1/PD-L1-IN 7) is a human PD-1/PD-L1 protein/protein interaction inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.213 nM. Evixapodlin has anticancer and antiviral functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4327</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138407</p>
<p><b>Evocarpine</b></p> <p>Evocarpine, a quinolone alkaloid that could be isolated from Evodiae fructus, inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx through voltage-dependent calcium channels. Antimycobacterial 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2060</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2060</p>
<p><b>Exalamide</b> (2-(Hexyloxy)benzamide)</p> <p>Exalamide (2-(Hexyloxy)benzamide), an arenecarboxamide, is a potent antifungal agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1224</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1224</p>
<p><b>exo-IWR-1</b></p> <p>exo-IWR-1, an inactive stereoisomer of Endo-IWR-1, is a negative control of IWR-1 (HY-12238). IWR-1 is a tankyrase inhibitor which inhibits Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108437</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108437</p>
<p><b>FadD32 Inhibitor-1</b></p> <p>FadD32 Inhibitor-1 is a potent FadD32 inhibitor with anti-tubercular 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119369</p> 	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119369</p>

<p><b>Falcarindiol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0364</p>	<p><b>Faltan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1878</p>
<p>Falcarindiol, an orally active polyacetylenic oxylipin, activates PPAR<math>\gamma</math> and increases the expression of the cholesterol transporter ABCA1 in cells. Falcarindiol induces <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Faltan is a dicarboximide <b>fungicide</b>, widely used on vines and several vegetable crops, and is also cytotoxic effect on human bronchial epithelial cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Famciclovir</b> (BRL 42810)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17426</p>	<p><b>Famoxadone</b> (DPX-JE874)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2008</p>
<p>Famciclovir(BRL 42810) is a guanine analogue antiviral drug used for the treatment of various herpesvirus infections.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Famoxadone (DPX-JE874) is a <b>fungicide</b> acting against a broad spectrum of fungi and is widely used in Integrated Pest Management strategies in different agricultural crops.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Fangchinoline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1372A</p>	<p><b>Fanotaprim</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137439</p>
<p>Fangchinoline is isolated from <i>Stephania tetrandra</i> with extensive biological activities, such as enhancing immunity, anti-inflammatory sterilization and anti-atherosclerosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fanotaprim is a dihydrofolate reductase (<b>DHFR</b>) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.57 and 308 nM for tgDHFR (<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> DHFR) and hDHFR (human DHFR), respectively. Fanotaprim has the potential for the research of toxoplasmosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Fantofarone</b> (SR 33557)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105117</p>	<p><b>Farnesol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0248A</p>
<p>Fantofarone is a highly potent <b>Calcium Channel</b> antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <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>Farnesol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in <i>Candida albicans</i>, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Farnesyl acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128430</p>	<p><b>Faropenem</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0035</p>
<p>Farnesyl acetate is a sesquiterpene isolated from the leaves of <i>Amomum gagnepainii</i>. Farnesyl acetate has significant toxicity against red palm weevil larvae with a <math>LD_{50}</math> of 7867 ppm.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>	<p>Faropenem is a potent and orally active <b>beta-lactam antibiotic</b>. Faropenem demonstrates broad-spectrum in vitro antimicrobial activity against many gram-positive and -negative aerobes and anaerobes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Faropenem daloxate</b> (Faropenem medoxil)</p>	<p><b>Faropenem sodium</b></p>
<p>Faropenem daloxate is the first oral penem in a new class of beta-lactam antibiotics. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: Target: Antibacterial Faropenem daloxate is useful for penem and antibiotics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Faropenem sodium is an orally bioavailable penem antibiotic which can efficiently kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>FASN-IN-4</b></p>	<p><b>FASN-IN-4 tosylate</b></p>
<p>FASN-IN-4 is a potent inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (FASN) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM (WO2012064642A1, compound 29). FASN-IN-4 also inhibits SARS-CoV-2 with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 18.6nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg</p>	<p>FASN-IN-4 tosylate is a potent inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (FASN) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM (WO2012064642A1, compound 29). FASN-IN-4 tosylate also inhibits SARS-CoV-2 with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 18.6nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Favipiravir</b> (T-705)</p>	<p><b>FC131</b></p>
<p>Favipiravir (T-705) is a potent viral RNA polymerase inhibitor, it is phosphoribosylated by cellular enzymes to its active form, Favipiravir-ribofuranosyl-5'-triphosphate (RTP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>FC131 is a potent CXCR4 antagonist. FC131 inhibits [<sup>125</sup>I]-SDF-1 binding to CXCR4 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.5 nM. FC131 has anti-HIV 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>FC131 TFA</b></p>	<p><b>Febantel</b></p>
<p>FC131 TFA is a CXCR4 antagonist, inhibits [<sup>125</sup>I]-SDF-1 binding to CXCR4, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.5 nM. Anti-HIV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Febantel is an anthelmintic for veterinary use on dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats, pig and poultry against roundworms and tapeworms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Febrifugine</b></p>	<p><b>Febrifugine dihydrochloride</b></p>
<p>Febrifugine is a quinazolinone alkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial activity .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Febrifugine dihydrochloride is a quinazolinone alkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial 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>Fenbendazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0413</p>	<p><b>Fenbendazole sulfone</b> (Oxfendazole sulfone; FBZ-SO2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011239</p>
<p>Fenbendazole is a broad spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic used against gastrointestinal parasites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fenbendazole sulfone (Oxfendazole sulfone;FBZ-SO2) is a minor metabolite of Fenbendazole in plasma and is a benzimidazole anthelmintic 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>Fenbendazole-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0413S</p>	<p><b>Fenbutatin oxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133004</p>
<p>Fenbendazole-d3 is a deuterium labeled Fenbendazole. Fenbendazole is a benzimidazole anthelmintic. Fenbendazole is active against <i>Giardia</i> in vitro (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.3 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Fenbutatin oxide is an organotin acaricide.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenchlorphos</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1093</p>	<p><b>Fenchyl alcohol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7107</p>
<p>Fenchlorphos, an organophosphate, is an insecticide. Fenchlorphos is an inhibitor of the enzyme <b>acetylcholinesterase (AChE)</b>. Fenchlorphos is able to cause mitochondrial dysfunction.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fenchyl alcohol is a monoterpene alcohol in the essential oils isolated from Douglas fir needles, acts as a fragrance. Fenchyl alcohol strongly inhibits the rumen microbial activity of both sheep and deer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Fengycin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7453</p>	<p><b>Fenitrothion</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1885</p>
<p>Fengycin is a cyclic lipopeptide used as an agricultural fungicide. Fengycin has an anti-fungal infection effect by damaging the target's cell membrane.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fengycin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥90.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Fenitrothion, one of the most widely used organophosphorus pesticides, is a cholinesterase inhibiting insecticide/acaricid. Fenitrothion is widely used, as a broad-spectrum insecticide, on cotton crops, vegetables crops, fruit crops, and field crops especially paddy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenpyroximate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0825A</p>	<p><b>Fenticonazole Nitrate</b> (REC 15-1476)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0359</p>
<p>Fenpyroximate is an acaricide and insecticide against many mites and insect pests of agricultural crops and ornamentals. Fenpyroximate is also a strong inhibitor of <b>bovine heart mitochondrial NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I)</b>, binds to the ND5 subunit.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fenticonazole Nitrate is an antifungal imidazole ring derivative. Fenticonazole Nitrate operates via hindering ergosterol integration, and sequentially destructing the cytoplasmatic outer membrane.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

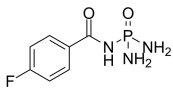
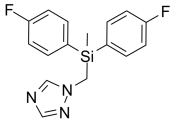
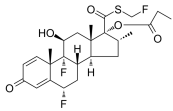
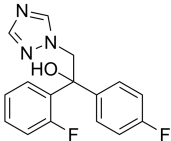
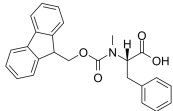
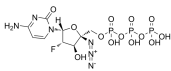
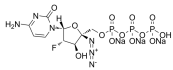
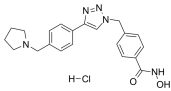
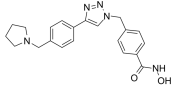
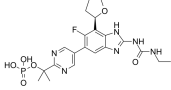
<p><b>Fenvalerate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2006</p> <p>Fenvalerate is a potent <b>protein phosphatase 2B (calcineurin)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2-4 nM for PP2B-A<math>\alpha</math>. Fenvalerate is a pyrethroid ester insecticide and acaricide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Fenvalerate-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2006S</p> <p>Fenvalerate-d5 is the deuterium labeled Fenvalerate. Fenvalerate is a potent <b>protein phosphatase 2B (calcineurin)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2-4 nM for PP2B-A<math>\alpha</math>. Fenvalerate is a pyrethroid ester insecticide and acaricide.</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>Ferroquine</b> (Ferrochloroquine; SSR97193)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19364</p> <p>Ferroquine (Ferrochloroquine), a ferrocenyl analogue of Chloroquine, is an antimalarial agent. Ferroquine shows parasitocidal effect on <b>Plasmodium</b> by inducing oxidative stress and the subsequent destruction of the membrane.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <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>Ferulenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129605</p> <p>Ferulenol, a sesquiterpene prenylated coumarin derivative, specifically inhibits succinate ubiquinone reductase at the level of the ubiquinone cycle. Ferulenol shows good antimycobacterial activity and haemorrhagic action.</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>Fervenulin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121325</p> <p>Fervenulin has <b>nematicidal</b> activity and inhibits egg hatch and J2 mortality of <i>M. incognita</i> with MICs of 30 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and 120 <math>\mu</math>g/mL, 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>Fexinidazole</b> (HOE 239)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13801</p> <p>Fexinidazole (HOE 239) is an orally active, potent nitroimidazole antitrypanosomal drug. Fexinidazole shows trypanocidal activity against <i>T. brucei</i> subspecies and strains with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.7-3.3 <math>\mu</math>M (0.2-0.9 <math>\mu</math>g/ml).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>FgGpmk1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132878</p> <p>FgGpmk1-IN-1 is a novel <b>fusarium graminearum mitogen-activated protein kinase (FgGpmk1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 3.46 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>FGI-106</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124618</p> <p>FGI-106 is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 is active against <b>Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses</b> with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124618A</p> <p>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is active against <b>Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses</b> with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <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>Fiacitabine</b> (NSC 382097; FIAC; FOAC)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50735</p> <p>Fiacitabine (NSC 382097; FIAC; FOAC) is a selective inhibitor of DNA replication of herpes simplex virus (HSV) with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 2.5 nM and 12.6 nM for HSV1 and HSV2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

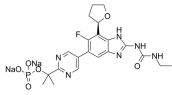
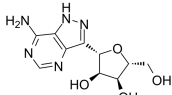
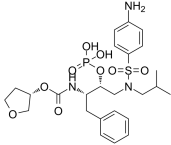
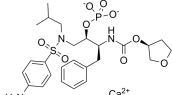
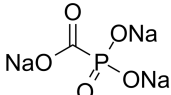
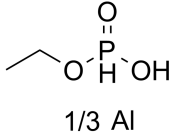
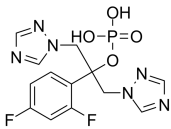
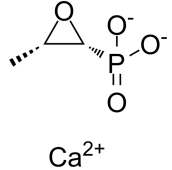
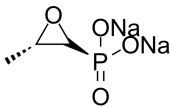
<p><b>Fibracillin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101593</p>	<p><b>Fidaxomicin</b> (OPT-80; PAR-101)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17580</p>
<p>Fibracillin is a penicillin antibiotic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic RNA polymerase inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity. Fidaxomicin selectively eradicates pathogenic <i>Clostridium difficile</i> with minimal disruption to the multiple species of bacteria that make up the normal, healthy intestinal flora.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fidaxomicin-d7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17580S</p>	<p><b>Filastatin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124701</p>
<p>Fidaxomicin-D7 (OPT-80-D7) is the deuterium labeled Fidaxomicin. Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic RNA polymerase inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Filastatin is a long-lasting inhibitor of <i>Candida albicans</i> filamentation. Filastatin inhibits adhesion by multiple pathogenic <i>Candida</i> species with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ~3 µM in the GFP-based adhesion assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Filibuvir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10118</p>	<p><b>Finafloxacin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13451</p>
<p>Filibuvir is an orally active, selective non-nucleoside inhibitor of the HCV nonstructural 5B protein (NS5B) RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp). Filibuvir binds noncovalently in the thumb II allosteric pocket of NS5B.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Finafloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antimicrobial agent that exhibits optimum efficacy in slightly acidic environments.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Firzacorvir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139574</p>	<p><b>FIT-039</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18944</p>
<p>Firzacorvir is a cyclic sulfamide compound and modulates HBV core protein. Firzacorvir has anti-HBV activity with <math>EC_{50} &lt; 1 \mu M</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FIT-039 is a selective, ATP-competitive and orally active CDK9/cyclin T1. FIT-039 does not inhibit other CDKs and other kinases. FIT-039 inhibits replication of HSV-1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.69 µM), HSV-2, human adenovirus, and human CMV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Flagelin 22</b> (Flagellin 22)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1568</p>	<p><b>Flagelin 22 TFA</b> (Flagellin 22 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1568A</p>
<p>Flagelin 22 (Flagellin 22), a fragment of bacterial flagellin, is an effective elicitor in both plants and algae.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">QRLSTGSRINSKDDAAGLQIA</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Flagelin 22 TFA (Flagellin 22 TFA), a fragment of bacterial flagellin, is an effective elicitor in both plants and algae.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">QRLSTGSRINSKDDAAGLQIA (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>



<p><b>Fleroxacin</b> (RO 23-6240; AM-833)</p>	<p><b>FliC, Serotype a (427-441), S.paratyphi A</b></p>
<p>Fleroxacin (RO 23-6240) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial fluoroquinolone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>FliC, Serotype a (427-441), S.paratyphi A is amino acids 427 to 441 fragment belongs to the FliC, serotype a of the S. FliC epitope.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Flomoxef</b></p>	<p><b>Flomoxef sodium</b></p>
<p>Flomoxef is a oxacephem group antibiotic, with excellent activity against various Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Flomoxef sodium is a oxacephem group antibiotic, with excellent activity against various Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Florfenicol</b> (-)-Florfenicol; SCH-25298)</p>	<p><b>Florfenicol amine</b></p>
<p>Florfenicol, a commonly used veterinary antibiotic, is currently indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease, and also used in aquaculture for the control of enteric septicemia in catfish.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Florfenicol amine is a metabolite of Florfenicol (HY-B1374). Florfenicol, a veterinary antibiotic, can be used in aquaculture to control susceptible bacterial diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Floxuridine</b> (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside)</p>	<p><b>Fluazinam</b></p>
<p>Floxuridine (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) is a pyrimidine analog and known as an oncology antimetabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fluazinam is a broad spectrum pyridinamine fungal inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Fluazinam impurity 1</b></p>	<p><b>Flubendazole</b></p>
<p>Fluazinam impurity 1 is an impurity of Fluazinam with antifungal activity. Fluazinam impurity 1 is active against <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>, <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Flubendazole is a safe and efficacious anthelmintic drug, which is widely used for anthelmintic to human, rodents and ruminants. Flubendazole exerts anticancer activities by mechanisms including inhibition of microtubule function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

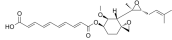
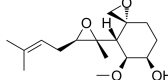
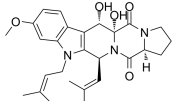
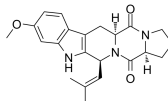
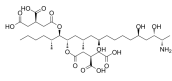
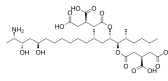
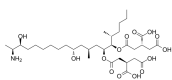
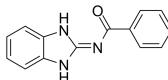
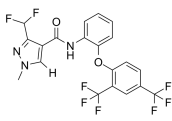
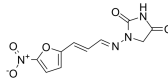
<p><b>Flucloxacillin sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0246A</p>	<p><b>Fluconazole</b> (UK-49858)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0101</p>
<p>Flucloxacillin sodium is a highly active antibiotic against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fluconazole (UK-49858) is a triazole antifungal agent with excellent activities against a broad range of fungi, especially against <i>Candida albicans</i>. Fluconazole inhibits <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>Candida kefyr</i> with IC<sub>99.5</sub> range from 0.20 µg/mL to 0.39 µg/mL.</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>Fluconazole hydrate</b> (UK 49858 hydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0101A</p>	<p><b>Fluconazole mesylate</b> (UK 49858 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0101B</p>
<p>Fluconazole (hydrate) is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.</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>Fluconazole (mesylate) is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.</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>Flucytosine</b> (5-Fluorocytosine; NSC 103805; Ro 2-9915)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0139</p>	<p><b>Fludazonium chloride</b> (R23633)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00181</p>
<p>Flucytosine (5-Fluorocytosine, 5-FC, Ancobon), a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is an antifungal drug. Target: antifungal Flucytosine, or 5-fluorocytosine, a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is a synthetic antimycotic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Fludazonium chloride (R23633) is an anti-fungal agent, which can be used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Flumequine</b> (R-802)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0526</p>	<p><b>Flumorph</b> (SYP-L190)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17521</p>
<p>Flumequine (R-802) is a quinolone antibiotic, and acts as a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 15 µM (3.92 µg/mL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Flumorph(SYP-L190) is a carboxylic acid amide (CAA) fungicide.</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>Fluopyram</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119459</p>	<p><b>Fluralaner</b> (A1443; AH252723)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16973</p>
<p>Fluopyram is a <b>succinate dehydrogenase</b> inhibitor fungicide, inhibits the growth of <i>F. virguliforme</i> isolates with mean EC<sub>50</sub> of 3.35 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fluralaner (INN) is a systemic insecticide and acaricide Fluralaner through potent blockage of <b>GABA</b> and <b>L-glutamate</b> gated chloride channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</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>

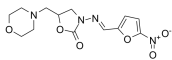
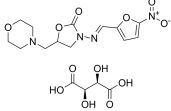
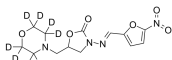
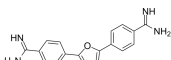
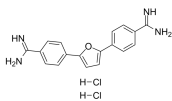
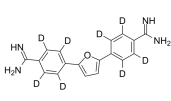
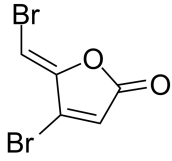
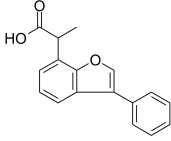
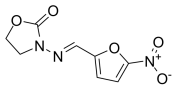
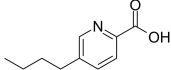
<p><b>Flurofamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100956</p>	<p><b>Flusilazole</b> (DPX-H6573)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2012</p>
<p>Flurofamide is a potent bacterial <b>urease</b> inhibitor with potential in the treatment of infection induced urinary stones.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥92.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Flusilazole (DPX-H6573), an organosilane <b>fungicide</b>, has broad-spectrum antifungal effect. Flusilazole exhibits curative and preventative activities and is recommended for use in agriculture and horticulture.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Fluticasone (propionate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0154</p>	<p><b>Flutriafol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W019852</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>Flutriafol is a triazole <b>fungicide</b> with broad spectrum fungicidal 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>Fmoc-N-Me-Phe-OH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010986</p>	<p><b>FNC-TP</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139262</p>
<p>Fmoc-N-Me-Phe-OH is a peptide inhibitor of Malaria Parasite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>FNC-TP is the intracellular active form of FNC. FNC is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)</b>, with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.</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>FNC-TP trisodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139262A</p>	<p><b>FNDR-20123</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131708A</p>
<p>FNC-TP trisodium is the intracellular active form of FNC. FNC is a potent <b>nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)</b>, with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FNDR-20123 is a safe, first-in-class, and orally active anti-malarial <b>HDAC</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 31 nM and 3 nM for Plasmodium and human HDAC, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>FNDR-20123 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131708</p>	<p><b>Fobrepodacin</b> (SPR720; pVX-486)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135655A</p>
<p>FNDR-20123 free base is a safe, first-in-class, and orally active anti-malarial <b>HDAC</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 31 nM and 3 nM for Plasmodium and human HDAC, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fobrepodacin (SPR720) is an orally active and potent phosphate prodrug of SPR719 (VXC-486; HY-12930). Fobrepodacin has potent <b>bactericidal</b> activities in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Fobrepodacin disodium</b> (SPR720 disodium; pVXc-486 disodium)</p>	<p><b>Fomivirsen sodium</b></p>
<p>Fobrepodacin (SPR720) disodium is an orally active and potent phosphate prodrug of SPR719 (VXc-486; HY-12930). Fobrepodacin disodium has potent <b>bactericidal</b> activities in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fomivirsen sodium is an antisense 21 mer phosphorothioate oligonucleotide. Fomivirsen is an <b>antiviral agent</b> that is used <b>cytomegalovirus retinitis (CMV)</b> research, including in AIDs.</p> <p>Fomivirsen (sodium)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Formycin A</b> (NSC 102811)</p>	<p><b>Fosamprenavir</b> (Amprenavir phosphate; GW 433908)</p>
<p>Formycin A (NSC 102811), a purine nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent <b>human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1)</b> inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 10 μM. Formycin A shows antitumor and antiviral activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Fosamprenavir (Amprenavir phosphate;GW 433908) is a phosphate ester prodrug of the antiretroviral protease inhibitor Amprenavir, with improved solubility. Anti-HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosamprenavir Calcium Salt</b> (GW433908G)</p>	<p><b>Foscarnet sodium</b> (Trisodium phosphonoformate; Phosphonoformic acid trisodium salt)</p>
<p>Fosamprenavir Calcium Salt (GW433908G) is a phosphate ester prodrug of the antiretroviral protease inhibitor Amprenavir, with improved solubility. Anti-HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Foscarnet sodium (Trisodium phosphonoformate) is a <b>viral DNA polymerase</b> activity inhibitor, leading to reversible suppression of viral replication. Foscarnet sodium is an antiherspesvirus agent used in cytomegalovirus retinitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosetyl-aluminum</b> (Fosetyl-Al)</p>	<p><b>Fosfluconazole</b></p>
<p>Fosetyl-aluminum (Fosetyl-Al) is an active ingredient in many fungicides against downy mildew. Fosetyl-aluminum is used to control many diseases caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. on agricultural and horticultural crops.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fosfluconazole is a prodrug of Fluconazole that is widely used as an antifungal agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosfomycin calcium</b> (MK-0955 calcium)</p>	<p><b>Fosfomycin sodium</b> (MK-0955 sodium)</p>
<p>Fosfomycin calcium (MK-0955 calcium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fosfomycin sodium (MK-0955 sodium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

<b>Fosfomycin tromethamine</b> (MK-0955 tromethamine)	<b>Fosmanogepix</b> (APX001; E1211)
<p>Fosfomycin tromethamine (MK-0955 tromethamine) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fosmanogepix (APX001) is a first-in-class and orally available broad-spectrum <b>antifungal</b> agent, which targets the highly conserved <b>Gwt1</b> fungal enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<b>Fosmidomycin sodium salt</b> (FR-31564)	<b>Fosravuconazole</b> (BMS-379224; E-1224)
<p>Fosmidomycin sodium salt is a phosphonic acid antibiotic and an antimalarial drug, which is active against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fosravuconazole (BMS-379224), a prodrug of Ravuconazole, is an orally active broad spectrum antifungal agent. Fosravuconazole can be used for candidiasis, onychomycosis and parasitemia research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>Fosravuconazole L-lysine ethanolate</b> (BMS-379224 L-lysine ethanolate; E-1224 L-lysine ethanolate)	<b>Fostemsavir</b> (BMS-663068)
<p>Fosravuconazole L-lysine ethanolate (BMS-379224 L-lysine ethanolate), a prodrug of Ravuconazole, is an orally active broad spectrum antifungal agent. Fosravuconazole L-lysine ethanolate can be used for candidiasis, onychomycosis and parasitemia research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fostemsavir (BMS-663068) is the phosphonooxymethyl prodrug of BMS-626529. Fostemsavir (BMS-663068) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets <b>HIV-1 gp120</b> and prevents its binding to CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<b>Fostemsavir Tris</b> (BMS-663068 Tris)	<b>FOY 251 free base</b>
<p>Fostemsavir Tris (BMS-663068 (Tris)) is the phosphonooxymethyl prodrug of BMS-626529. Fostemsavir Tris (BMS-663068 (Tris)) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets <b>HIV-1 gp120</b> and prevents its binding to CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>FOY 251 free base, an anti-proteolytic active metabolite of Camostatate (HY-13512), acts as a <b>proteinase</b> inhibitor. FOY 25 free base inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in cells assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>Fozivudine tidoxil</b> (BM-211290)	<b>FPI-1523</b>
<p>Fozivudine tidoxil (BM-211290) is an orally active thioether lipid-zidovudine (ZDV) conjugate with <b>anti-HIV</b> activity.</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>FPI-1523, a derivative of Avibactam, is a potent <b>β-lactamase</b> inhibitor, with <math>K_d</math>s of 4 nM and 34 nM for <b>CTX-M-15</b> and <b>OXA-48</b>, respectively. FPI-1523 also inhibits <b>PBP2</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.2 μM. FPI-1523 exhibits considerable antimicrobial 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>FPI-1523 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139745</p>	<p><b>FR179642</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129077</p>
<p>FPI-1523 sodium, a derivative of Avibactam, is a potent <math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitor, with <math>K_{i,s}</math> of 4 nM and 34 nM for CTX-M-15 and OXA-48, respectively. FPI-1523 sodium also inhibits PBP2, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.2 <math>\mu</math>M. FPI-1523 sodium exhibits considerable antimicrobial 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>FR179642 is a key <b>intermediate</b> in the synthesis of the echinocandin antifungal Micafungin. FR179642 is the cyclic peptide nucleus of the echinocandin-like antifungal lipopeptide FR901379.</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>Framycetin</b> (Neomycin B; Fradiomycin B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17624</p>	<p><b>Framycetin sulfate</b> (Neomycin B sulfate; Fradiomycin B sulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17624A</p>
<p>Framycetin (Neomycin B), an aminoglycoside antibiotic, is a potent RNase P cleavage activity inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 35 <math>\mu</math>M. Framycetin competes for specific divalent metal ion binding sites in RNase P RNA. Framycetin inhibits hammerhead ribozyme with a <math>K_i</math> of 13.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg (16.27 mM * 1 mL in 0.9% NaCl)</p>	<p>Framycetin sulfate (Neomycin B sulfate), an aminoglycoside antibiotic, is a potent RNase P cleavage activity inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 35 <math>\mu</math>M. Framycetin sulfate competes for specific divalent metal ion binding sites in RNase P RNA.</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>Fraxidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3907</p>	<p><b>FSL-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2036</p>
<p>Fraxidin is a class of coumarin isolated from the roots of Jatropha podagrica, exhibits antibacterial activity against <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> with an inhibition zone of 12 mm at a concentration of 20 <math>\mu</math>g/disk.</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>FSL-1, a bacterial-derived toll-like receptor 2/6 (TLR2/6) agonist, enhances resistance to experimental HSV-2 infection.</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>FSL-1 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2036A</p>	<p><b>Ftaxilide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1040</p>
<p>FSL-1 TFA, a bacterial-derived toll-like receptor 2/6 (TLR2/6) agonist, enhances resistance to experimental HSV-2 infection. FSL-1 TFA induces MMP-9 production through TLR2 and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B/AP-1 signaling pathways in monocytic THP-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p>Ftaxilide is a novel antituberculosis agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</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>FTI-277</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15872</p>	<p><b>FTI-277 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15872A</p>
<p>FTI-277 is an inhibitor of farnesyl transferase (FTase); a highly potent Ras CAAX peptidomimetic which antagonizes both H- and K-Ras oncogenic signaling. FTI-277 can inhibit hepatitis delta virus (HDV) infection.</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>FTI-277 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of farnesyl transferase (FTase); a highly potent Ras CAAX peptidomimetic which antagonizes both H- and K-Ras oncogenic signaling. FTI-277 hydrochloride can inhibit hepatitis delta virus (HDV) infection.</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>Fumagillin</b> (Amebacilin; NSC9168)</p> <p>Fumagillin(NSC9168) is an antimicrobial compound first isolated in 1949 from the fungus <i>Aspergillus fumigatu</i>. Fumagillin can inhibits HIV1 infection through the inhibition of HIV-1 viral protein R (Vpr) activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0751</p>	<p><b>Fumagillol</b> (-)-Fumagillol)</p> <p>Fumagillol is a direct precursor of fumagillin. Fumagillin, as an antimicrobial agent, is a potent and selective inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103643</p>
<p><b>Fumitremorgin B</b></p> <p>Fumitremorgin B is a tremorgenic mycotoxin. Fumitremorgin B exhibits significant antifungal activities, with MICs of 6.25-50 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117313</p>	<p><b>Fumitremorgin C</b> (12α-Fumitremorgin C)</p> <p>Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective ABCG2/BRCP inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 250 µg, 1 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2143</p>
<p><b>Fumonisin B1</b></p> <p>Fumonisin B1 is a mycotoxin produced from <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>. Fumonisin B1 is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis. Fumonisin B1 is the most abundant and toxic fumonisin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6719</p>	<p><b>Fumonisin B2</b></p> <p>Fumonisin B2, a mycotoxin produced by <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> in various grains, is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6723</p>
<p><b>Fumonisin B3</b></p> <p>Fumonisin B3 is a mycotoxin derived from <i>Fusarium</i> fungi, a member of fumonisins.</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-N6726</p>	<p><b>Fungicide4</b></p> <p>Fungicide4 shows the high activity against the <i>P. infestans</i> strain.</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-132933</p>
<p><b>Fungicide5</b></p> <p>Fungicide5 is a fungicide candidate targeting succinate dehydrogenase (<math>K_i = 0.095 \mu\text{M}</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139851</p>	<p><b>Furagin</b> (Furazidine; Furazidin)</p> <p>Furagin, nitrofurantoin analog, is an anti-bacterial agent. Furagin is 2-substituted 5-nitrofurans, chemically and structurally similar to well-known antibacterial compound nitrofurantoin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-77036</p>

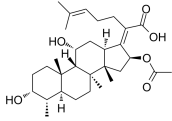
<p><b>Furaltadone</b> (Altafur)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1148A</p>	<p><b>Furaltadone L-tartrate</b> (Altafur L-tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1148B</p>
<p>Furaltadone, a nitrofuran drug, has the potential for the study in infections of chickens with salmonella enteritidis. Furaltadone is inhibitory and bactericidal in vitro for staphylococci .</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>Furaltadone L-tartrate (Altafur L-tartrate), a nitrofuran drug, has the potential for the study in infections of chickens with salmonella enteritidis. Furaltadone is inhibitory and bactericidal in vitro for staphylococci .</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Furaltadone-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1148AS2</p>	<p><b>Furamide</b> (DB75; NSC 305831)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110137A</p>
<p>Furaltadone-d8 (Altafur-d8) is the deuterium labeled Furaltadone. Furaltadone, a nitrofuran drug, has the potential for the study in infections of chickens with salmonella enteritidis. Furaltadone is inhibitory and bactericidal in vitro for staphylococci .</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Furamide (DB75) is a selective <b>protein arginine methyltransferase 1 (PRMT1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.4 <math>\mu</math>M. Furamide is selective for PRMT1 over PRMT5, PRMT6, and PRMT4 (CARM1) (<math>IC_{50}</math>s of 166 <math>\mu</math>M, 283 <math>\mu</math>M, and &gt;400 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively).</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Furamide dihydrochloride</b> (DB75 dihydrochloride; NSC 305831 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110137</p>	<p><b>Furamide-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110137AS</p>
<p>Furamide dihydrochloride (DB75 dihydrochloride) is a selective <b>protein arginine methyltransferase 1 (PRMT1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Furamide-d8 (DB75-d8) is the deuterium labeled Furamide. Furamide (DB75) is a selective <b>protein arginine methyltransferase 1 (PRMT1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Furanone C-30</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131011</p>	<p><b>Furaprofen</b> (R803)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00213</p>
<p>Furanone C-30 is a quorum sensing inhibitor. Furanone C-30 can effectively inhibit bacterial biofilm formation by <i>S. mutans</i> and its luxS mutant strain.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Furaprofen (R803) is an effective HCV replication inhibitor. Furaprofen (R803) is substantially more potent against genotype 1a and 1b replicons (<math>EC_{50}</math> ~30 nM) than against the genotype 2a replicon (<math>EC_{50}</math> ~1,000 nM).</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Furazolidone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1336</p>	<p><b>Fusaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128483</p>
<p>Furazolidone is a nitrofuran derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial activity, inhibits AML1-ETO transformed cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 12.7 <math>\mu</math>M. Target: Antibacterial Furazolidone is a novel therapeutic strategy in AML patients.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fusaric acid is a potent dopamine <math>\beta</math>-hydroxylase inhibitor.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>



**Fusidic acid**  
(Fusidate; SQ-16603)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1350

Fusidic acid (Fusidate) a bacteriostatic antibiotic produced from the *Fusidium coccineum* fungus, belongs to the class of steroids. Fusidic acid has no corticosteroid effects.

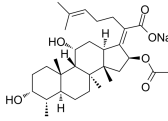


**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Fusidic acid sodium salt**  
(Sodium fusidate; SQ-16360)

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1350A

Fusidic acid sodium salt (Sodium fusidate), a bacteriostatic antibiotic produced from the *Fusidium coccineum* fungus, belongs to the class of steroids. Fusidic acid sodium salt has no corticosteroid effects.

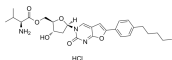


**Purity:** 98.36%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**FV-100**

**Cat. No.:** HY-19856

FV-100 is a potent, selective and orally active anti-varicella zoster virus agent. FV-100 is a prodrug of CF-1743. FV-100 exhibits very low toxicity in vivo.

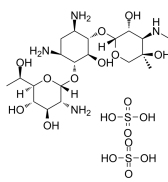


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**G-418 disulfate**  
(Geneticin sulfate; Antibiotic G-418 sulfate)

**Cat. No.:** HY-17561

G-418 disulfate (Geneticin sulfate), is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, inhibits protein synthesis in eukaryotes and prokaryotes. G-418 disulfate is commonly used as a selective agent for eukaryotic cells.

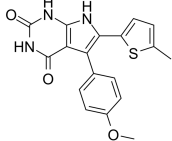


**Purity:** 98.26%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**G0507**

**Cat. No.:** HY-124658

G0507, a pyrrolopyrimidinedione compound, is a potent **LolCDE ABC Transporter** inhibitor. G0507 is an inhibitor of *Escherichia coli* growth and induces the extracytoplasmic  $\sigma^E$  stress response. G0507 acts as a chemical probe to dissect lipoprotein trafficking in Gram-negative bacteria.

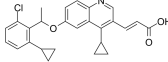


**Purity:** 98.33%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**G907**

**Cat. No.:** HY-125176

G907 is a selective small-molecule antagonist of **ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter, MsbA**. It inhibits purified *E. coli* MsbA in amphipols with an  $IC_{50}$  of 18 nM.

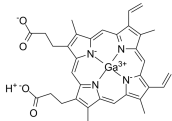


**Purity:** 98.34%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ga(III) protoporphyrin IX**

**Cat. No.:** HY-136476D

Ga(III)protoporphyrin-IX is a model for the key interporphyrin interactions in malaria pigment. Ga(III)protoporphyrin-IX acts as a potent antibacterial against gram-negative, gram-positive, and acid-fast bacteria.

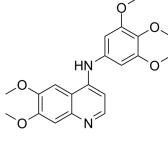


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**GAK inhibitor 49**

**Cat. No.:** HY-124793

GAK inhibitor 49 is a potent, ATP-competitive and highly selective **cyclin G associated kinase (GAK)** inhibitor with a  $K_i$  of 0.54 nM and a cell  $IC_{50}$  of 56 nM. GAK inhibitor 49 also shows binding to RIPK2.

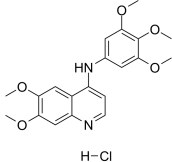


**Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**GAK inhibitor 49 hydrochloride**

**Cat. No.:** HY-124793A

GAK inhibitor 49 hydrochloride is a potent, ATP-competitive and highly selective **cyclin G associated kinase (GAK)** inhibitor with a  $K_i$  of 0.54 nM and a cell  $IC_{50}$  of 56 nM. GAK inhibitor 49 hydrochloride also shows binding to RIPK2.

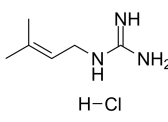


**Purity:** 98.20%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Galegine hydrochloride**

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0930B

Galegine hydrochloride, a guanidine derivative, contributes to weight loss in mice. Guanidine hydrochloride is the compound derived from *G. officinalis*, which gave rise to the biguanides, metformin and phenformin.

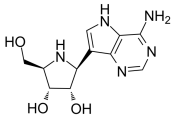


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Galidesivir**  
(BCX4430; Immucillin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-18649A

Galidesivir (BCX4430), an adenosine analog and a direct-acting antiviral agent, disrupts viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) activity.

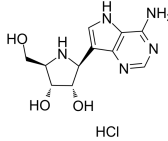


**Purity:** 99.29%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Galidesivir hydrochloride**  
(BCX4430 hydrochloride; Immucillin-A hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18649

Galidesivir (BCX4430) hydrochloride, an adenosine analog and a direct-acting antiviral agent, disrupts viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) activity.

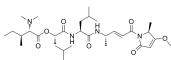


**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Gallinamide A**

Cat. No.: HY-N10109

Gallinamide A is a potent inhibitor of **cathepsin L** with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 17.6  $\mu$ M.

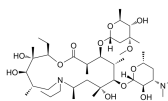


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Gamithromycin**  
(ML-1709460)

Cat. No.: HY-108365

Gamithromycin is an **antimicrobial** agent which can inhibit the growth of MmmSC strains B237 and Tan8 with MICs of 0.00012 and 0.00006  $\mu$ g/mL, respectively.

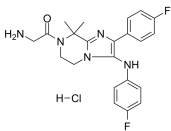


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ganaplacide hydrochloride**  
(KAF156 hydrochloride; GNF156 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-108024A

Ganaplacide (KAF156) hydrochloride is a first-in-class, orally active imidazolopiperazine **antimalarial** agent. Ganaplacide hydrochloride is active against a broad range of Plasmodium species, including drug-resistant parasites.

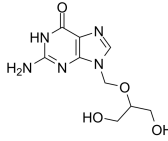


**Purity:** 97.27%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Ganciclovir**  
(BW 759; 2'-Nor-2'-deoxyguanosine)

Cat. No.: HY-13637

Ganciclovir (BW 759), a nucleoside analogue, is an orally active antiviral agent with activity against **CMV**. Ganciclovir also has activity in vitro against members of the **herpes group** and some other DNA viruses.

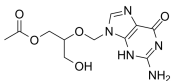


**Purity:** 99.46%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Ganciclovir mono-O-acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-41344

Ganciclovir mono-O-acetate is a derivative of Ganciclovir. Ganciclovir, a nucleoside analogue, is an orally active antiviral agent with activity against CMV.

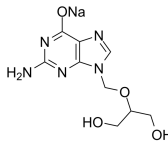


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg

**Ganciclovir sodium**  
(BW 759 sodium; 2'-Nor-2'-deoxyguanosine sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-13637A

Ganciclovir (BW 759) sodium, a nucleoside analogue and an orally active antiviral agent, shows activity against **CMV**. Ganciclovir sodium also has activity in vitro against members of the **herpes group** and some other DNA viruses.

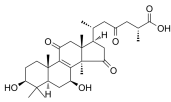


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

**Ganoderic acid B**

Cat. No.: HY-N2006

Ganoderic acid B is a triterpene isolated from a mushroom *Ganoderma lucidum*. Ganoderic acid B inhibits the activation of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) antigens as telomerase inhibitor. Ganoderic acid B is a moderately active inhibitor against **HIV-1 protease**.

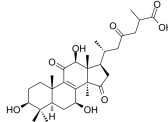


**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

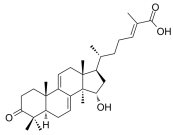
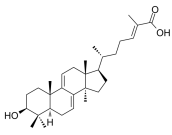
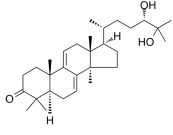
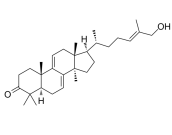
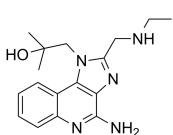
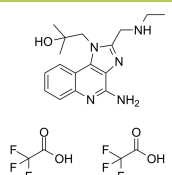
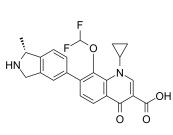
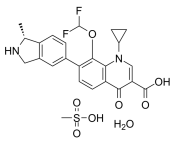
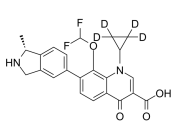
**Ganoderic acid G**

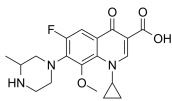
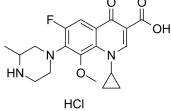
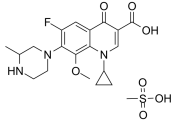
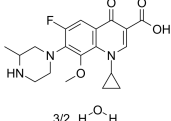
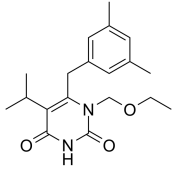
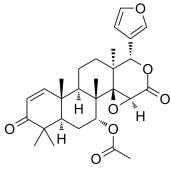
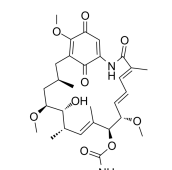
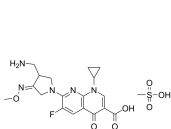
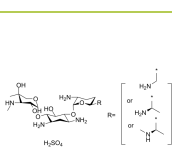
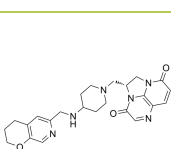
Cat. No.: HY-N2458

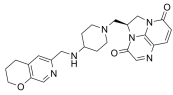
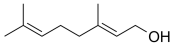
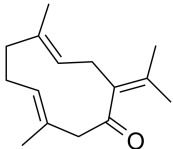

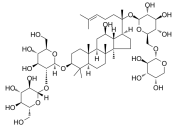
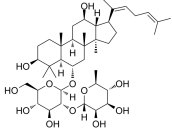
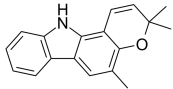
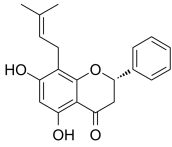
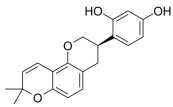
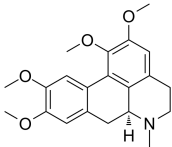
Ganoderic acid G is a triterpene isolated from the surface part of gills of *Ganoderma lucidum*.

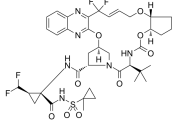
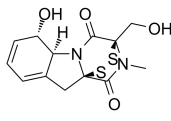
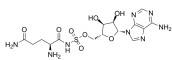
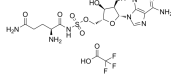
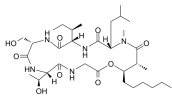
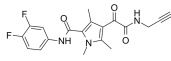
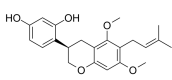
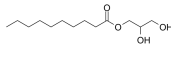
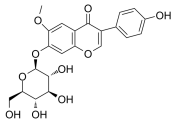
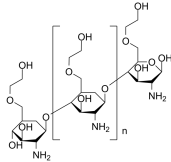


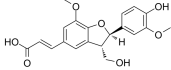
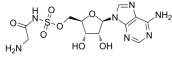
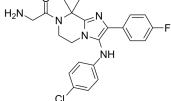
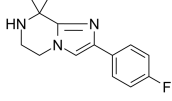
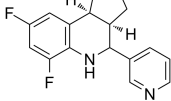
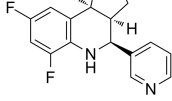
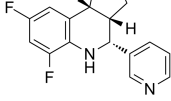
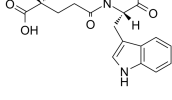
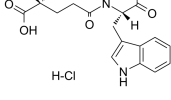
**Purity:** 98.15%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

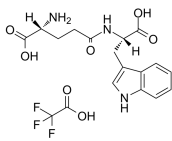
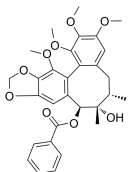
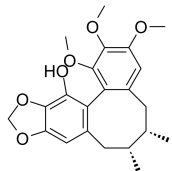
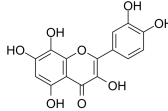
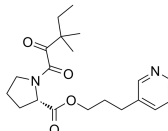
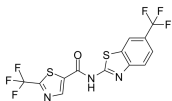
<p><b>Ganoderic acid TR</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129150</p> <p>Ganoderic acid TR is a broad-spectrum inhibitor against <b>influenza neuraminidases (NAs)</b>, particularly H5N1 and H1N1 neuraminidases. The <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 10.9 and 4.6 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ganoderic acid Y</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125713</p> <p>Ganoderic acid Y is a <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 170 <math>\mu</math>M for yeast <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase. Ganoderic acid Y inhibits <b>enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication</b> through blocking EV71 uncoating.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ganodermanondiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2996</p> <p>Ganodermanondiol is a melanogenesis inhibitor isolated from the Ganoderma lucidum. Ganodermanondiol exhibits potent cytoprotective effects on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced hepatotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ganoderol A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3925</p> <p>Ganoderol A is a terpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum with antimicrobial activities. Ganoderol A inhibits cholesterol synthesis pathway and has significant anti-inflammatory activity and protection against ultraviolet A (UVA) damage.</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>Gardiquimod</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103697</p> <p>Gardiquimod, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a <b>TLR7/8</b> agonist. Gardiquimod could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10<math>\mu</math>M.</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>Gardiquimod diTFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103697A</p> <p>Gardiquimod diTFA, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a <b>TLR7/8</b> agonist. Gardiquimod diTFA could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod diTFA specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10<math>\mu</math>M.</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>Garenoxacin</b> (BMS284756)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17460</p> <p>Garenoxacin (BMS284756) is a quinolone antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Garenoxacin Mesylate hydrate</b> (BMS284756 Mesylate hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17460A</p> <p>Garenoxacin Mesylate hydrate (BMS284756 Mesylate hydrate) is a novel oral des-fluoro(6) quinolone with potent antimicrobial activity, against common respiratory pathogens, including resistant strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Garenoxacin-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17460S</p> <p>Garenoxacin-d4 (BMS284756-d4) is the deuterium labeled Garenoxacin. Garenoxacin (BMS284756) is a quinolone antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p> 	<p><b>Gastric mucin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2196</p> <p>Gastric mucin is a large glycoprotein which is thought to play a major role in the protection of the gastrointestinal tract from acid, proteases, pathogenic microorganisms, and mechanical trauma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p> <p><b>Gastric mucin</b></p>

<p><b>Gatifloxacin</b> (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10581</span></p>	<p><b>Gatifloxacin hydrochloride</b> (AM-1155 hydrochloride; BMS-206584 hydrochloride; PD135432 hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10581A</span></p>
<p>Gatifloxacin (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</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><b>Gatifloxacin mesylate</b> (AM-1155 mesylate; BMS-206584 mesylate; PD135432 mesylate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10581B</span></p>	<p><b>Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate</b> (AM-1155 sesquihydrate; BMS-206584 sesquihydrate; PD135432 sesquihydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10581C</span></p>
<p>Gatifloxacin mesylate (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GCA-186</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116528</span></p>	<p><b>Gedunin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107577</span></p>
<p>GCA-186 is a potent <b>anti-HIV-1</b> agent. GCA-186 is highly active against both wild type and mutated HIV-1 strains with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 1, 180, 1, and 40 nM for III<sub>B</sub>, III<sub>B</sub>-R<sub>Y181C</sub>, NL4-3 and NL4-3<sub>K103N</sub> of HIV-1 strains, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gedunin is a limonoid with anti-cancer, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory and insecticidal activities. Gedunin acts as a potent <b>Hsp90</b> inhibitor and induces the degradation of Hsp90-dependent client proteins.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Geldanamycin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15230</span></p>	<p><b>Gemifloxacin mesylate</b> (SB-265805S; LB-20304a) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1050</span></p>
<p>Geldanamycin is a <b>Hsp90</b> inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria. Geldanamycin has anti-influenza virus <b>H5N1</b> activities.</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</p>	<p>Gemifloxacin mesylate is an oral broad-spectrum quinolone antibacterial agent, used in the treatment of acute bacterial exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, and mild-to-moderate pneumonia.</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><b>Gentamicin sulfate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0276</span></p>	<p><b>Gepotidacin</b> (GSK2140944) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16742</span></p>
<p>Gentamicin sulfate, an aminoglycoside antibiotic, inhibits the growth of both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and to inhibit several strains of mycoplasma in tissue culture. It inhibits <b>DNase I</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.57 mM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Gepotidacin (GSK2140944) is a novel triazaacenaphthylene bacterial type II <b>topoisomerase</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <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>Gepotidacin S enantiomer</b> (GSK2140944 S enantiomer) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16742A</span></p> <p>Gepotidacin S enantiomer is an S enantiomer of gepotidacin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Geraniol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6952</span></p> <p>Geraniol, an olefinic terpene, was found to inhibit growth of <i>Candida albicans</i> and <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> strains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Germacrone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0440</span></p> <p>Germacrone is extracted from Rhizoma Curcuma. Germacrone inhibits <b>influenza virus</b> infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0)</b> (Ginkgolic acid (13:0); Ginkgoneolic Acid; 6-Tridecylsalicylic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0078</span></p> <p>Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) is a natural anticariogenic agent in that it exhibits antimicrobial activity against <i>S. mutans</i> and suppresses the specific virulence factors associated with its cariogenicity. IC50 value: Inhibiting the biofilm formation of <i>S.</i></p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb2</b> (Ginsenoside C) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0040</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate <b>GPR120</b> gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6580</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rg4 is a major protopanaxatriol type ginsenoside isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Girinimbine</b> (Girinimbin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9488</span></p> <p>Girinimbine (Girinimbin) is a carbazole alkaloid with a variety of biological effects. Girinimbine can induce <b>apoptosis</b>, and has antitrypanosomal, antiplatelet activity, antibacterial activity, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antitumor 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>Glabranine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3942</span></p> <p>Glabranine, a flavonoid, is isolated from <i>Tephrosia s.p.</i>, exerts an inhibitory effect in vitro on the dengue virus. Glabranine forms interaction with the soluble ectodomain of DENV type 2 (DENV2) E protein.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Glabridin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0393</span></p> <p>Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>, binds to and activates <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 6115 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Glaucine</b> (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine; S-(+)-Glaucine; NSC 34396) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3945</span></p> <p>Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Glaucium flavum</i> Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

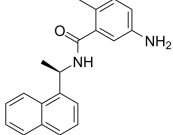
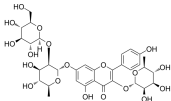
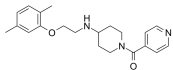
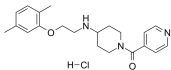
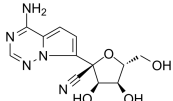
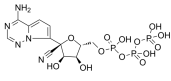
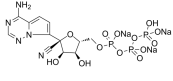
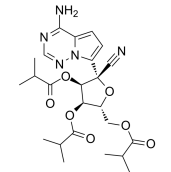
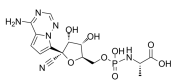
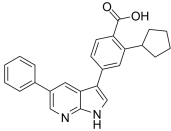
<p><b>Glecaprevir</b> (ABT-493)</p> <p>Glecaprevir is a novel HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values ranging from 3.5 to 11.3 nM. Glecaprevir is also a SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.09 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical 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>Cat. No.: HY-17634</p>	<p><b>Gliotoxin</b> (Aspergillin)</p> <p>Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by <i>A. fumigatus</i>, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6727</p>
<p><b>Gln-AMS</b></p> <p>Gln-AMS is an aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases (AARS) inhibitor, which binds the A-domain within the NRPS enzymes.</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-112861</p>	<p><b>Gln-AMS TFA</b></p> <p>Gln-AMS (TFA) is a type Ia aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase (AARS) inhibitor. Gln-AMS inhibits glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase (GlnRS) with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.32 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>Cat. No.: HY-112861A</p>
<p><b>Globomycin</b></p> <p>Globomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic and a signal peptidase II (LspA) inhibitor. Globomycin inhibits processing of the prolipoprotein by binding irreversibly to the peptidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2233</p>	<p><b>GLP-26</b></p> <p>GLP-26 is a HBV capsid assembly modulators (CAM), inhibits HBV DNA replication in Hep AD38 system (<math>IC_{50}</math>=3 nM), and reduces cccDNA by &gt;90% at 1 <math>\mu</math>M. GLP-26 disrupts the encapsidation of pre-genomic RNA, causes nucleocapsid disassembly and reduces cccDNA pools.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <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-124614</p>
<p><b>Glyasperin D</b></p> <p>Glyasperin D is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>, and possesses weaker anti-<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> activity.</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-N6975</p>	<p><b>Glyceryl monocaprate</b> (Monocaprin)</p> <p>Glyceryl monocaprate (Monolaurin) is a 1-monoglyceride of capric acid against gram-positive bacterial infections. Glyceryl monocaprate (Monolaurin) has inhibitory effect on Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) and offers an effective treatment for herpes labialis.</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>Cat. No.: HY-135117</p>
<p><b>Glycitin</b> (Glycitein 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-glucoside)</p> <p>Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover. Glycitin is antibacterial, antiviral and estrogenic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55% <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>Cat. No.: HY-N0012</p>	<p><b>Glycol chitosan</b></p> <p>Glycol chitosan is a chitosan derivative with ethylene glycol branches. Glycol chitosan enhances membrane permeability and leakage in Glycine max Harosoy 63W cells. Glycol chitosan is biocompatible and biodegradable.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-135969</p>

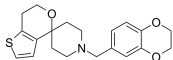
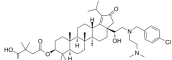
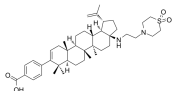
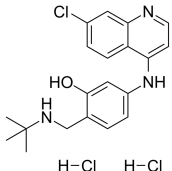
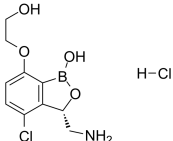
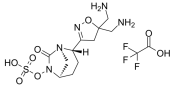
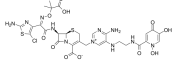
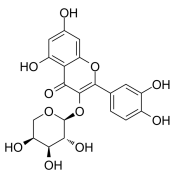
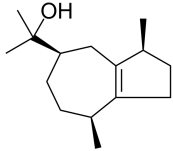
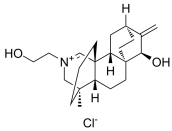
<p><b>Glycoprotein (276-286)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1843</p>	<p><b>Glycosmistic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8153</p>
<p>Glycoprotein (276-286) is a Db-restricted peptide derived from lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) glycoprotein (GP), corresponds to amino acids 276-286.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SGVNPGGYCL</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>Glycosmistic acid, a natural compound, possesses anti-HBV 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>GlyRS-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108940</p>	<p><b>GNF179</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15975</p>
<p>GlyRS-IN-1 is a <b>glycyl-tRNA synthase (GlyRS)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2017066459 A1. GlyRS-IN-1 can also inhibit the growth of <b>bacteria</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.25%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GNF179 is an optimized 8,8-dimethyl IP analog that exhibited the potency(4.8 nM against the multidrug resistant strain W2) in vitro metabolic stability and in vivo oral bioavailability.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GNF179 (Metabolite)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15980</p>	<p><b>Golgicide A (GCA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100540</p>
<p>GNF179 metabolite is the metabolite of GNF179, which is an optimized 8,8-dimethyl IP analog that exhibited the potency(4.8 nM against the multidrug resistant strain W2) in vitro metabolic stability and in vivo oral bioavailability.</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>Golgicide A (GCA) is a potent, highly specific, and reversible inhibitor of the cis-Golgi ADP-ribosylation factor guanine nucleotide exchange factors (ArfGEF) GBF1. Golgicide A drastically reduced replication of <b>coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3)</b> and other human enterovirus species.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</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>Golgicide A-1 (GCA-1)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100540C</p>	<p><b>Golgicide A-2 (GCA-2)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100540B</p>
<p>Golgicide A-1 (GCA-1) is a less active cis-diastereomer of Golgicide A (GCA). Golgicide A-1 weakly inhibits mosquito reproduction.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</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>Golgicide A-2 (GCA-2), a Golgicide A (GCA) derivative, is the most active enantiomer of GCA. Golgicide A-2 displays high selectivity and efficiency in killing <i>An. stephensi</i> larvae and can be used for the research of dengue virus related diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</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>Golotimod (SCV 07; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14743</p>	<p><b>Golotimod hydrochloride (SCV 07 hydrochloride; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan hydrochloride)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14743B</p>
<p>Golotimod (SCV-07), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.</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>Golotimod hydrochloride (SCV 07 hydrochloride), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Golotimod TFA</b> (SCV 07 TFA; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan TFA)</p> <p>Golotimod TFA (SCV 07 TFA), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14743A</p> 	<p><b>Gomisin G</b></p> <p>Gomisin G is an ethanolic extract of the stems of <i>Kadsura interior</i>; exhibits potent anti-HIV activity with EC<sub>50</sub> and therapeutic index (TI) values of 0.006 microgram/mL and 300, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <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-N0858</p> 
<p><b>Gomisin M2</b> (+)-Gomisin M2)</p> <p>Gomisin M2 ((+)-Gomisin M2) is a lignan isolated from the fruits of <i>Schisandra rubriflora</i> with anti-HIV activity (EC<sub>50</sub> of 2.4 μM). Gomisin M2 exhibits anti-cancer and anti-allergic activities and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3963</p> 	<p><b>Gossypetin</b></p> <p>Gossypetin is a hexahydroxylated flavonoid and is a potent <b>mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MKK)3</b> and <b>MKK6</b> inhibitor with strongly attenuates the <b>MKK3/6-p38</b> signaling pathway, has various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, antibacterial...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119917</p> 
<p><b>GP(33-41)</b></p> <p>GP(33-41), a 9-aa-long peptide, is the optimal sequence of the GP1 epitope of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, and can upregulate H-2D<sup>b</sup> molecules at the RMA-S (Db Kb) cell surface with a SC<sub>50</sub> of 344 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0323</p> <p><b>KAVYNFATC</b></p>	<p><b>GPI-1046</b></p> <p>GPI-1046 is an immunophilin ligand without antibiotic action and attenuates ethanol intake in part through the upregulation of <b>glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1)</b> in PFC and NAc-core.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-124619</p> 
<p><b>GPS491</b></p> <p>GPS491 (EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.47 μM) suppresses expression of the <b>HIV-1</b> structural protein Gag and alters HIV-1 RNA accumulation, decreasing the abundance of RNAs encoding the structural proteins while increasing levels of viral RNAs encoding the regulatory proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139850</p> 	<p><b>Gramicidin</b></p> <p>Gramicidin is an antimicrobial peptide assembling as channels in membranes and increasing their permeability towards cations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0163</p> <p><b>Gramicidin</b></p>
<p><b>Gramicidin A</b></p> <p>Gramicidin A is a peptide component of gramicidin, an <b>antibiotic</b> mixture originally isolated from <i>B. brevis</i>. Gramicidin A is a highly hydrophobic channel-forming ionophore that forms channels in model membranes that are permeable to monovalent cations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥92.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2324</p> <p><b>Gramicidin A</b></p>	<p><b>Gramicidin C</b></p> <p>Gramicidin C is a naturally occurring polypeptide antibiotic isolated from <i>B. brevis</i> var. G.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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2328</p> <p><b>Gramicidin C</b></p>

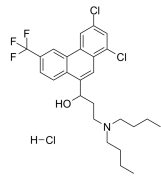
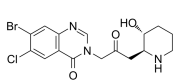
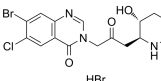
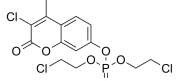
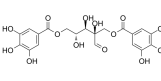
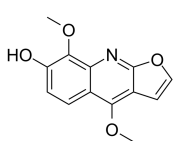
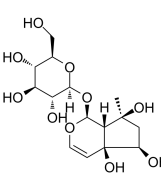
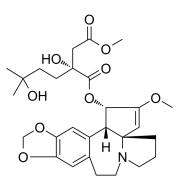
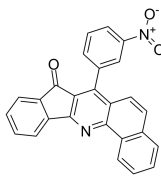
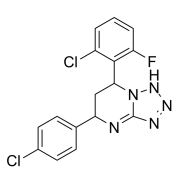


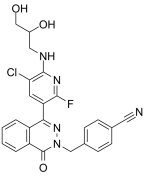
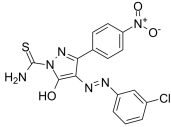
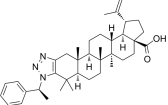
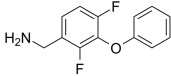
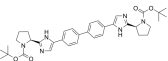
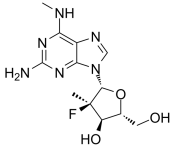
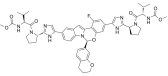
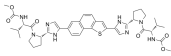
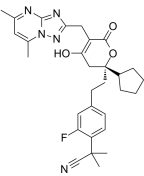
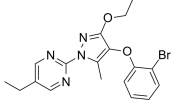
<p><b>Gramine</b> (Donaxine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0166</p> <p>Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed, acts as an active <b>adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)</b> agonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.2 and 4.2 <math>\mu</math>M for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is 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><b>Granilin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9357</p> <p>Granilin, a sesquiterpene lactone, can be found in the flower buds of <i>Carpesium triste</i>. Granilin can be used as the bactericide and fungicide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Grazoprevir</b> (MK-5172)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15298</p> <p>Grazoprevir (MK-5172) is a selective inhibitor of <b>Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a</b> protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <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>Grazoprevir hydrate</b> (MK-5172 hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15298B</p> <p>Grazoprevir hydrate (MK-5172 hydrate) is a selective inhibitor of <b>Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a</b> protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <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>Grazoprevir potassium salt</b> (MK-5172 potassium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15298A</p> <p>Grazoprevir potassium salt (MK-5172 potassium salt) is a selective inhibitor of <b>Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a</b> protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <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>Grazoprevir sodium salt</b> (MK-5172 sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15298C</p> <p>Grazoprevir sodium salt (MK-5172 sodium salt) is a selective inhibitor of <b>Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a</b> protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Grepafloxacin</b> (OPC-17116; dl-Grepafloxacin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0147</p> <p>Grepafloxacin (OPC-17116) is an oral actively fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with potent activity against community-acquired respiratory pathogens including <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>. Grepafloxacin has high tissue penetration and a promising pharmacodynamic profile.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Griseofulvin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17583</p> <p>Griseofulvin (Gris-PEG; Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Griseoluteic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118651</p> <p>Griseoluteic acid, a phenazine antibiotic, is originally isolated from <i>S. griseoluteus</i>. Griseoluteic acid is a breakdown product of griseolite A and 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>GRL-0496</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137954</p> <p>GRL-0496 is a potent chloropyridyl ester-derived <b>SARS-CoV 3CLpro</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM in both enzyme inhibitory and antiviral assays. GRL-0496 shows <b>SARS-CoV</b> antiviral activity, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 6.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>

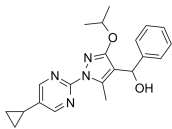
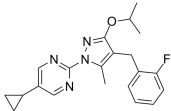
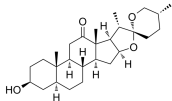
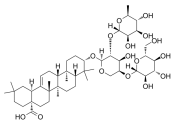
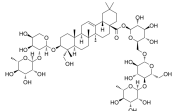
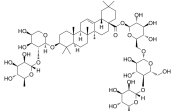
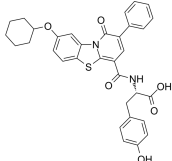
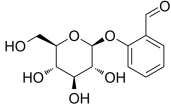
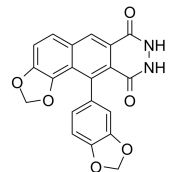
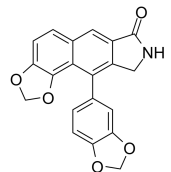
<p><b>GRL0617</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117043</p>	<p><b>Grosvenorine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3031</p>
<p>GRL0617 is a potent, selective and competitive noncovalent inhibitor of <b>severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV) papain-like protease (PLpro)/deubiquitinase</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M, and with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.49 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <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>Grosvenorine is the major flavonoid compound of the fruits of <i>Siraitia grosvenorii</i>. Grosvenorine exhibits good antibacterial and antioxidant activities.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GRP-60367</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133735</p>	<p><b>GRP-60367 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133735A</p>
<p>GRP-60367 is a first-in-class small-molecule <b>rabies virus (RABV)</b> entry inhibitor with nanomolar potency against some RABV strains.</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>GRP-60367 hydrochloride is a first-in-class small-molecule <b>rabies virus (RABV)</b> entry inhibitor with nanomolar potency against some RABV strains. GRP-60367 hydrochloride specifically targets the RABV G protein.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GS-441524</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103586</p>	<p><b>GS-443902</b> (GS-441524 triphosphate; Remdesivir metabolite)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126303</p>
<p>GS-441524, predominant metabolite of Remdesivir and superior to Remdesivir against Covid-19, shows comparable efficacy in cell-based models of primary human lung and cat cells infected with coronavirus.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GS-443902 (GS-441524 triphosphate) is a potent viral <b>RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M, 5 <math>\mu</math>M for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GS-443902 trisodium</b> (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium; Remdesivir metabolite trisodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126303C</p>	<p><b>GS-621763</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145119</p>
<p>GS-443902 trisodium (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium) is a potent viral <b>RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M, 5 <math>\mu</math>M for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 trisodium is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir (GS-5734).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GS-621763, an orally bioavailable prodrug of GS-441524, shows antiviral activity against <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> pathogenesis in mice.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GS-704277</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136303</p>	<p><b>GSK 650394</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15192</p>
<p>GS-704277 is an alanine metabolite of Remdesivir. Remdesivir, a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity, is highly effective in the control of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection in vitro.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.25%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GSK 650394 is a novel <b>SGK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 62 nM and 103 nM for SGK1 and SGK2 in the SPA assay respectively. GSK 650394 also inhibits <b>influenza virus</b> replication.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <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>GSK2200150A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112091</p>	<p><b>GSK2838232</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15884</p>
<p>GSK2200150A, identified by high-throughput screening (HTS) campaign, is an anti-tuberculosis (TB) agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GSK2838232 inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase activity across a broad panel of HIV-1 isolates, extracted from patent WO/2013090664A1, compound51.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK3532795</b> (BMS-955176)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112714</p>	<p><b>GSK369796 Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12082A</p>
<p>GSK3532795 (BMS-955176) is a potent, orally active, second-generation HIV-1 maturation inhibitor, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.9, 10.2, 2.7 and 13 nM for HIV-1 WT, HIV-1 WT(human serum), HIV-1 V370A, and HIV-1 ΔV370, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GSK369796 Dihydrochloride is an affordable and effective antimalarial and inhibits hERG potassium ion channel repolarization with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.5 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK656</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107775</p>	<p><b>GT-055</b> (LCB18-055)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139699</p>
<p>GSK656 is a potent antitubercular agent, acting as an inhibitor of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (Mtb) leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LeuRS), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.2 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GT-055 (LCB18-055) is a novel broad-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GT-1</b> (LCB10-0200)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139698</p>	<p><b>Guaijaverin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2224</p>
<p>GT-1 (LCB10-0200), a siderophore-linked cephalosporin, is effective against clinical isolates of <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>, <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Serratia marcescens</i>, and <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>.</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>Guaijaverin is a urease inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 120 μM. Guaijaverin shows antioxidant and anti-<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Guaiol</b> (Champacol; Guaiac alcohol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3980</p>	<p><b>Guanfu base H</b> (Atisinium chloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N5005</p>
<p>Guaiol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that has been found in several traditional Chinese medicinal plants and has antiproliferative, pro-autophagic, insect repellent, and insecticidal biological activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Guanfu base H (Atisinium chloride) is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from <i>Aconitum coreanum</i> and has antiplasmodial activity against the malarial <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> strains TM4/8.2 (wild type) and K1CB1 with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4 μM and 3.6 μM, respectively.</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>Guanosine</b> (DL-Guanosine; Vernine)</p> <p>Guanosine (DL-Guanosine) is a purine nucleoside comprising guanine attached to a ribose (ribofuranose) ring via a <math>\beta</math>-N9-glycosidic bond. Guanosine possesses anti-HSV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Guanosine triphosphate</b></p> <p>Guanosine triphosphate is a native nucleotide. The derivatives of GTP may be used as specific inhibitors against COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Gut restricted-7</b> (GR-7)</p> <p>Gut restricted-7 (GR-7) is a potent, covalent and orally active pan-bile salt hydrolase (BSH) inhibitor. Gut restricted-7 has a tissue-selective and is restricted to the gut. Gut restricted-7 decreases gut bacterial BSHs and decreases deconjugated bile acid levels in feces of mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <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>GW779439X</b></p> <p>GW779439X is a pyrazolopyridazine identified in an inhibitor of the <i>S. aureus</i> PASTA kinase <b>Stk1</b>. GW779439X potentiates the activity of <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotics against various MRSA and MSSA isolates, some even crossing the breakpoint from resistant to sensitive.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Gymnemagenin</b></p> <p>Gymnemagenin is a triterpenoid isolated from <i>G. sylvestris</i>. Gymnemagenin is an agent for diabetes and obesity and also possesses antiviral 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>H-Lys-Trp-Lys-OH</b></p> <p>H-Lys-Trp-Lys-OH is a small molecule peptide which displays antibacterial and antiviral activities extracted from patent CN 104072579 A, Compound AMP12.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>HADA hydrochloride</b> (HCC-Amino-D-alanine hydrochloride)</p> <p>HADA hydrochloride (HCC-Amino-D-alanine hydrochloride) is a blue (<math>\lambda_{em} \sim 450</math> nm) fluorescent D-amino acid (FDAA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Haemanthamine</b></p> <p>Haemanthamine is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Haemanthamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Haemanthamine hydrochloride is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine hydrochloride targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Halazone</b></p> <p>Halazone is an atypical antimicrobial sulfonamide derivative and a <b>carbonic anhydrase II</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_d</math> value of 1.45 <math>\mu</math>M. Halazone protects <b>sodium channels</b> from inactivation. Halazone is widely used for disinfection of drinking water.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>90.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Halofantrine hydrochloride</b> (SKF-102886; WR-171669)</p> <p>Halofantrine hydrochloride (SKF-102886) is a blocker of delayed rectifier potassium current via the inhibition of <b>human-ether-a-go-go-related gene (HERG) channel</b> and a potent antimalarial compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0148A</p> 	<p><b>Halofuginone</b> (RU-19110)</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive <b>prolyl-tRNA synthetase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of <b>type-I collagen</b> synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of <b>TGF-<math>\beta</math></b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1584</p> 
<p><b>Halofuginone hydrobromide</b> (RU-19110 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromid, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive <b>prolyl-tRNA synthetase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1584A</p> 	<p><b>Haloxon</b></p> <p>Haloxon is an anti-parasitic agent. Haloxon can be used for the research of infections of <i>Parascaris equorum</i>, <i>Oxyuris equi</i> and <i>Strongylus vulgaris</i>. Haloxon also can be used in control of ascarids and hookworms in domesticated animals in combination with Bidimazium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17532</p> 
<p><b>Hamamelitannin</b></p> <p>Hamamelitannin, a polyphenol extracted from the bark of <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>, is a <b>quorum-sensing (QS)</b> inhibitor. Hamamelitannin increases antibiotic susceptibility of <i>staphylococcus aureus</i> biofilms by affecting peptidoglycan biosynthesis and eDNA 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4117</p> 	<p><b>Haplopine</b></p> <p>Haplopine possesses photo-activated antimicrobial and DNA binding activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3989</p> 
<p><b>Harpagide</b></p> <p>Harpagide is a class of iridoid glycoside isolated from <i>Scrophularia cryptophila</i> and has antiparasitic activity, which exhibits good in vitro trypanocidal activities against <b>African trypanosomes (T.b. rhodesiense)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0397</p> 	<p><b>Harringtonine</b></p> <p>Harringtonine is a natural Cephalotaxus alkaloid that inhibits <b>protein synthesis</b>. Harringtonine has anti-<b>chikungunya virus (CHIKV)</b> activities with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.24 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0862</p> 
<p><b>HAV 3C proteinase-IN-1</b></p> <p>HAV 3C proteinase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of <b>Hepatitis A virus 3C proteinase</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139697</p> 	<p><b>HBF-0259</b></p> <p>HBF-0259 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>hepatitis B virus (HBV)</b> surface antigen (HBsAg) secretion, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2.2.15 cells. HBF-0259 has no effect on HBV DNA synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126970</p> 

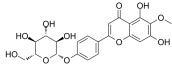
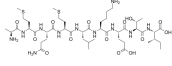


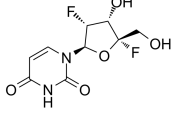
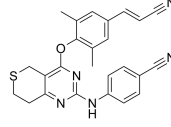
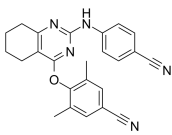
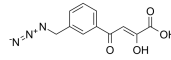
<p><b>HBV-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-131343</p> <p>HBV-IN-4, a phthalazinone derivative, is a potent and orally active <b>HBV DNA replication</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 14 nM. HBV-IN-4 induces the formation of genome-free capsids and has potent anti-HBV potencies.</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>Hck-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-125028</p> <p>Hck-IN-1 (compound B9), a diphenylpyrazolo compound, is a selective <b>Nef-dependent Hck</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.8 <math>\mu</math>M, &gt;20 <math>\mu</math>M for Nef:Hck complex and Hck, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>HCoV-229E-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132169</p> <p>HCoV-229E-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of <b>HCoV-229E</b> replication, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.65 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M in MTS and CPE cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <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>HCV-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18564</p> <p>HCV-IN-3 is a <b>hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3/4a</b> protein inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 <math>\mu</math>M, a <math>K_d</math> of 29 <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>HCV-IN-30</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136267</p> <p>HCV-IN-30 (compound 48) is a <b>HCV NS5A</b> replication complex inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 901 and 102 nM for genotypes 1a and 1b replicons, 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>HCV-IN-31</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138305</p> <p>HCV-IN-31 (compound 4) is a <b>HCV</b> inhibitor, with an <math>EC_{50}/EC_{95}</math> of 15.7 <math>\mu</math>M for HCV replicon.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;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><b>HCV-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0162</p> <p>HCV-IN-4 is a potent and orally active <b>HCV NS5A</b> inhibitor, shows great potency against GT1a, GT2b, GT3a, GT1a Y93H and GT1a L31V, with <math>EC_{95}</math>s of 3 pM, 0.3 nM, 0.01 nM, 0.5 nM and 0.02 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>HCV-IN-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133018</p> <p>HCV-IN-7 is an orally active and potent <b>pan-genotypic HCV NS5A</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3-47 pM. HCV-IN-7 shows a superior pan-genotypic profile and a good pharmacokinetic profile coupled with a favorable liver uptake. HCV-IN-7 has anti-viral 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>HCVP-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50680</p> <p>HCVP-IN-1 (compound 1) is a <b>hepatitis C viral polymerase (HCVP)</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>hDHODH-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135570</p> <p>hDHODH-IN-3 (compound 21d) is a <b>human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (HsDHODH)</b> inhibitor, inhibits measles virus replication with a <math>pMIC_{50}</math> value of 8.6.</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> 

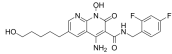
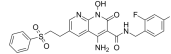
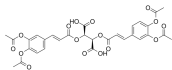
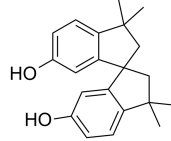
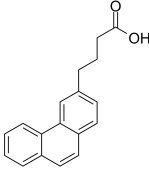
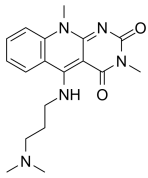
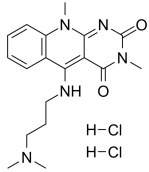
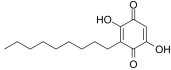
<p><b>hDHODH-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128787</p>	<p><b>hDHODH-IN-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135667</p>
<p>hDHODH-IN-4 is a potent human <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor, with a <math>pI_{C_{50}}</math> of 7.8 for human recombinant DHODH. hDHODH-IN-4 inhibits measles virus replication, with a <math>pMIC_{50}</math> of 8.8.</p> <p><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</p> 	<p>DHODH-IN-9 (Compound 10k) is an azine-bearing analogue and is a <b>human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitor</b>. DHODH-IN-9 has antiviral effect with a <math>pMIC_{50}</math> of 7.4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hecogenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1422</p>	<p><b>Hederacolchiside A1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6950</p>
<p>Hecogenin is a steroid saponin isolated from Agave sisalana and is a selective inhibitor of <b>human UDP-glucuronosyltransferases</b>. Hecogenin has a wide spectrum of pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antifungal and gastroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p>Hederacolchiside A1, isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis, suppresses proliferation of tumor cells by inducing apoptosis through modulating <b>PI3K/Akt/mTOR</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hederacoside C (Kalopanaxsaponin B)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0253</p>	<p><b>Hederasaponin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0306</p>
<p>Hederacoside C is a principal active ingredient of Hedera helix leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmodic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Hederasaponin B, isolated from Hedera helix, has broad-spectrum <b>antiviral</b> activity against various subgenotypes of Enterovirus 71 (EV71).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>HeE1-2Tyr</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100749</p>	<p><b>Helicin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7060</p>
<p>HeE1-2Tyr, a pyridobenzothiazole compound, is a <b>flavivirus RNA dependent RNA polymerases (RdRp)</b> inhibitor. HeE1-2Tyr significantly inhibits <b>West Nile, Dengue and SARS-CoV-2 RdRps</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 27.6 <math>\mu</math>M) activity in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Helicin, found in Rosaceae, is a moderate <b>syRB</b> inducer. Helicon can be hydrolyzed by BglY enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Helioxanthin 8-1 (Helioxanthin analogue 8-1)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16680</p>	<p><b>Helioxanthin derivative 5-4-2 (Helioxanthin 5-4-2)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16679</p>
<p>Helioxanthin 8-1 is an analogue of helioxanthin, exhibits significant in vitro anti-HBV/HCV/HSV-1/HIV activity with <math>EC_{50}</math> of &gt;5/10/1.4/15 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Helioxanthin derivative 5-4-2 is an analogue of helioxanthin, exhibits significant in vitro anti-HBV activity with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.08 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2.2.15 cells.</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</p> 

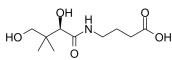
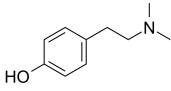
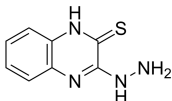
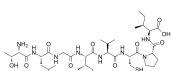
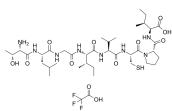
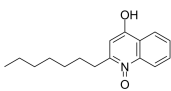
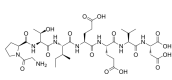
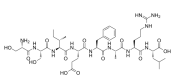


<p><b>Helvolic acid</b> (Fumigacin)</p> <p>Helvolic acid (Fumigacin) is an <b>antibiotic</b> isolated from <i>Xylaria</i> sp, active against the Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Heneicosane</b></p> <p>Heneicosane is an aroma component isolated from <i>Streptomyces philanthi</i> RL-1-178 or <i>Serapias cordigera</i>. Heneicosane is a pheromone and inhibits aflatoxin production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Hepatitis B Virus Core (128-140)</b></p> <p>Hepatitis B Virus Core (128-140) is a peptide of hepatitis B virus core protein.</p> <p>TPPAYRPPNAPIL</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hepatitis Virus C NS3 Protease Inhibitor 2</b></p> <p>Hepatitis Virus C NS3 Protease Inhibitor 2 is a product-based peptide inhibitor of <b>hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3 protease</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 41 nM.</p> <p>Ac-DE-(Dif)-E-(Cha)-C</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Heptelidic acid</b> (Koningic acid)</p> <p>Heptelidic acid (Koningic acid) is a sesquiterpene <b>antibiotic</b>. Heptelidic acid inhibits Etoposide-induced apoptosis via downregulation of <b>caspases</b>. Koningic acid (KA) is a specific <b>GAPDH</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 90 <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>Heraclenol</b></p> <p>Heraclenol, a coumarin, is isolated from the fruits of <i>Angelica lucida</i>, and exhibits antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Herbimycin A</b></p> <p>Herbimycin A, an ansamycin <b>antibiotic</b>, acts as a <b>Src family kinase</b> inhibitor. Herbimycin A binds to the SH domain and inhibits the activity of p60<sup>v-src</sup> and p210<sup>BCR-ABL</sup>. Herbimycin A inhibits Hsp90 and impairs recovery from heat shock.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside</b></p> <p>Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is produced by the enzymatic conversion of Hesperidin. Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is a potent <b>human HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor and also effectively inhibits the growth of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>. Antihypertensive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>HEX3</b></p> <p>HEX3 is a fragment of the adenoviral hexon. Hexon is the major capsid protein of adenovirion and is comprised of three identical polypeptide chains.</p> <p>KYSPSNVKI</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Hexa-D-arginine</b> (Furin Inhibitor II)</p> <p>Hexa-D-arginine (Furin Inhibitor II) is a stable <b>furin</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values 106 nM, 580 nM and 13.2 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>furin</b>, PACE4 and prohormone convertase-1 (PC1), respectively. Hexa-D-arginine blocks <i>Pseudomonas</i> exotoxin A and anthrax toxins toxicity in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>



<p><b>Hexa-D-arginine TFA</b> (Furin Inhibitor II TFA)</p> <p>Hexa-D-arginine TFA (Furin Inhibitor II TFA) is a stable <b>furin</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values 106 nM, 580 nM and 13.2 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>furin</b>, PACE4 and prohormone convertase-1 (PC1), respectively. Hexa-D-arginine TFA blocks Pseudomonas exotoxin A and anthrax toxins toxicity in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone</b> (6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone)</p> <p>Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone (6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone), a sesquiterpene isolated from <i>Launaea mucronata</i>, is the major constituents of the essential oil. Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone has antibacterial, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammation activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hexazinone</b></p> <p>Hexazinone is a nonselective <b>herbicide</b> from the triazine family. Hexazinone binds to the D-1 quinone protein of the electron transport chain in photosystem II to inhibit the photosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hexetidine</b> (NSC-17764)</p> <p>Hexetidine is an orally active antiseptic with broad <b>antibacterial</b> and antifungal activity. Hexetidine give important potential for treatment of oral infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Hexyl gallate</b> (Hexyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate)</p> <p>Hexyl gallates (Hexyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate) shows antibacterial activity and inhibits the production of rhamnolipid and pyocyanin by inhibiting RhIR.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Hexylresorcinol</b> (4-Hexylresorcinol)</p> <p>Hexylresorcinol (4-Hexylresorcinol) is a natural compound found in plants with antimicrobial, anthelmintic, antiseptic and antitumor activities. Hexylresorcinol can induce <b>apoptosis</b> in squamous carcinoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Hexythiazox</b></p> <p>Hexythiazox is a selective acaricide with ovicidal, larvicidal and nymphicidal activities. Hexythiazox is widely used for chemical control of <b>mites</b> on cotton, fruits and vegetables.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Hikizimycin</b> (Anthelmycin)</p> <p>Hikizimycin is a potent anthelmintic and antibacterial natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hinokitiol</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Thujaplicin)</p> <p>Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from <i>Chymacyparis obtusa</i>, reduces <b>Nrf2</b> expression, and decreases <b>DNMT1</b> and <b>UHRF1</b> mRNA and protein expression, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Hirsutine</b></p> <p>Hirsutine, an indole alkaloid of <i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i>, exhibits anti-cancer activity. Hirsutine induces apoptosis and is a potent Dengue virus inhibitor exhibiting low cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

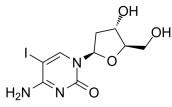
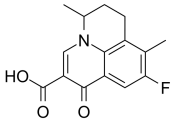
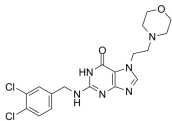
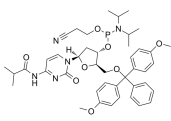
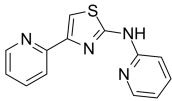
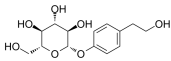
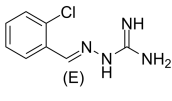
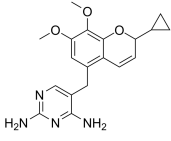
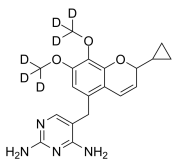
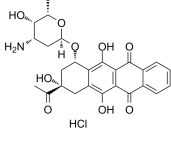
<p><b>Hispidulin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8205</p>	<p><b>Histone H4 (2-21)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1958</p>
<p>Hispidulin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a natural compound, may serve as a potential COVID-19 main protease 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>Histone H4 (2-21) is the core histones associated with chromatinization of herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) genomes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SGRGKGGKGLGKGGAKRHRK</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>HIV gag peptide (197-205)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1885</p>	<p><b>HIV p17 Gag (77-85)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1757</p>
<p>HIV gag peptide (197-205) is a H-2K<sup>d</sup>-restricted epitope derived from the p24 portion of the HIV-1 gag protein, consists of amino acids 197-205 (AMQMLKETI).</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>HIV p17 Gag (77-85) is an HLA-A*0201(A2)-restricted CTL epitope, used in the research of anti-HIV.</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>HIV Protease Substrate 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2344</p>	<p><b>HIV Protease Substrate 1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2344A</p>
<p>HIV Protease Substrate 1, a fluorogenic HIV protease substrate, can be used to study enzymatic activity of HIV protease.</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>HIV Protease Substrate 1 TFA, a fluorogenic HIV protease substrate, can be used to study enzymatic activity of HIV protease.</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>HIV-1 inhibitor-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128722</p>	<p><b>HIV-1 inhibitor-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132291</p>
<p>HIV-1 inhibitor-3 is a HIV infection inhibitor extracted from patent US2018360927.</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>HIV-1 inhibitor-8 is an orally active, low-toxicity and potent HIV1 non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI). HIV-1 inhibitor-8 yields exceptionally potent antiviral activities (EC<sub>50</sub> = 4.44~54.5 nM) against various HIV1 strains.</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>HIV-1 inhibitor-9</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139631</p>	<p><b>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13025</p>
<p>HIV-1 inhibitor-9 is found to be potent inhibitor against the wild-type (WT) HIV-1 strain or multiple NNRTI-resistant strains at low nanomolar levels.</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>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor is useful for anti-HIV.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.37%  <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>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108817</p>	<p><b>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108820</p>
<p>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 3 is a <b>HIV-1 integrase strand transfer (INST)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.7 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 4 is a <b>HIV-1 integrase strand transfer (INST)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.7 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>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130760</p>	<p><b>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107485</p>
<p>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 7 is a potent <b>HIV-1 integrase</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 33.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 8 is a <b>HIV-1 integrase</b> inhibitor, compound 8.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>HIV-1 Nef-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138562</p>	<p><b>HIV-1 Rev (34-50)</b> (HIV-1 rev Protein (34-50))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1586</p>
<p>HIV-1 Nef-IN-1 is an <b>HIV-1 Nef</b> protein inhibitor that efficiently competes for Nef-SH3Hck interactions with a <math>K_d</math> of 6.7 <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>HIV-1 Rev (34-50) is a 17-aa peptide derived from the Rev-responsive element (RRE)-binding domains of Rev in HIV-1, with anti-HIV-1 activity.</p> <p>TRQARRNRRRRWRERQR</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>HIV-1 TAT (48-60)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1491</p>	<p><b>HLI373</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108640</p>
<p>HIV-1 TAT (48-60) is a cell-penetrating peptide derived from the human immunodeficient virus (HIV)-1 Tat protein residue 48-60. It has been used to deliver exogenous macromolecules into cells in a non-disruptive way.</p> <p>GRKKRRQRRRPPQ</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>HLI373 is an efficacious <b>Hdm2</b> inhibitor. HLI373 inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 is effective in inducing <b>apoptosis</b> of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. <b>Antimalarial</b> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>HLI373 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108640A</p>	<p><b>Homoembelin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8221</p>
<p>HLI373 dihydrochloride is an efficacious <b>Hdm2</b> inhibitor. HLI373 dihydrochloride inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 dihydrochloride is effective in inducing <b>apoptosis</b> of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. <b>Antimalarial</b> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Homoembelin is an antimicrobial compound and has the potential for MDR bacterial infection research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>HOPan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139729</p>	<p><b>Hordenine</b> (Ordenina; Peyocactine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0113</p>
<p>HoPan inhibits phosphopantotenoylcysteine synthetase 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>Hordenine, an alkaloid found in plants, inhibits melanogenesis by suppression of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>HPi1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120536</p>	<p><b>HPV16 E7 (86-93)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1778</p>
<p>HPi1 is a potent, selective and orally active antimicrobial against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.24 <math>\mu</math>M and an MIC of 0.08-0.16 <math>\mu</math>g/mL. HPi1 is inactive against other bacteria, including the gut commensals <i>Lactobacillus casei</i>, <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i>, and <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>HPV16 E7 (86-93) is a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A2.1 restricted HPV16 E7-derived peptide. HPV16 E7 (86-93) is immunogenic in cervical carcinomas.</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>HPV16 E7 (86-93) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1778A</p>	<p><b>HQNO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130055</p>
<p>HPV16 E7 (86-93) TFA is a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A2.1 restricted HPV16 E7-derived peptide. HPV16 E7 (86-93) TFA is immunogenic in cervical carcinomas.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HQNO, secreted by <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, is a potent electron transport chain inhibitor with a <math>K_d</math> of 64 nM for complex III. HQNO is a potent inhibitor of mitochondrial NDH-2 in many species.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hsp70-derived octapeptide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1896</p>	<p><b>HSV-gB2 (498-505)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1862</p>
<p>Hsp70-derived octapeptide is a conserved octapeptide of the C-terminal end of Hsp70, which physically interacts with tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR) motifs.</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>HSV-gB2 (498-505) is an immunodominant epitope from herpes simplex virus (HSV) glycoprotein B residues 498-505, acts as H-2Kb-restricted and HSV-1/2-cross-reactive cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) recognition epitope.</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>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-1 (H<math>\beta</math>D-1)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2315</p>	<p><b>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-2 (H<math>\beta</math>D-2)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2313</p>
<p>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-1 (H<math>\beta</math>D-1) is a cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by all epithelial surfaces, but also by circulatory cells and cells of the reproductive tract. Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-1 has antimicrobial activities against a broad-spectrum bacteria.</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>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-2 (H<math>\beta</math>D-2) is a small cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by a number of epithelial cells.</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>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-3</b> (H<math>\beta</math>D-3) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2312</span></p> <p>Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-3 (H<math>\beta</math>D-3) is an antibiotic <b>anti-microbial peptide</b> produced by epithelial cells with antimicrobial activities and reduces the effect of inflammatory cytokine responses. Human <math>\beta</math>-defensin-3 is against different microbes with IC<sub>90</sub> values of 6-25 <math>\mu</math>g/ml. &lt;/br&gt;</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hycanthone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1099</span></p> <p>Hycanthone is a thioxanthenone <b>DNA intercalator</b> and inhibits RNA synthesis as well as the DNA topoisomerases I and II. Hycanthone inhibits nucleic acid biosynthesis and inhibits <b>apurinic endonuclease-1 (APE1)</b> by direct protein binding with a K<sub>D</sub> of 10 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6731</span></p> <p>Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2 (HFB2) is a hydrolysis product of fumonisins (HF), which retains biological activity. Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2 (HFB2) exhibits phytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydroxychloroquine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W031727</span></p> <p>Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic <b>antimalarial agent</b> which can also inhibit <b>Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9)</b> signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> infection in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxychloroquine sulfate</b> (HCQ sulfate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1370</span></p> <p>Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HCQ sulfate) is a synthetic <b>antimalarial agent</b> which can also inhibit <b>Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9)</b> signaling. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate is efficiently inhibits <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> infection in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydroxymetronidazole</b> (Metronidazole-OH) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136440</span></p> <p>Hydroxymetronidazole (Metronidazole-OH) is a metabolite of Metronidazole belonging to the class of nitroimidazoles. Hydroxymetronidazole can be used for the research of certain <b>bacterial</b> and <b>protozoal</b> diseases in poultry, swine dysentery and genital trichomoniasis in cattle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxyphenyllactic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113219</span></p> <p>Hydroxyphenyllactic acid is an <b>antifungal metabolite</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydroxystilbamidine bis(methanesulfonate)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108166A</span></p> <p>Hydroxystilbamidine bis(methanesulfonate), a dye capable of binding to both DNA and RNA, has been found to be a powerful inhibitor of cellular <b>ribonucleases</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxytyrosol</b> (DOPET; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol; 3-Hydroxytyrosol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0570</span></p> <p>Hydroxytyrosol (DOPET) is a phenolic compound drawn from the olive tree and its leaves with anti-oxidant, anti-atherogenic, anti-thrombotic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydroxytyrosol-d5</b> (DOPET-d5; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol-d5; 3-Hydroxytyrosol-d5) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0570S1</span></p> <p>Hydroxytyrosol-d5 (DOPET-d5) is the deuterium labeled Hydroxytyrosol. Hydroxytyrosol (DOPET) is a phenolic compound drawn from the olive tree and its leaves with anti-oxidant, anti-atherogenic, anti-thrombotic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour effects.</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>Hygrolidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133537</p>	<p><b>Hygromycin B</b> (Hygrovetine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0490</p>
<p>Hygrolidin is a 16-membered macrolide <b>antibiotic</b> produced by <i>Streptomyces hygrosopicus</i> D-1166. Hygrolidin has <b>anti-fungus</b> activity against <i>Valsa ceratosperma</i>. Hygrolidin induces p21 expression and abrogates cell cycle progression at G1 and S phases. Hygrolidin has antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hygromycin B is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Hymeglusin</b> (F-244; 1233A; L-659699)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117430</p>	<p><b>Hyperoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0452</p>
<p>Hymeglusin, as a fungal <math>\beta</math>-lactone <b>antibiotic</b>, is a <b>HMG-CoA synthase inhibitor</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.12 <math>\mu</math>M). Hymeglusin covalently modifies the active Cys<sup>129</sup> residue of the enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>	<p>Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from <i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Hypocrellin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2575</p>	<p><b>Hypocrellin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1453</p>
<p>Hypocrellin A, a naturally occurring <b>PKC inhibitor</b>, has many biological and pharmacological properties, such as antitumour, antiviral, antibacterial, and antileishmanial activities. Hypocrellin A is a promising photosensitizer for anticancer photodynamic therapy (PDT).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Hypocrellin B, a pigment isolated from the fungi <i>Hypocrella bambusae</i> and <i>Shiraia bambusicola</i>, is an apoptosis inducer. Hypocrellin B can be used as a photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy of cancer. Hypocrellin B also has antimicrobial and antileishmanial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Hypoglauline D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9340</p>	<p><b>HZ-1157</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109571</p>
<p>Hypoglauline D is an analogue of Triptonine B and acts as an <b>anti-HIV</b> compound. Hypoglauline D inhibits <b>HIV</b> replication in H9 lymphocytes with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 22 <math>\mu</math>g/ml.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HZ-1157 inhibits <b>HCV NS3/4A protease</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.0 <math>\mu</math>mol/L. HZ-1157 (4a) has a high dengue virus inhibitory activity (<math>EC_{50}</math> = 0.15 <math>\mu</math>M) and is a relatively nontoxic (<math>CC_{50}</math> &gt; 10 <math>\mu</math>M) dengue antiviral agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75% <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>I2906</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76293</p>	<p><b>IA-Alkyne</b> (Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136205</p>
<p>I2906 showed antimycobacterial and cytotoxic activity against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>. <math>IC_{50}</math> Value: Target: Antibacterial Under in vitro conditions, I2906 showed excellent antimycobacterial activities and low cytotoxicity. In a murine model infected with M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>IA-Alkyne (Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide) is a <b>TRP channel (TRPC)</b> agonist and has the potential for the study of respiratory infection. IA-Alkyne can be used to develop an isotopically tagged <b>probe</b> for quantitative <b>cysteine-reactivity</b> profiling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

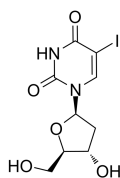
<p><b>Ibacitabine</b> (5-Iodo-2'-deoxycytidine)</p> <p>Ibacitabine, an antiviral compound, can be used for gene sequencing.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W011138</p>	<p><b>Ibafloxacin</b> (R835; S25930)</p> <p>Ibafloxacin (R835) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic agent that is developed exclusively for veterinary use.</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-U00214</p>
<p><b>Ibezapolstat</b> (ACX-362E; GLS-362E)</p> <p>Ibezapolstat (ACX-362E) is a first-in-class, orally active DNA polymerase III C (pol III C) inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.325 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for the DNA pol III C from <i>C. difficile</i>. Ibezapolstat is developed for the research of <i>C. difficile</i> infection (CDI).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128357</p>	<p><b>IBU-DC Phosphoramidite</b></p> <p>IBU-DC Phosphoramidite is used for synthesis of oligonucleotides.</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-138584</p>
<p><b>ICA</b> (N-[4-(2-Pyridinyl)-2-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinamine)</p> <p>ICA (N-(pyridin-2-yl)-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-amine) is a SK channel inhibitor that has antileishmanial activity with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 2.1 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <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</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-22044</p>	<p><b>Icariside D2</b></p> <p>Icariside D2, isolated from <i>Annona glabra</i> fruit, inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme. Icariside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of 9.0 <math>\pm</math> 1.0 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Icariside D2 induces apoptosis.</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-N7450</p>
<p><b>Icerguastat</b> (Sephin1; IFB-088)</p> <p>Icerguastat (Sephin1), a derivative of Guanabenz lacking the <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic activity, is a selective inhibitor of the phosphatase regulatory subunit PPP1R15A (R15A). Icerguastat inhibits eIF2<math>\alpha</math> dephosphorylation, thereby prolonging the protective response. Anti-prion effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111022</p>	<p><b>Iclaprim</b> (AR-100)</p> <p>Iclaprim is a new selective bacterial Dihydrofolate inhibitor, which can inhibit the growth of <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA) with an <math>\text{MIC}_{90}</math> of 0.06 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101479</p>
<p><b>Iclaprim-d6</b></p> <p>Iclaprim-d6 (AR-100-d6) is the deuterium labeled Iclaprim. Iclaprim is a new selective bacterial Dihydrofolate inhibitor, which can inhibit the growth of <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA) with an <math>\text{MIC}_{90}</math> of 0.06 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101479S</p>	<p><b>Idarubicin hydrochloride</b> (4-Demethoxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Idarubicin hydrochloride is an anthracycline antileukemic drug. It inhibits the topoisomerase II interfering with the replication of DNA and RNA transcription. Idarubicin hydrochloride inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeasts.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17381</p>

### Idoxuridine

(5-Iodo-2'-deoxyuridine; 5-IUDR; IdUrd)

Cat. No.: HY-B0307

Idoxuridine (5-Iodo-2'-deoxyuridine) is an antiviral agent for feline herpesvirus type-1 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.3 μM. Target: herpesvirus type-1 Idoxuridine is mainly used topically to treat herpes simplex keratitis.

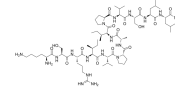


**Purity:** 99.23%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### IDR-1

Cat. No.: HY-P2320

IDR-1 is an antimicrobial peptide that is active against **Gram-positive** and **Gram-negative bacteria**. IDR-1 counters infection by selective modulation of innate immunity without obvious toxicities.

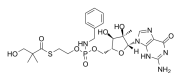


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IDX184

Cat. No.: HY-19558

IDX184 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of HCV replication. IDX184 potently inhibits HCV polymerase (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.31 μM, K<sub>i</sub>=52.3 nM).

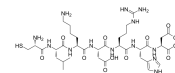


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IFN-α Receptor Recognition Peptide 1 (IRRP1)

Cat. No.: HY-P1758

IFN-α Receptor Recognition Peptide 1 is a peptide of IFN-α associated with receptor interactions.



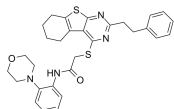
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### iHCK-37

(ASN05260065)

Cat. No.: HY-139147

iHCK-37 (ASN05260065) is a potent and specific Hck inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.22 μM. iHCK-37 blocks HIV-1 viral replication with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 12.9 μM. iHCK-37 is used for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) research.

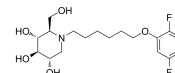


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### IHVR-11029

Cat. No.: HY-117721

IHVR-11029 is a small molecule inhibitor of ER α-glucosidases, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.09 μM.

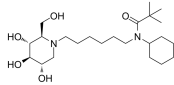


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IHVR-17028

Cat. No.: HY-139663

IHVR-17028 is a potent and broad-spectrum antiviral agent. IHVR-17028 exhibits antiviral activity against BVDV, TCRV and DENV with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.4 μM, 0.26 μM, 0.3 μM, respectively. IHVR-17028 is a potent ER α-glucosidase I inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.24 μM.

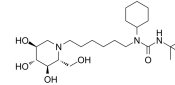


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IHVR-19029

Cat. No.: HY-124662

IHVR-19029 is a potent endoplasmic reticulum (ER) α-glucosidases I and II inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.48 μM for ER α-glucosidase I.

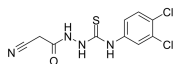


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### iKIX1

Cat. No.: HY-124952

iKIX1 is an antifungal agent and resensitizes drug-resistant *C. glabrata* to azole antifungals in vitro. iKIX1 inhibits the interaction between the KIX domain of the mediator subunit CgGal11A and the activation domain of CgPdr1, the IC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> values are 190.2 μM and 18 μM, respectively.

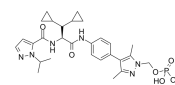


**Purity:** 99.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### IL-17 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-141535

IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious small molecule IL-17 modulators extracted from patent WO 2020127685.



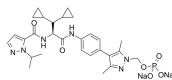
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg



### IL-17 modulator 1 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-141535A

IL-17 modulator 1 (disodium) is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 modulator extracted from patent WO 2020127685. IL-17 modulator 1 (disodium) can be used for the research of diseases including psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.

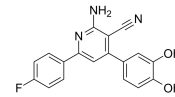


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### IL-4-inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-139092

IL-4-inhibitor-1 (compound 52) is an IL-4 inhibitor, with an  $EC_{50}$  of 1.81  $\mu$ M.

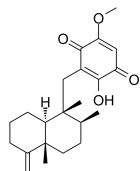


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ilimaquinone

Cat. No.: HY-119500

Ilimaquinone, a marine sponge metabolite, displays anticancer activity via GADD153-mediated pathway. Ilimaquinone can induce vesiculation of the Golgi apparatus. Ilimaquinone exerts anti-HIV, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, and effects.

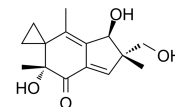


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100  $\mu$ g

### Illudin S

Cat. No.: HY-125098

Illudin S, a cytotoxic Illudin, is a natural sesquiterpene with strong anti-tumour and antiviral activities. Illudin S has genotoxic activities. Illudin S blocks the G1-S phase interface of the cell cycle in human leukemia cells.



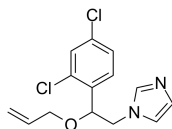
**Purity:** 98.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Imazalil

(Enilconazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1134

Imazalil (Enilconazole) is a fungicide, widely used in agriculture, particularly in the growing of citrus fruits, also used in veterinary medicine as a topical antimycotic.

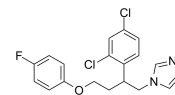


**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### IMB-301

Cat. No.: HY-122156

IMB-301 is a specific HIV-1 replication inhibitor that binds to hA3G (human APOBEC3G), interrupts the hA3G-Vif interaction and inhibits Vif-mediated degradation of hA3G. IMB-301 inhibits the replication of HIV-1 in H9 cells ( $IC_{50}$ =8.63  $\mu$ M).

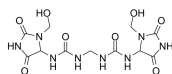


**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Imidazolidinyl urea

Cat. No.: HY-B1158

Imidazolidinyl urea is an antimicrobial preservative used in cosmetics, acts as a formaldehyde releaser.

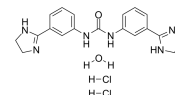


**Purity:** 95.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

### Imidocarb dihydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-135611A

Imidocarb dihydrochloride monohydrate is a potent antiprotozoal agent. Imidocarb dihydrochloride monohydrate is active against the parasite B. bovis with an  $IC_{50}$  of 87  $\mu$ g/mL.

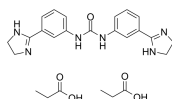


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Imidocarb dipropionate

Cat. No.: HY-107496

Imidocarb dipropionate is a potent antiprotozoal agent. Imidocarb dipropionate is active against the parasite B. bovis with an  $IC_{50}$  of 87  $\mu$ g/mL.



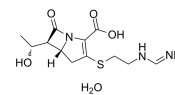
**Purity:** 98.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

### Imipenem monohydrate

(N-Formimidoyl thienamycin monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1369

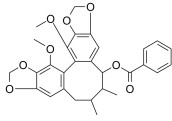
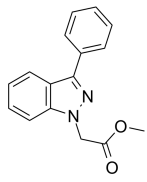
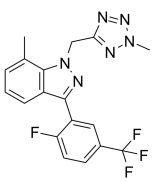
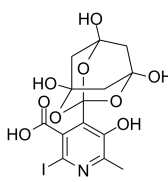
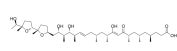
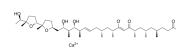
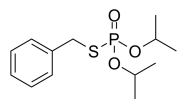
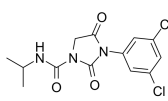
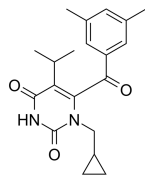
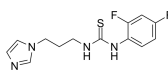
Imipenem monohydrate, a member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics isolated from the soil organism Streptomyces cattleya, is an intravenous  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including several multi-drug...

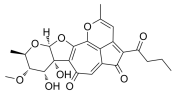
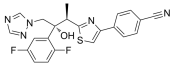
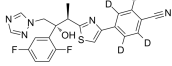
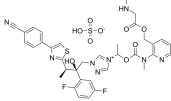
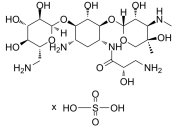
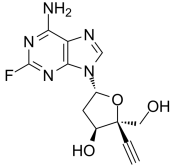
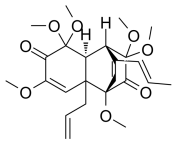
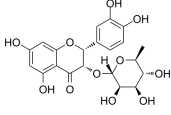
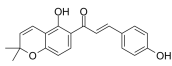
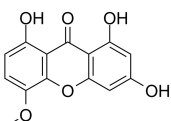


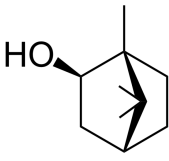
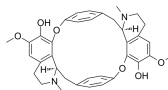
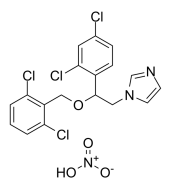
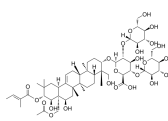
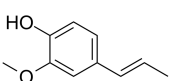
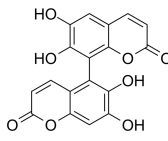
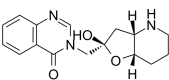
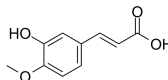
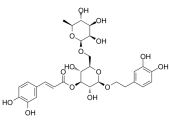
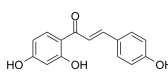
**Purity:** 98.53%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

<p><b>Imiquimod</b> (R 837)</p> <p>Imiquimod (R 837), an immune response modifier, is a selective <b>toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> agonist. Imiquimod exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo. Imiquimod can be used for the research of external genital, perianal warts, cancer and COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Imiquimod hydrochloride</b> (R 837 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Imiquimod hydrochloride (R 837 hydrochloride), an immune response modifier, is a selective <b>toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> agonist. Imiquimod hydrochloride exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Imiquimod maleate</b> (R 837 maleate)</p> <p>Imiquimod maleate (R 837 maleate), an immune response modifier, is a selective <b>toll like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> agonist. Imiquimod maleate exhibits antiviral and antitumor effects in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IMP-1088</b></p> <p>IMP-1088 is a potent <b>human N-myrstoyltransferases NMT1 and NMT2</b> dual inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of &lt;1 nM for HsNMT1 and HsNMT2. IMP-1088 has a <math>K_d</math> of &lt;210 pM for HsNMT1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Inarigivir</b> (ORI-9020; SB-9000)</p> <p>Inarigivir (ORI-9020) is a dinucleotide antiviral drug that can significantly reduce liver <b>HBV DNA</b> in transgenic mice expressing hepatitis B virus. Inarigivir (ORI-9020) act as a <b>RIG-I</b> agonist to activate cellular innate immune responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Inarigivir ammonium</b> (ORI-9020 ammonium; SB-9000 ammonium)</p> <p>Inarigivir (ORI-9020) ammonium is a dinucleotide antiviral drug that can significantly reduce liver <b>HBV DNA</b> in transgenic mice expressing hepatitis B virus. Inarigivir (ORI-9020) ammonium acts as a <b>RIG-I (Retinoic acid-inducible gene-I)</b> agonist to activate cellular innate immune responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Inarigivir soproxil</b> (SB9200; GS-9992)</p> <p>Inarigivir soproxil is an agonist of innate immunity and shows potent antiviral activity against resistant hepatitis C virus (HCV) variants, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 2.2 and 1.0 μM for HCV 1a/1b in cells of genotype 1 HCV replicon systems.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <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>Indinavir sulfate</b> (MK-639 sulfate; L735524 sulfate)</p> <p>Indinavir sulfate(MK-639 sulfate; L735524 sulfate ) is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability. Indinavir sulfate is also a <b>SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.71 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Indole-3-acetaldehyde</b></p> <p>Indole-3-acetaldehyde inhibits Escherichia coli O157:H7 biofilm formation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Indolicidin</b></p> <p>Indolicidin is a potent <b>antimicrobial</b> peptide purified from the cytoplasmic granules of bovine neutrophils.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Indolmycin</b> (TAK-083; PA-155A)</p> <p>Indolmycin (TAK-083), an antibiotic, is a competitive inhibitor of prokaryotic <b>tryptophanyl-tRNA ligase (TrpS)</b>. Indolmycin (TAK-083) possesses both anti-viral and anti-bacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Influenza A NP(366-374) Strain A/PR/8/35</b></p> <p>Influenza A NP(366-374) Strain A/PR/8/35 is an H2-Db-restricted epitope from Influenza A/PR/8/35 nucleoprotein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Influenza A virus-IN-1</b></p> <p>Influenza A virus-IN-1 is a dihydropyridolones derivative and is a potent inhibitor against wide subtypes of <b>influenza A virus (IAV)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> values from 3.11 <math>\mu</math>M to 7.13 <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>Influenza HA (126-138)</b></p> <p>Influenza HA (126-138) is a influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) peptide comprising amino acids 126-138, induces thymic and peripheral T-cell apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Influenza HA (307-319)</b></p> <p>Influenza HA (307-319) is 13 amino acids 307 to 319 fragment of Influenza HA. Influenza HA is a glycoprotein found on the surface of influenza viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Influenza HA (518-526)</b></p> <p>Influenza HA (518-526) is an H-2K<sup>d</sup>-restricted epitope of the influenza virus hemagglutinin comprised amino acids 533 to 541.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Influenza Matrix Protein (61-72)</b></p> <p>Influenza Matrix Protein (61-72) is a peptide fragment derived from matrix protein of influenza viruses, corresponds to amino acids 61-72. Influenza Matrix Protein (61-72) is a specific epitope which can induce CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell response.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Influenza NP (147-155)</b></p> <p>Influenza NP (147-155) is a K<sup>d</sup> restricted epitope from influenza nucleoprotein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Influenza NP (147-155) (TFA)</b></p> <p>Influenza NP (147-155) TFA is a K<sup>d</sup> restricted epitope from influenza nucleoprotein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Inosine pranobex</b> (Imunovir; Delimmun; Groprosinos; )</p> <p>Inosine pranobex is a potent, broad-spectrum antiviral compound for HIV infection. Inosine pranobex is an immunopotentiator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>InteriotherinA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6849</p>	<p><b>Inz-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116686</p>
<p>Interiotherin A is a lignan with a dibenzocyclooctadiene skeleton isolated from <i>Kadsura interior</i>. Interiotherin A inhibits HIV replication to exhibit anti-HIV activity, it has a role as a metabolite and an anti-HIV agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Inz-1 is a potent and selective <b>mitochondrial cytochrome bc1</b> inhibitor for yeast (<math>IC_{50}</math>=8.092 <math>\mu</math>M) over humans (<math>IC_{50}</math>=45.320 <math>\mu</math>M). Inz-1 reverses Fluconazole (HY-B0101) or other triazole antifungals' resistance in the pathogenic fungus <i>Candida albicans</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Inz-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121721</p>	<p><b>Iodobananin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145114</p>
<p>Inz-5 is a fungal-selective <b>mitochondrial cytochrome bc1</b> inhibitor. Inz-5 impairs fungal virulence and prevents the evolution of drug resistance.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%  <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>Iodobananin is an effective inhibitor of the ATPase activity of the <b>SARS Coronavirus helicase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.54 <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>Ionomycin</b> (SQ23377)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13434</p>	<p><b>Ionomycin calcium</b> (SQ23377 calcium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13434A</p>
<p>Iononycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective <b>calcium ionophore</b> and an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces conglobatus</i>. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations (<math>Ca &gt; Mg &gt; Sr = Ba</math>). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes <b>apoptosis</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (14.1 mM <math>\times</math> 500 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol)</p>	<p>Iononycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective <b>calcium ionophore</b> and an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces conglobatus</i>. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations (<math>Ca &gt; Mg &gt; Sr = Ba</math>). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes <b>apoptosis</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Iprobenfos</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1863</p>	<p><b>Iprodione</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1978</p>
<p>Iprobenfos is an organophosphorus fungicide and is widely used to control the rice blast fungus. Iprobenfos is also a choline biosynthesis inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Iprodione, a dicarboximide fungicide, has a highly specific action, with a capacity to cause oxidative damage through production of free oxygen radicals (ROS). Iprodione does not appear to be species selective.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>IQP-0528</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19509</p>	<p><b>IR415</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116999</p>
<p>IQP-0528 is a highly potent <b>nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b> (NNRTI). IQP-0528 shows nanomolar activity against both HIV-1 and HIV-2, with an HIV-1 <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.2 nM and an HIV-2 <math>EC_{50}</math> of 100 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IR415 is a potent <b>anti-HBV agent</b> and inhibits HBV replication by blocking the HBx activity. IR415 selectively interacts with HBx (<math>K_d</math>=2 nM) and blocks HBV-mediated RNAi suppression, reverses the inhibitory effect of HBx protein on the activity of the dicer endoribonuclease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <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>Isatropolone A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130993</p>	<p><b>Isavuconazole</b> (BAL-4815; RO-0094815)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14273</p>
<p>Isatropolone A, a natural product containing a 1,5-diketone moiety, is reisolated from <i>Streptomyces Gö66</i>. Isatropolone A shows potent activity against <i>Leishmania donovani</i> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <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>Isavuconazole (BAL-4815) is a triazole prodrug with antifungal activity against yeasts, molds, and dimorphic fungi. Isavuconazole inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis and results in the disruption of fungal membrane structure and function.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Isavuconazole-d4</b> (BAL-4815-d4; RO-0094815-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14273S</p>	<p><b>Isavuconazonium sulfate</b> (BAL8557-002)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100373</p>
<p>Isavuconazole D4 (BAL-4815 D4) is a deuterium labeled Isavuconazole (BAL-4815). Isavuconazole is a triazole prodrug with antifungal activity against yeasts, molds, and dimorphic fungi.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Isavuconazonium sulfate (BAL8557-002), the prodrug of the active triazole Isavuconazole, is an orally active antifungal agent. Isavuconazonium sulfate is used for invasive aspergillosis and mucormycosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Isepamicin sulfate</b> (Sch 21420 sulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100589</p>	<p><b>Islatravir</b> (MK-8591)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104012</p>
<p>Isepamicin sulfate (Sch 21420 sulfate) is a broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Isepamicin sulfate exhibits considerable antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative non-fermenters in a region with high antimicrobial resistance.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Islatravir (MK-8591) is a potent anti-HIV-1 agent, acting as a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 0.068 nM, 3.1 nM and 0.15 nM for HIV-1 (WT), HIV-1 (M184V), HIV-1 (MDR), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Isoasatone A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6994</p>	<p><b>Isoastilbin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4005</p>
<p>Isoasatone A is a natural product isolated from the plant <i>Heterotropa takaoi</i> M., with anti-insect activity. Isoasatone A againsts <i>S. litura</i> by acting on cytochrome P450 monooxygenases and glutathione transferases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Isoastilbin is a dihydroflavonol glycoside compound in <i>Rhizoma Smilacis glabrae</i> and <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>. Isoastilbin inhibits <b>glucosyltransferase (GTase)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 54.3 <math>\mu</math>g/mL, and also inhibits <b>tyrosinase</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>Isobavachromene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2208A</p>	<p><b>Isobellidifolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9370</p>
<p>Isobavachromene is an <b>antibacterial</b> agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Isobellidifolin, a xanthone, is a free radical scavenger and antioxidant compound. Isobellidifolin has potent <b>antifungal</b> effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

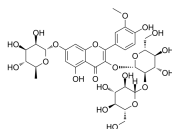
<p><b>Isoborneol</b> (±)-Isoborneol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2004</p> <p>Isoborneol ((±)-Isoborneol) is a monoterpenoid alcohol present in the essential oils of numerous medicinal plants and has antioxidant and antiviral properties. Isoborneol is a potent inhibitor of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isochondrodendrine</b> (Isochondrodendrin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5017</p> <p>Isochondrodendrine ( Isochondrodendrin) is a class of bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Solona ghesquiereina</i>. Isochondrodendrine has strong antiplasmodial activity against <i>Plasmodium falciparum</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>Isoconazole nitrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1444</p> <p>Isoconazole nitrate is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent with a highly effective antimycotic and gram-positive antibacterial activity, exhibiting a rapid rate of absorption and low systemic exposure potential.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoescin IA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0556</p> <p>Isoescin IA is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of <i>Aesculus chinensis</i>. Isoescin IA has anti-HIV-1 protease activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isoeugenol</b> (iso-Eugenol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1952</p> <p>Isoeugenol is an essential oil constituent of nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon. Isoeugenol inhibits growth of <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Listeria innocua</i> with MICs of 0.6 mg/mL and 1 mg/mL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Isoeuphorbetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7672</p> <p>Isoeuphorbetin, a dimeric coumarin isolated from <i>Viola philippica</i>, is a potent HCV protease inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.63 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isofebrifugine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5029</p> <p>Isofebrifugine is a natural quinazolinone alkaloid with important physiological activities and good pharmacological effects. Antimalarial effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoferulic acid</b> (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0761</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 × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isoforsythiaside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2594</p> <p>Isoforsythiaside is an antioxidant and antibacterial phenylethanoid glycoside with MICs of 40.83, 40.83, and 81.66 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for <i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli), <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (PAO), and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (SA), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoliquiritigenin</b> (GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0102</p> <p>Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>, which inhibits <b>aldose reductase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 320 nM. Isoliquiritigenin is a potent inhibitor of <b>influenza virus</b> replication with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 24.7 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 200 mg</p> 

<p><b>Isoliquiritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0765</p>	<p><b>Isomangiferin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0772</p>
<p>Isoliquiritin, isolated from Licorice Root, inhibits angiogenesis and tube formation. Isoliquiritin also exhibits antidepressant-like effects and antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to have antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Isoniazid</b> (INH; Isonicotinic acid hydrazide; Isonicotinic hydrazide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0329</p>	<p><b>Isookanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7677</p>
<p>Isoniazid (INH) is a prodrug and must be activated by a bacterial catalase-peroxidase enzyme KatG. Isoniazid is <b>bactericidal</b> to rapidly dividing mycobacteria and has anti-tuberculostatic activity.</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</p>	<p>Isookanin can be used for the research of various illnesses including cancers, skin rashes, snake and insects bites, diabetes mellitus, diarrhoea. Isookanin acts as an anti-viral agent against HSV and varicella-zoster virus (VZV). Antioxidant activity.</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>Isopimpinellin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0769</p>	<p><b>Isopropyl ferulate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4203</p>
<p>Isopimpinellin, an orally active compound isolated from the roots of Pimpinella saxifrage. Isopimpinellin blocks DNA adduct formation and skin tumor initiation by 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. Isopimpinellin possesses anti-leishmania effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Isopropyl ferulate, isolated from Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii (Qianghuo), is used in the reduction of pharmaceuticals, preparation of antifungal agents, cosmetics and as antioxidant agent and so forth.</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><b>Isoprothiolane</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1858</p>	<p><b>Isoprothiolane-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1858S</p>
<p>Isoprothiolane is a systemic <b>fungicide</b>. Isoprothiolane is a rice blast controlling agent against the <b>fungal disease</b> of rice planty Pyvioutavia oryzae Cav.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>	<p>Isoprothiolane-d4 is the deuterium labeled Isoprothiolane. Isoprothiolane is a systemic <b>fungicide</b>. Isoprothiolane is a rice blast controlling agent against the <b>fungal disease</b> of rice planty Pyvioutavia oryzae Cav.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Isopsoralenoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7504</p>	<p><b>Isorhamnetin 7-O-<math>\alpha</math>-L-rhamnoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5068</p>
<p>Isopsoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Isopsoralenoside can be quickly metabolized to Psoralen (HY-N0053) in digestive tract contents.</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>Isorhamnetin 7-O-<math>\alpha</math>-L-rhamnoside shows binding affinity with COVID-19 virus main protease.</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>

### Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2225

Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside, the major flavonol glycoside, is isolated from sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*). Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside has the algicidal activity against the growth of the harmful microalgae.

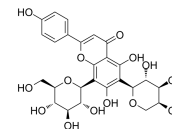


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Isoschaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1458

Isoschaftoside, a C-glycosylflavonoid from *Desmodium uncinatum* root exudate, can inhibit growth of germinated *S. hermonthica* radicles.



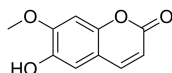
**Purity:** 98.70%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isoscooletin

(6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1365

Isoscooletin (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) is an active constituent in *Artemisia argyi* leaves.

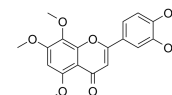


**Purity:** 98.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isosinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1941

Isosinensetin, a polymethoxylated flavone extracted from pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, exhibits inhibition on P-glycoprotein (P-gp) in MDR1-MDCKII cells.

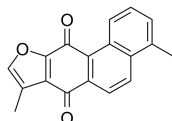


**Purity:** 99.26%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Isotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-N6649

Isotanshinone I has inhibitory activity against  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and formation of AGE, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 1.13  $\mu$ M and 0.432  $\mu$ M for  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and AGE, respectively.

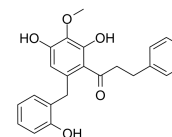


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Isouvetrin

Cat. No.: HY-N10130

A mixture of uvetrin (HY-N10129) and isouvetrin exhibits significant antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis* ( $EC_{50}$  8.7  $\mu$ M) and *S. epidermidis* ( $IC_{50}$  7.9  $\mu$ M).

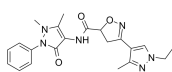


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### ISPA-28

Cat. No.: HY-109987

ISPA-28 is a specific plasmodial surface anion channel (PSAC) antagonist. ISPA-28 binds directly and reversibly to CLAG3.

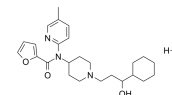


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Itch-Targeting Compound 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00361

Itch-Targeting Compound 1 is an anti-itching agent.



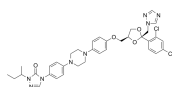
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Itraconazole

(R51211)

Cat. No.: HY-17514

Itraconazole (R51211) is a triazole antifungal agent and a potent and orally active Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of ~800 nM.

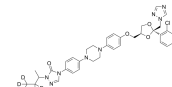


**Purity:** 99.15%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

### Itraconazole-d5

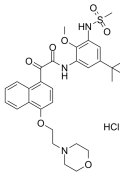
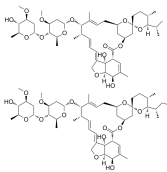
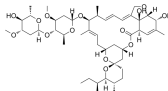
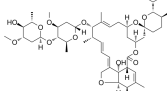
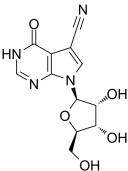
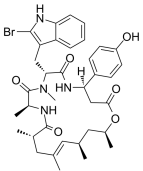
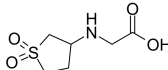
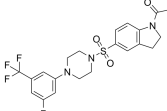
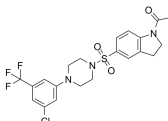
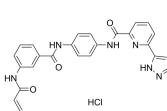
Cat. No.: HY-17514S

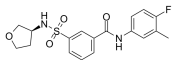
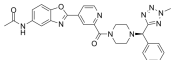
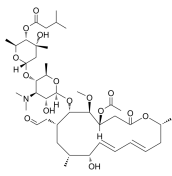
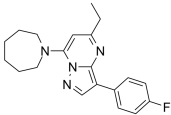
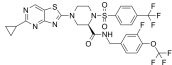
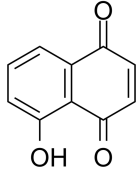
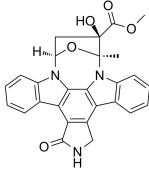
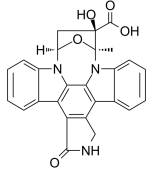
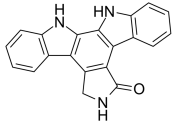
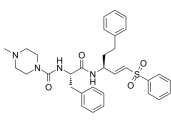
Itraconazole-d5 (R51211-d5) is the deuterium labeled Itraconazole. Itraconazole (R51211) is a triazole antifungal agent and a potent and orally active Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway antagonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of ~800 nM.



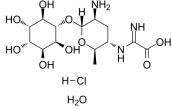
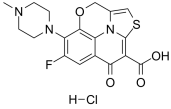
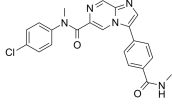
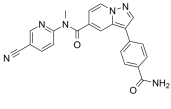
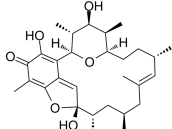
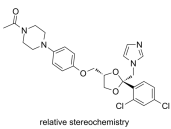
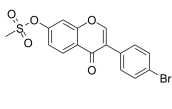
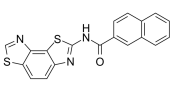
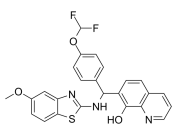
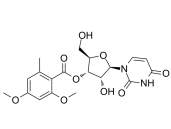
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500  $\mu$ g, 1 mg



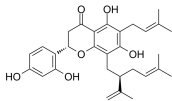
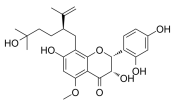
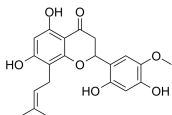
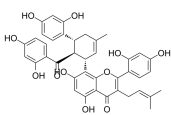
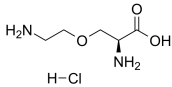
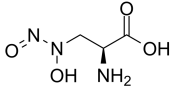
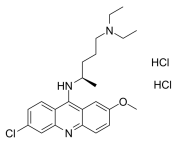
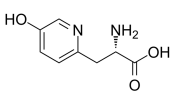
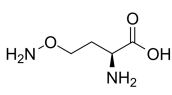
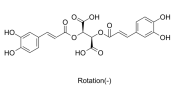
<p><b>ITX5061</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19900</p>	<p><b>Ivermectin</b> (MK-933)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15310</p>
<p>ITX5061 is a type II inhibitor of p38 MAPK and also an antagonist of scavenger receptor B1 (SR-B1).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of <math>\text{Imp}\alpha/\beta</math>-mediated nuclear import and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Ivermectin B1a</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126937</p>	<p><b>Ivermectin B1b</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125729</p>
<p>Ivermectin B1a, a derivative of Avermectin B1a (HY-15308), is a main component of Ivermectin (HY-15310). Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin is a candidate therapeutic against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Ivermectin B1b is the minor component of Ivermectin. Ivermectin, a potent anti-parasitic agent, inhibits the replication of SARS-CoV-2 in cell culture.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>
<p><b>Jaspamycin</b> (7-CN-7-C-Ino)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111759</p>	<p><b>Jasplakinolide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0027</p>
<p>Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) is a potent activator of PKA, binding to the R site (PKAR), with an <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math> of 6.5 nM and <math>K_d</math> of 8 nM in Trypanosoma brucei. Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) does not bind with purified human PKAR<math>\alpha</math>. <b>Anti-parasite</b> activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Jasplakinolide is a potent actin polymerization inducer and stabilizes pre-existing actin filaments. Jasplakinolide binds to F-actin competitively with phalloidin with a <math>K_d</math> of 15 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>
<p><b>JFD01307SC</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W028047</p>	<p><b>JH-LPH-28</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130837</p>
<p>JFD01307SC is a glutamine synthetase inhibitor and anti-tuberculosis agent. JFD01307SC acts as a mimic of L-Glutamate and thus target enzymes involved in glutamine biosynthesis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JH-LPH-28, a sulfonyl piperazine analog, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacetylglucosamine pyrophosphate hydrolase LpxH inhibitor. JH-LPH-28 displays outstanding antibiotic activity with a MIC value of 0.83 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</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>JH-LPH-33</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130838</p>	<p><b>JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103017</p>
<p>JH-LPH-33, a sulfonyl piperazine analog, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacetylglucosamine pyrophosphate hydrolase LpxH inhibitor. JH-LPH-33 displays outstanding antibiotic activity with a MIC value of 0.66 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</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>JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride is a potent and selective interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinases 1 (IRAK1) inhibitor. JH-X-119-01 hydrochloride ameliorates LPS-induced sepsis in mice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 89.79% <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</p>

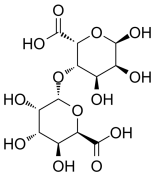
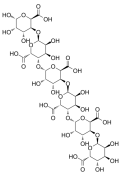
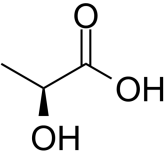
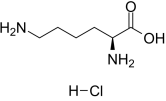
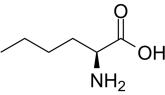
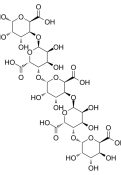
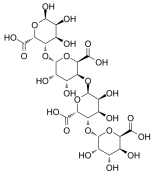
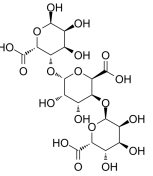
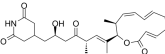
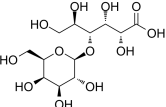
<p><b>JNJ-632</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112564</p>	<p><b>JNJ4796</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122907</p>
<p>JNJ-632 is a hepatitis B virus (HBV) capsid assembly modulator (CAM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JNJ4796 is an oral active fusion inhibitor of <b>influenza virus</b>, neutralizing influenza A group 1 viruses by inhibiting <b>hemagglutinin (HA)</b>-mediated fusion. JNJ4796 mimics the functionality of the broadly neutralizing antibodies (bnAbs).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Josamycin</b> (EN-141)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1920</p>	<p><b>JPD447</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139628</p>
<p>Josamycin (EN-141) is a macrolide antibiotic exhibiting antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens, such as <b>bacteria</b>. The dissociation constant <math>K_d</math> from ribosome for Josamycin is 5.5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JPD447, a MAC-0547630 derivative, is a novel class of <b>UppS</b> inhibitor to potentiate <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotics.</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>JTK-853</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19921</p>	<p><b>Juglone</b> (5-Hydroxy-1,4-naphthalenedione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6949</p>
<p>JTK-853 is a novel, non-nucleoside <b>Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) polymerase</b> inhibitor which shows effective antiviral activity in <b>HCV replicon</b> cells with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 0.38 and 0.035 <math>\mu</math>M in genotype 1a H77 and 1b Con1 strains, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Juglone is a yellow pigment found in black walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>). Juglone also shows <b>antimicrobial</b> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>K-252a</b> (SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6732</p>	<p><b>K-252b</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6734</p>
<p>K-252a, a staurosporine analog, inhibits <b>protein kinase</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 470 nM, 140 nM, 270 nM, and 1.7 nM for PKC, PKA, <math>Ca^{2+}</math>/calmodulin-dependent kinase type II, and phosphorylase kinase, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>K-252b, an indolocarbazole isolated from the actinomycete <i>Nocardioopsis</i>, is a <b>PKC</b> inhibitor. K-252b can be used to inhibit extracellular kinases of cells in culture because it can't pass through cell membrane freely.</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>K-252c</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6736</p>	<p><b>K777</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119293</p>
<p>K-252c, a staurosporine analog isolated from <i>Nocardioopsis</i> sp., is a cell-permeable <b>PKC</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.45 <math>\mu</math>M. K-252c induces apoptosis in human chronic myelogenous leukemia cancer cells. K-252c also inhibits <math>\beta</math>-lactamase, chymotrypsin, and malate dehydrogenase.</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>K777 is a potent, orally active and irreversible <b>cysteine protease</b> inhibitor. K777 is also a potent <b>CYP3A4</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 60 nM and a selective <b>CCR4</b> antagonist featuring the potent chemotaxis inhibition.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</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>

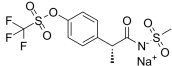
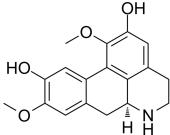
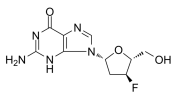
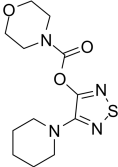
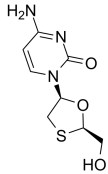
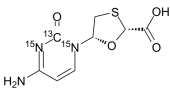
<p><b>Kaempferide</b> (Kaempferol 4'-O-methyl ether)</p>	<p><b>Kaji-ichigoside F1</b></p>
<p>Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonol, a type of chemical compound. It can be found in Kaempferia galanga (aromatic ginger).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Kaji-ichigoside F1 is isolated from <i>S. cuneata</i> with hemolytic and in vitro antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kakuol</b></p>	<p><b>Kalii Dehydrographolidi Succinas</b> (Potassium dehydroandrographolide succinate)</p>
<p>Kakuol is a natural compound with antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Kalii Dehydrographolidi Succinas (Potassium dehydroandrographolide succinate), extracted from herbal medicine <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Kanamycin sulfate</b> (Kanamycin A monosulfate)</p>	<p><b>Kanosamine hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>Kanamycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside bacteriocidal antibiotic which acts by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Kanosamine hydrochloride is an antibiotic which inhibits the growth of plant-pathogenic oomycetes, certain fungi and a few bacterial species. Kanosamine inhibits <i>Phytophthora medicaginis</i> M2913 and <i>Aphanomyces euteiches</i> WI-98 with MICs of 25 and 60 µg/mL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kansuinine A</b></p>	<p><b>Kansuinine B</b></p>
<p>Kansuinine A inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine A possesses antiviral and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Kansuinine B inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine B possesses anti-viral activity and could be used in the study for COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kanzonol C</b></p>	<p><b>Kasugamycin hydrochloride</b> (Ksg hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Kanzonol C, a flavonoid isolated from the twigs of <i>Dorstenia barteri</i> (Moraceae), has potential to treat bacterial and fungal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Kasugamycin hydrochloride (Ksg hydrochloride) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate</b> (Ksg hydrochloride hydrate)</p> <p>Kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate (Ksg hydrochloride hydrate) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1864B</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>KB-5246</b></p> <p>KB-5246 is a tetracyclic quinolone and displays antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KDU691</b></p> <p>KDU691, an imidazopyrazine with potent anti-parasitic activity against blood stage zygotes, gametocytes and liver stages, is a <b>Plasmodium PI4K</b> inhibitor. KDU691 selectively inhibits dihydroartemisinin-pretreated <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> ring-stage parasites.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <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-12912</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>KDU731</b></p> <p>KDU731, an orally active <i>C. parvum</i> <b>PI4K</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 25 nM, blocks <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infection in vitro and in vivo. KDU731 is a promising drug candidate for the treatment of diarrhea caused by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and meets a broad range of safety.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Kendomycin</b> (-)-TAN2162)</p> <p>Kendomycin ((-)-TAN 2162) is a polyketide antibiotic with remarkable antibacterial and cancer cells cytotoxic activities. Kendomycin tends to be bacteriostatic rather than bactericidal and inhibits the growth of the.</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-121300</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Ketoconazole</b> (Ketoconazol; R 41400)</p> <p>Ketoconazole (R-41400) is an imidazole anti-fungal agent, a CYP3A4 and CYP24A1 inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>KIN101</b></p> <p>KIN101 is a potent RNA viral inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2 <math>\mu</math>M, &gt;5 <math>\mu</math>M for influenza virus and Dengue virus (DENV), respectively. KIN101, an isoflavone agonist of IRF-3 dependent signaling, induces IRF-3 nuclear translocation. KIN101 has broad-spectrum activity against RNA viruses.</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-126113</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>KIN1148</b></p> <p>KIN1148, a small-molecule IRF3 agonist, is a novel influenza vaccine adjuvant found to enhance flu vaccine efficacy.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>KIN1408</b></p> <p>KIN1408 is an agonist of the RIG-1-like receptor (RLR) pathway and exhibits a broad-spectrum antiviral activity. KIN1408 exhibits activity against HCV, influenza A, dengue virus 2, Ebola, Nipah, and Lassa viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19961</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Kipukasin D</b></p> <p>Kipukasin D is a natural nucleoside derived from <i>Aspergillus versicolor</i> with antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

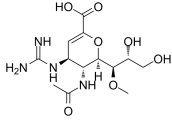
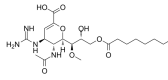
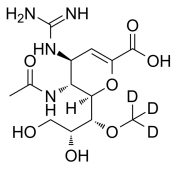
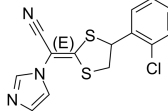
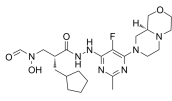
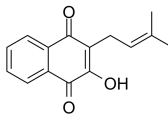
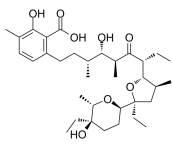
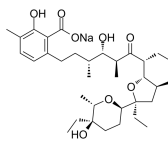
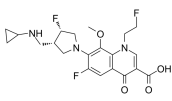
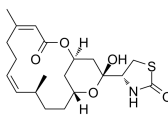
<p><b>Kirromycin</b> (Mocimycin; Delvomycin)</p> <p>Kirromycin (Mocimycin) is an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces ramocissimus</i>. Kirromycin is a <b>bacterial protein synthesis</b> inhibitor that immobilizes elongation factor Tu (EF-Tu) on the elongating ribosome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>KKL-10</b></p> <p>KKL-10 is a small-molecule <b>ribosome rescue</b> inhibitor with broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>KKL-35</b></p> <p>KKL-35 is a <b>trans-translation tagging reaction</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Kojic acid</b></p> <p>Kojic acid is a natural substance produced by <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>, also used as an anti-oxidant and radio-protective agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Kresoxim-methyl</b> (BAS 490 F)</p> <p>Kresoxim-methyl (BAS 490 F), a Strobilurin-based fungicide, inhibits the respiration at the <b>complex III (cytochrome bc1 complex)</b>. Kresoxim-methyl binds to complex III from yeast with an apparent <math>K_d</math> of 0.07 <math>\mu</math>M proving a high affinity for this enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>KRH-3955 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>KRH-3955 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist. KRH-3955 hydrochloride inhibits SDF-1<math>\alpha</math> binding to CXCR4 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.61 nM. KRH-3955 hydrochloride is also a highly potent and selective inhibitor of X4 HIV-1, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.3 to 1.0 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>KT5720</b></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><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 <math>\mu</math>g, 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p><b>KT5823</b></p> <p>KT5823, a selective the cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) inhibitor with an <math>K_i</math> value of 0.23 <math>\mu</math>M, it also inhibits <b>PKA</b> and <b>PKC</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 10 <math>\mu</math>M and 4 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>
<p><b>Kukoamine A</b></p> <p>Kukoamine A is a natural occurring spermine derivative, acts as a potent inhibitor of <b>trypanothione reductase</b> (<math>K_i</math>, 1.8 <math>\mu</math>M), with antihypertensive activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Kulactone</b></p> <p>Kulactone, a natural bioflavonoid and an inhibitor against <b>JRdRp</b>, possesses antifungal, antibacterial and antiplasmodial activities. Kulactone exhibit no crossing through Blood Brain Barrier (BBB).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

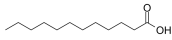
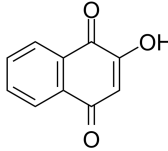
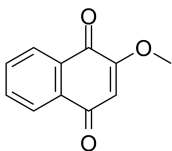
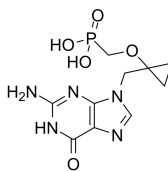
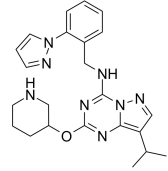
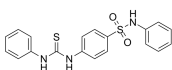
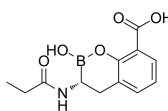
<p><b>Kushenol B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8092</p> <p>Kushenol B is an isoprenoid flavonoid isolated from <i>S. flavescens</i>, has antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Kushenol B has inhibitory activity against <b>cAMP phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 31 <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>Kushenol K</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117010</p> <p>Kushenol K, a flavonoid antioxidant isolated from the roots of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>. Kushenol K is a <b>cytochrome P-450 3A4 (CYP3A4)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 1.35 <math>\mu</math>M. Kushenol K shows weak antiviral activity against <b>HSV-2</b> (<math>EC_{50}</math> of 147 <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>Kushenol W</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8097</p> <p>Kushenol W is a prenylated flavonoid that can be isolated from the root of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>. Kushenol W has antimicrobial effect, with a MIC of 10 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</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>Kuwanon G</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4247</p> <p>Kuwanon G is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Morus alba</i>, acts as a <b>bombesin receptor</b> antagonist, with potential antimicrobial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00097</p> <p>L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride is a natural product isolated from the culture media of <i>Streptomyces roseovirdofuscus</i> in China which has shown antitumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Alanosine</b> (NSC-153353; SDX-102)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16933</p> <p>L-Alanosine (NSC-153353), an antibiotic from <i>Streptomyces alanosinicus</i>, has antineoplastic activity. L-Alanosine (NSC-153353) inhibits <b>adenylosuccinate synthetase</b>, which converts inosine monophosphate (IMP) into adenylosuccinate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Atabrine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13735C</p> <p>L-Atabrine dihydrochloride is a less active enantiomer of quinacrine which displays antiprion activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Azatyrosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W048303</p> <p>L-Azatyrosine is an antitumor antibiotic isolated from <i>Streptomyces chibaensis</i>. L-Azatyrosine can restore normal phenotypic behavior to transformed cells bearing oncogenic Ras genes.</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-Canaline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129476</p> <p>L-Canaline is a nonprotein amino acid stored in many leguminous plants. L-Canaline is a cytotoxic metabolite catalyzed by L-canavanine and its arginase. L-Canaline is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of <b>ornithine aminotransferase</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>L-Chicoric Acid</b> (-)-Chicoric acid; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0457A</p> <p>L-Chicoric Acid ((-)-Chicoric acid) is a dicaffeoyltartaric acid and a potent, selective and reversible <b>HIV-1 integrase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>\sim</math>100 nM. L-Chicoric Acid inhibits <b>HIV-1</b> replication in tissue culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>L-Diguluronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7701</p> <p>L-Diguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of two L-guluronic acid (G) and can be used to from Alginate. Alginate is a generic name of unbranched polyanionic polysaccharides and can be used for the research of <b>antifungal</b> agents delivery carries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Hexaguluronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7701D</p> <p>L-Hexaguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of six L-guluronic acid (G).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Lactic acid</b> (S)-2-Hydroxypropanoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0479</p> <p>L-Lactic acid is a building block which can be used as a precursor for the production of the bioplastic polymer poly-lactic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Lysine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: 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> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Norleucine</b> (S)-2-Aminohexanoic acid; (S)-Norleucine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0017</p> <p>L-Norleucine ((S)-2-Aminohexanoic acid) is an isomer of leucine, specifically affects protein synthesis in skeletal muscle, and has antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Pentaguluronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7701C</p> <p>L-Pentaguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of four L-guluronic acid (G).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Tetraguluronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7701B</p> <p>L-Tetraguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of four L-guluronic acid (G).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Triguluronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7701A</p> <p>L-Triguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of three L-guluronic acid (G) and can be used to from Alginate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lactimidomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18979</p> <p>Lactimidomycin is a glutarimide-containing compound isolated from Streptomyces. Lactimidomycin is a potent inhibitor of <b>eukaryotic translation elongation</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 200 µg</p> 	<p><b>Lactobionic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7059</p> <p>Lactobionic acid is a bionic acid naturally found in the Caspian Sea yogurt and chemically constituted of a gluconic acid bonded to a galactose. Lactobionic acid has antioxidant, antimicrobial, chelating, stabilizer, acidulant, and moisturizing properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Lactoferrin (17-41)</b> (Lactoferrin B; Lfcin B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1791</span></p>	<p><b>Lactoferrin (17-41) (acetate)</b> (Lactoferrin B acetate; Lfcin B acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1791B</span></p>
<p>Lactoferrin 17-41 (Lactoferrin B), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lactoferrin 17-41 (Lactoferrin B) acetate, a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ladarixin sodium</b> (DF 2156A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19519A</span></p>	<p><b>Laetanine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4307</span></p>
<p>Ladarixin sodium (DF 2156A) is an orally active, allosteric non-competitive and dual CXCR1 and CXCR2 antagonist. Ladarixin sodium can be used for the research of COPD and asthma.&lt;br/&gt;.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Laetanine, a noroporphine alkaloid from Litsea laeta, exhibits antiplasmodial activity.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Lagociclovir</b> (MIV-210) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14844</span></p>	<p><b>LAH4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0311</span></p>
<p>Lagociclovir(MIV-210) is a prodrug of 3'-fluoro-2',3'-dideoxyguanosine with high oral bioavailability in humans and potent activity against HBV.</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>LAH4, an alpha-helix of the designed amphipathic peptide antibiotic, exhibits potent antimicrobial, nucleic acid transfection and cell penetration activities. LAH4 possesses high plasmid DNA delivery capacities.</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>LAH4 TFA</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0311A</span></p>	<p><b>Lalistat 1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116815</span></p>
<p>LAH4 TFA, an alpha-helix of the designed amphipathic peptide antibiotic, exhibits potent antimicrobial, nucleic acid transfection and cell penetration activities. LAH4 TFA possesses high plasmid DNA delivery capacities.</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>Lalistat 1 is a potent, selective, and competitive inhibitor of lysosomal acid lipase (LAL) and against purified human LAL (pHLAL) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 68 nM.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lamivudine</b> (BCH-189) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0250</span></p>	<p><b>Lamivudine 13C,15N2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135330</span></p>
<p>Lamivudine (BCH-189) is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). Lamivudine (BCH-189) can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and also the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Lamivudine 13C,15N2 is a labelled impurity of Lamivudine (BCH-189). Lamivudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), and can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

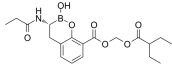


<p><b>Laninamivir</b> (R 125489)</p> <p>Laninamivir (R 125489) is a potent influenza neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.90 nM, 1.83 nM and 3.12 nM for avian H12N5 NA (N5), pH1N1 N1 NA (p09N1) and A/RI/5+/1957 H2N2 N2 (p57N2), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14818</p> 	<p><b>Laninamivir octanoate</b> (CS-8958)</p> <p>Laninamivir octanoate (CS-8958), a prodrug of Laninamivir, is a long-acting neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor with anti-influenza virus activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14818A</p> 
<p><b>Laninamivir-d3</b></p> <p>Laninamivir-d3 (R 125489-d3) is the deuterium labeled Laninamivir. Laninamivir (R 125489) is a potent influenza neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.90 nM, 1.83 nM and 3.12 nM for avian H12N5 NA (N5), pH1N1 N1 NA (p09N1) and A/RI/5+/1957 H2N2 N2 (p57N2), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 250 µg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14818S</p> 	<p><b>Lanoconazole</b></p> <p>Lanoconazole is a potent and orally active imidazole antifungal agent, shows a broad spectrum of activity against fungi in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14282</p> 
<p><b>Lanopepden</b> (GSK 1322322)</p> <p>Lanopepden (GSK 1322322) is a peptide deformylase inhibitor active against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> strains with MICs of 1 and 1 mg/L for ATCC 29213 and ATCC 25923 strain, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12480</p> 	<p><b>Lapachol</b></p> <p>Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from <i>Tabebuia avellanae</i> (Bignoniaceae).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6961</p> 
<p><b>Lasalocid</b> (Lasalocid-A; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A)</p> <p>Lasalocid (Lasalocid-A; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A) is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1071</p> 	<p><b>Lasalocid sodium</b> (Lasalocid-A sodium; Ionophore X-537A sodium; Antibiotic X-537A sodium)</p> <p>Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A sodium) treatment led to an increase in cell wall thickness, whilst the quantity and sugar composition of the cell wall remained unchanged in BY-2 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1071A</p> 
<p><b>Lascufloxacin</b> (KRP-AM1977X)</p> <p>Lascufloxacin (KRP-AM1977X) is a potent and orally active fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. Lascufloxacin potently inhibits infections caused by various pathogens, including quinolone-resistant strains.</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-16745</p> 	<p><b>Latrunculin B</b></p> <p>Latrunculin B, an antimicrobial marine alkaloid, is an actin polymerization inhibitor. Latrunculin B regulates pulmonary vein electrophysiological characteristics and attenuates stretch-induced arrhythmogenesis. Antifungal and antiprotozoal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101848</p> 

<p><b>Lauric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0366</p>	<p><b>Lauryl-LF 11</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1062</p>
<p>Lauric acid is a middle chain-free fatty acid with strong bactericidal properties. The <math>EC_{50}</math>s for P. acnes, S.aureus, S. epidermidis, are 2, 6, 4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Lauryl-LF 11, N-terminally acylated analogue of LF11, is a peptide with <b>antibacterial</b> activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FQWQRNIRKVR</b></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>Lauryl-LF 11 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1062A</p>	<p><b>Lawsone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2493</p>
<p>Lauryl-LF 11 TFA, N-terminally acylated analogue of LF11, is a peptide with <b>antibacterial</b> activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FQWQRNIRKVR (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>Lawsone is a naphthoquinone dye isolated from leaves of Lawsonia inermis that shows antimicrobial and antioxidant activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lawsone methyl ether</b> (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7116</p>	<p><b>LB80317</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106235</p>
<p>Lawsone methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), isolated from Impatiens balsamina L. and Swertia calycina, exhibits potent antifungal and antibacterial activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>LB80317 is an active metabolite of LB80380 and suppresses the <b>DNA synthesis</b> of HBV with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M. LB80317 has antiviral effect and has the potential for chronic hepatitis B treatment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>LCMV GP (61-80)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2560</p>	<p><b>LDC4297</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12653</p>
<p>LCMV GP (61-80) is a peptide fragment derived from lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) glycoprotein (GP), and corresponds to amino acids 61-80. LCMV GP (61-80) is a specific epitope which can induce CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell response.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GLKGPDIYKGVYQFKSVEFD</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>LDC4297 is a potent and selective <b>CDK7</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.13 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%  <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>LED209</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19748</p>	<p><b>Ledaborbactam</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132823</p>
<p>LED209 is a potent small molecule inhibitor of bacterial receptor QseC, is a potent prodrug that is highly selective for QseC. Target: Antibacterial LED209 has desirable pharmacokinetics and does not present toxicity in vitro and in rodents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ledaborbactam, as a <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor (WO2015191907, Example 62), can be used for the research of bacterial infections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Ledaborbactam etzadroxil**  
(VNRX-7145) Cat. No.: HY-132824

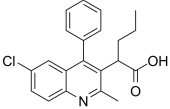
Ledaborbactam etzadroxil (VNRX-7145) is an orally active **Ambler class A, C, and D  $\beta$ -lactamase enzymes inhibitor**.



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

**LEDGIN6**  
(CX05168; CX04328) Cat. No.: HY-10522

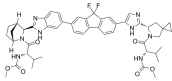
LEDGIN6 (CX05168) is a quinoline-based protein-protein interaction inhibitor of LEDGF/p75 and HIV integrase.



**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Ledipasvir**  
(GS-5885) Cat. No.: HY-15602

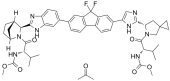
Ledipasvir (GS-5885) is an inhibitor of the **hepatitis C virus NS5A**, with  $EC_{50}$ s of 34 pM and 4 pM against genotype 1a and 1b replicon, respectively. Ledipasvir is also a **SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup>** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.62  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ledipasvir (acetone)**  
(GS-5885 acetone) Cat. No.: HY-15602A

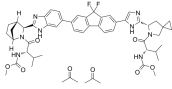
Ledipasvir acetone (GS-5885 acetone) is the active ingredient of Ledipasvir. Ledipasvir is an inhibitor of the **hepatitis C virus NS5A**, with  $EC_{50}$  values of 34 pM against GT1a and 4 pM against GT1b replicon.



**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ledipasvir (diacetone)**  
(GS-5885 diacetone) Cat. No.: HY-15602D

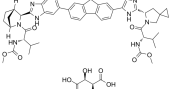
Ledipasvir diacetone (GS-5885 diacetone) is the active ingredient of Ledipasvir. Ledipasvir is an inhibitor of the **hepatitis C virus NS5A**, with  $EC_{50}$  values of 34 pM against GT1a and 4 pM against GT1b replicon.



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

**Ledipasvir D-tartrate**  
(GS-5885 D-tartrate) Cat. No.: HY-15602B

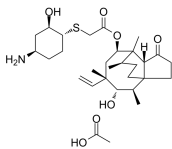
Ledipasvir D-tartrate is an inhibitor of the **hepatitis C virus NS5A**, with  $EC_{50}$  values of 34 pM against GT1a and 4 pM against GT1b replicon.



**Purity:** 96.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lefamulin acetate**  
(BC-3781 acetate) Cat. No.: HY-16908A

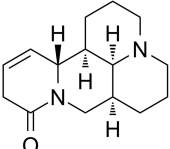
Lefamulin acetate (BC-3781 acetate) is an orally active antibiotic for **community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP)** treatment.



**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lehmannine** Cat. No.: HY-N8091

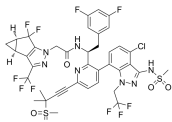
Lehmannine is a quinolizidine **bioalkaloid** isolated from *S. alopecuroides* L, has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activities.



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

**Lenacapavir**  
(GS-6207) Cat. No.: HY-111964

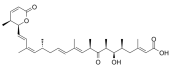
Lenacapavir (GS-6207) is a **HIV-1 capsid inhibitor**. Lenacapavir shows anti-HIV activity with an  $EC_{50}$  of 100 pM in MT-4 cells. Lenacapavir displays a mean  $EC_{50}$  of 50 pM (20-160 pM) against 23 HIV-1 clinical isolates from different subtypes in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).



**Purity:** 98.49%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

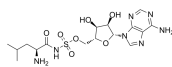
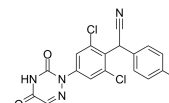
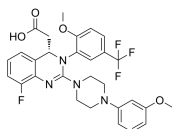
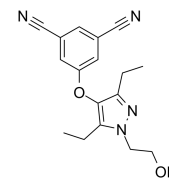
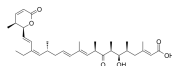
**Leptomycin A** Cat. No.: HY-N6795

Leptomycin A, a *Streptomyces* metabolite, is an inhibitor of **CRM1 (exportin 1)** that blocks CRM1 interaction with nuclear export signals, preventing the nuclear export of a broad range of proteins. Leptomycin A suppresses HIV-1 replication. Less potent than Leptomycin B.



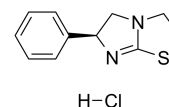
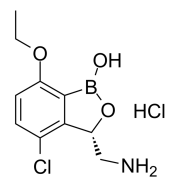
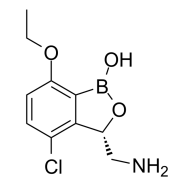
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Leptomycin B</b> (CI 940; LMB)</p> <p>Leptomycin B (CI 940; LMB) is a potent inhibitor of the nuclear export of proteins. Leptomycin B inactivates <b>CRM1/exportin 1</b> by covalent modification at a cysteine residue. Leptomycin B is a potent antifungal antibiotic blocking the eukaryotic cell cycle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 µg</p>	<p><b>Lersivirine</b> (UK-453061)</p> <p>Lersivirine (UK-453061) is potent and selective <b>non-nucleoside reverse transcription inhibitor</b> (NNRTI; <math>IC_{50}</math>=119 nM) with excellent efficacy against NNRTI-resistant viruses.</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><b>Letemovir</b> (AIC246)</p> <p>Letemovir (AIC246) is a potent inhibitor of <b>CMV</b>, which targets the viral terminase complex and remains active against virus resistant to DNA polymerase inhibitors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Letrazuril</b></p> <p>Letrazuril is an <b>anti-HIV</b> agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Leu-AMS</b></p> <p>Leu-AMS (compound 6), a leucine analogue, is a potent inhibitor of <b>leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LRS)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22.34 nM, which inhibits the catalytic activity of LRS but did not affect the leucine-induced mTORC1 activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Leucinostatin (mixture of A&amp;B)</b></p> <p>Leucinostatin (mixture of A&amp;B), the major components of an atypical nonapeptide complex produced by <i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i>, are antibiotics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Leucomycin</b> (Kitasamycin)</p> <p>Leucomycin (kitasamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces kitasatoensis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>LeuRS-IN-1</b></p> <p>LeuRS-IN-1 is a potent, orally active <i>M. tuberculosis</i> leucyl-tRNA synthetase (<i>M.tb</i> <b>LeuRS</b>) inhibitor. LeuRS-IN-1 has <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_d</math> values of 0.06 µM, 0.075 µM for <i>M.tb</i> LeuRS, 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>LeuRS-IN-1 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>LeuRS-IN-1 hydrochloride is a potent, orally active <i>M. tuberculosis</i> leucyl-tRNA synthetase (<i>M.tb</i> <b>LeuRS</b>) inhibitor. LeuRS-IN-1 hydrochloride has <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_d</math> values of 0.06 µM, 0.075 µM for <i>M.tb</i> LeuRS, 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>Levamisole hydrochloride</b> (-)-Tetramisole hydrochloride)</p> <p>Levamisole ((-)-Tetramisole) hydrochloride is an anthelmintic and immunomodulator belonging to a class of synthetic imidazothiazole derivatives. Levamisole hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HSV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>



Leucinostatin (mixture of A&B)

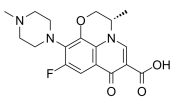
## Leucomycin



**Levofloxacin**  
(-)-Ofloxacin

Cat. No.: HY-B0330

Levofloxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

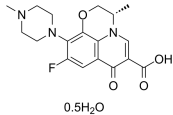


**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

**Levofloxacin hydrate**  
(Levofloxacin hemihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0330A

Levofloxacin hydrate is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

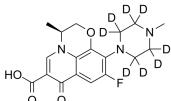


**Purity:** 99.28%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

**Levofloxacin-d8**  
(-)-Ofloxacin-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0330S

Levofloxacin-d8 ((-)-Ofloxacin-d8) is the deuterium labeled Levofloxacin. Levofloxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

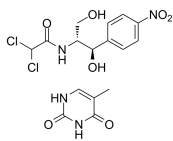


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Levomecol**

Cat. No.: HY-111903

Levomecol (Chloramphenicol), made up of Chloramphenicol, Methyluracil, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces venezuelae*.

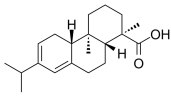


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Levopimaric acid**

Cat. No.: HY-N7431

Levopimaric acid is a type of diterpene resin acid produced by plants. Levopimaric acid induces cancer cell apoptosis and has anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and cardiovascular activities.

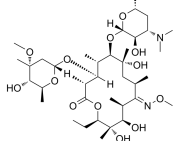


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Lexithromycin**  
(Erythromycin A 9-methoxime; Wy 48314)

Cat. No.: HY-105932

Lexithromycin is an erythromycin A derivative, with antibacterial activity.



**Purity:** 98.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**LF11**

Cat. No.: HY-P1063

LF11 is a peptide with antibacterial activity.

FQWQRNIRKVR-NH<sub>2</sub>

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

**LF11 TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-P1063A

LF11 TFA is a peptide with antibacterial activity.

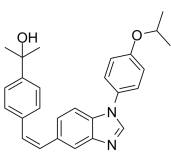
FQWQRNIRKVR-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)

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

**LHF-535**

Cat. No.: HY-112762

LHF-535 is an antiviral agent extracted from patent WO2013123215A2, Compound 38, has EC<sub>50</sub>s of <1 μM, <1 μM, <1 μM, and 1-10 μM for Lassa, Machupo, Junin, and VSVg virus, respectively.

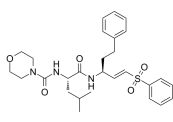


**Purity:** 98.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

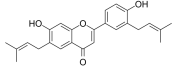
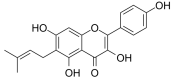
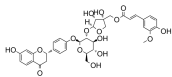
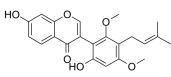
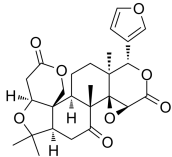
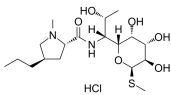
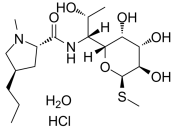
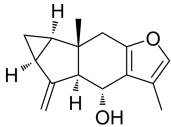
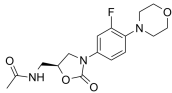
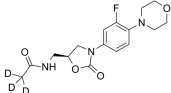
**LHVS**

Cat. No.: HY-128971

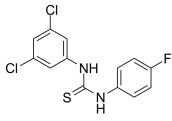
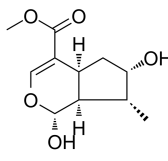
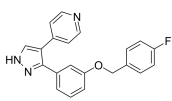
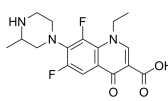
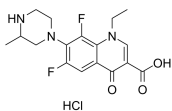
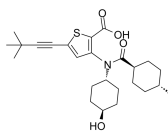
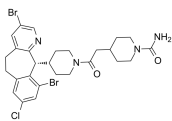
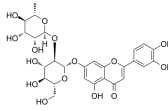
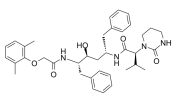
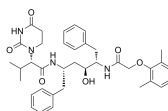
LHVS is a potent, non-selective cysteine protease inhibitor. LHVS effectively blocks *T. gondii* microneme protein secretion (IC<sub>50</sub>=10 μM), gliding motility, and cell invasion.



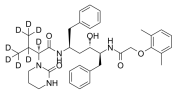
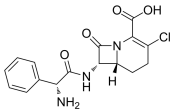
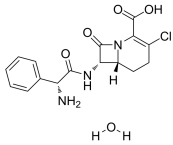
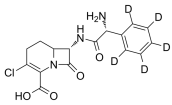
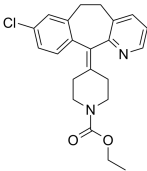
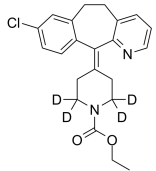
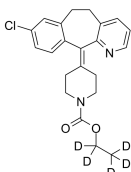
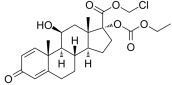
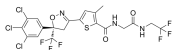
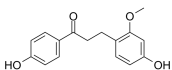
**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Licoflavone B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4184</p>	<p><b>Licoflavonol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6583</p>
<p>Licoflavone B is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza inflata</i>, inhibits <i>S. mansoni</i> ATPase (IC<sub>50</sub>, 23.78 μM) and ADPase (IC<sub>50</sub>, 31.50 μM) activity. Anti-schistosomiasis activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Licoflavonol, a minor flavone from the roots of <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>, is an inhibitor of the <i>Salmonella</i> type III secretion system (T3SS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Licorice glycoside C2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6980</p>	<p><b>Licoricone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3386</p>
<p>Licorice glycoside C2 is a oleanane-type triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Licoricone is a flavonoid extracted from licorice, exhibits anti-helicobacter pylori activity against the CLAR and AMOX-resistant strain as well as four CLAR (AMOX)-sensitive strains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Limonin</b> (Limononic acid 3,19:16,17 dilactone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17411</p>	<p><b>Lincomycin hydrochloride</b> (U10149A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0417A</p>
<p>Limonin is a triterpenoid enriched in citrus fruits, which has antiviral and antitumor ability. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: Target: HIV; anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lincomycin Hydrochloride(U10149A) is an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces lincolnensis</i> var. <i>lincolnensis</i>. Target: Antibacterial Lincomycin hydrochloride is a systemic antibiotic, which is active against most common gram positive bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1358</p>	<p><b>Lindenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2061</p>
<p>Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate is a narrow-spectrum antibiotic, has similar effects to erythromycin, which has a good effect on gram-positive coccus, mainly used to inhibit the synthesis of bacterial cell protein.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Lindenol is isolated from <i>Radix linderae</i>, with antioxidant and antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Linezolid</b> (PNU-100766)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10394</p>	<p><b>Linezolid-d3</b> (PNU-100766-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10394S</p>
<p>Linezolid (PNU-100766) is the first member of the class of oxazolidinone synthetic antibiotic. Linezolid acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Linezolid D3 is a deuterium labeled Linezolid that acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

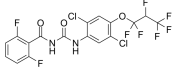
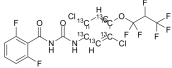
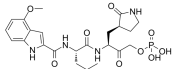
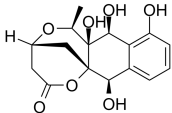
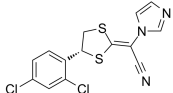
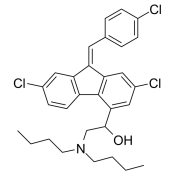
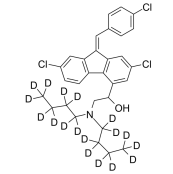
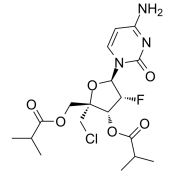
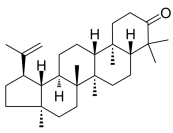
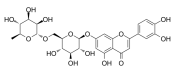
<p><b>Lipofermata</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116788</p>	<p><b>Lipoxamycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119759</p>
<p>Lipofermata is a fatty acid transport protein 2 (FATP2) inhibitor. Lipofermata shows fatty acid transport inhibition with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.84 <math>\mu</math>M in Caco-2 cells. Lipofermata, an analog of spiro-indoline-thiadiazole, shows zinc-specific suppression of antibacterial activity.</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</p>	<p>Lipoxamycin is an antifungal antibiotic and a potent <b>serine palmitoyltransferase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21 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>Lipoxamycin hemisulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119759A</p>	<p><b>Liranaftate</b> (Pirittrate; M-732)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0348</p>
<p>Lipoxamycin hemisulfate is an antifungal antibiotic and a potent <b>serine palmitoyltransferase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Liranaftate (Pirittrate) is a <b>squalene epoxidase</b> inhibitor with anti-fungicidal activities. Liranaftate can be used for the research of dermatophytes. Liranaftate also suppresses fungal element-promoted production of IL-8 and experimental inflammation.</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><b>LL-37 scrambled peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1513</p>	<p><b>LL-37 scrambled peptide acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1513A</p>
<p>LL-37 scrambled peptide is a scrambled version of cathelicidin anti-microbial peptide LL-37. LL-37 scrambled peptide can be used as a negative control of LL-37 peptide studies.</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>LL-37 scrambled peptide acetate is a scrambled version of cathelicidin anti-microbial peptide LL-37. LL-37 scrambled peptide acetate can be used as a negative control of LL-37 peptide studies.</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>LL-37, acetylated,amidated</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1884</p>	<p><b>LL-37, human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1222</p>
<p>LL-37, acetylated, amidated is a cathelicidin peptide LL-37 acetylated on the N-terminus and amidated on the C-terminus.</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>LL-37, human is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, human could help protect the cornea from infection and modulates wound healing.</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>LL-37, human acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1222B</p>	<p><b>LL-37, human TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1222A</p>
<p>LL-37, human acetate is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, human acetate could help protect the cornea from infection and modulates wound healing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>LL-37, human TFA is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, human TFA could help protect the cornea from infection and modulates wound healing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Loflucarban</b> (Fluonilid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105752</p> <p>Loflucarban (Fluonilid) is a potent antimycotic agent. Loflucarban can be used for the research of the ear infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Loganetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3373</p> <p>Loganetin is a non-toxic natural product that may be applied in the antibacterial drug development for treating multidrug-resistant Gram negative infections.</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>LoICDE-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130839</p> <p>LoICDE-IN-1 is an inhibitor of the <b>Lol proteins</b> (LoICDE) complex, with antibacterial activity.</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>Lomefloxacin</b> (SC47111A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0455A</p> <p>Lomefloxacin (SC47111A) is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic, with antimicrobial activity. Lomefloxacin is used for the research of bronchitis, urinary tract infection, conjunctivitis, otitis externa, and otitis media.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lomefloxacin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0455</p> <p>Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic, with antimicrobial activity. Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is used for the research of bronchitis, urinary tract infection, conjunctivitis, otitis externa, and otitis media.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Lomibuvir</b> (VX-222)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75800</p> <p>Lomibuvir (VX-222), a selective, non-nucleoside polymerase inhibitor, targets thumb pocket 2 of the HCV NSSB polymerase (RdRp) with a <math>K_d</math> of 17 nM. Lomibuvir inhibits the 1b/Con1 HCV subgenomic replicon with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 5.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Lonafarnib</b> (Sch66336)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15136</p> <p>Lonafarnib (Sch66336) is a potent and orally active farnesyl transferase (FTase) inhibitor. Lonafarnib inhibits the activities of H-ras, K-ras and N-ras with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 1.9 nM, 5.2 nM and 2.8 nM, respectively. Lonafarnib also has anti-hepatitis delta virus (HDV) activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Lonicerin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4136</p> <p>Lonicerin is an anti-algE (alginate secretion protein) flavonoid with inhibitory activity for P. aeruginosa. Lonicerin prevents inflammation and apoptosis in LPS-induced acute lung injury.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Lopinavir</b> (ABT-378)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14588</p> <p>Lopinavir (ABT-378) is a highly potent, selective peptidomimetic inhibitor of the HIV-1 protease, with <math>K_i</math>s of 1.3 to 3.6 pM for wild-type and mutant HIV protease. Lopinavir acts by arresting maturation of HIV-1 thereby blocking its infectivity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Lopinavir Metabolite M-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136703</p> <p>Lopinavir Metabolite M-1, an active metabolite of Lopinavir, inhibits HIV protease with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.7 pM. Lopinavir Metabolite M-1 has antiviral activities in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



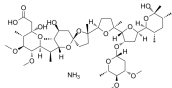
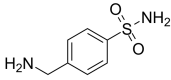
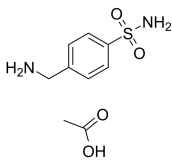
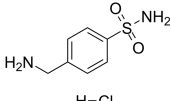
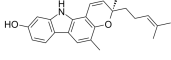
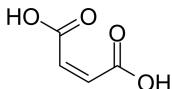
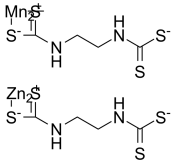
<p><b>Lopinavir-d8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-1458851</p>	<p><b>Loracarbef</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1682</p>
<p>Lopinavir-d8 (ABT-378-d8) is the deuterium labeled Lopinavir. Lopinavir (ABT-378) is a highly potent, selective peptidomimetic inhibitor of the <b>HIV-1 protease</b>, with <math>K_s</math> of 1.3 to 3.6 pM for wild-type and mutant HIV protease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Loracarbef, a cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b>, is an orally active second-generation synthetic beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbacephem class.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Loracarbef hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1682A</p>	<p><b>Loracarbef-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1682S</p>
<p>Loracarbef hydrate, a cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b>, is an orally active second-generation synthetic beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbacephem class.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Loracarbef-d5 is the deuterium labeled Loracarbef. Loracarbef, a cephalosporin <b>antibiotic</b>, is an orally active second-generation synthetic beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbacephem class.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Loratadine</b> (Loratadine; SCH 29851)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17043</p>	<p><b>Loratadine-d4</b> (Loratadine-d4; SCH 29851-d4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17043S</p>
<p>Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &gt;32 <math>\mu</math>M. 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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Loratadine-d4 (Loratadine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &gt;32 <math>\mu</math>M. 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> (Loratadine-d5; SCH 29851-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17043S1</p>	<p><b>Loteprednol Etabonate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17358</p>
<p>Loratadine-d5 (Loratadine-d5) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &gt;32 <math>\mu</math>M. 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>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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lotilaner</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116564</p>	<p><b>Loureirin C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2604</p>
<p>Lotilaner is a <b>parasiticide</b>, acts as a potent non-competitive antagonist of insects <b>GABAC1 receptors</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 23.84 nM for <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> GABA receptor. No effect on a dog GABAA receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <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>Loureirin C has anti-bacterial, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-tumor activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

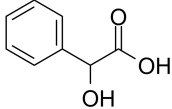
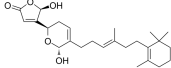
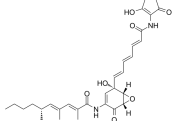
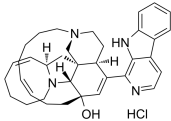
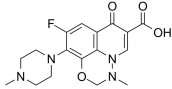
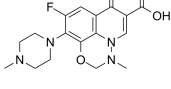
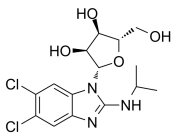
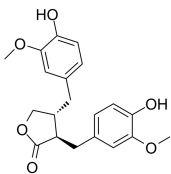
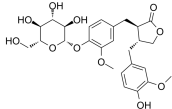
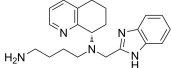
<p><b>Loviride</b> (R 89439)</p>	<p><b>Loxoribine</b> (7-Allyl-8-oxoguanosine; RWJ 21757)</p>
<p>Loviride (R 89439) is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M for reverse transcriptase from HIV-1. Loviride (R 89439) inhibits HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV replication in MT-4 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Loxoribine (7-Allyl-8-oxoguanosine) is a guanosine analog with anti-viral and anti-tumor activities. Loxoribine is an orally bioavailable and selective Toll-like receptor (TLR) 7 agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>LPA1 receptor antagonist 1</b></p>	<p><b>LPRP-Et-97543</b></p>
<p>LPA1 receptor antagonist 1 is a highly selective Lysophosphatidic Acid receptor-1 (LPA1) antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LPRP-Et-97543 is a potent anti-HBV agent. LPRP-Et-97543 reduces Core, S, and preS but not X promoter activities. LPRP-Et-97543 can be used for acute and chronic HBV infections research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>LpxA-IN-1</b></p>	<p><b>LpxC-IN-5</b></p>
<p>LpxA-IN-1 is a novel UDP-N-acetylglucosamine acyltransferase (LpxA) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> 2 nM) with activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa (MIC 8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LpxC-IN-5 is a potent non-hydroxamate LpxC (UDP-3-O-acyl-N-acetylglucosamine deacetylase) inhibitor with an <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</p>
<p><b>LpxH-IN-AZ1</b></p>	<p><b>LtaS-IN-1</b></p>
<p>LpxH-IN-AZ1, a sulfonyl piperazine compound, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacetylglucosamine pyrophosphate hydrolase LpxH inhibitor. LpxH-IN-AZ1 is a potent inhibitor of Klebsiella pneumoniae LpxH with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.36 <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>LtaS-IN-1 (compound 1771) is a potent small-molecule inhibitor of Lipoteichoic acid (LTA) synthesis in multidrug-resistant (MDR) E. faecium and by altering the cell wall morphology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <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>Lucidin 3-O-glucoside</b></p>	<p><b>Ludaconitine</b></p>
<p>Lucidin 3-O-glucoside is an anthraquinone analogue.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ludaconitine, isolated from Aconitum spicatum (Bruhl) Stapf, exhibits antileishmanial activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 36.10 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Lufenuron</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115584</p>	<p><b>Lufenuron-13C6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115584S</p>
<p>Lufenuron is a lipophilic benzoylurea insecticide and a <b>chitin synthesis</b> inhibitor that can be used for flea and fish lice control. Lufenuron inhibits molting of arthropods.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lufenuron-13C6 is a 13C-labeled Lufenuron. Lufenuron is a lipophilic benzoylurea insecticide and a <b>chitin synthesis</b> inhibitor that can be used for flea and fish lice control. Lufenuron inhibits molting of arthropods.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lufotrelvir</b> (PF-07304814)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138078</p>	<p><b>Luisol A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126708</p>
<p>Lufotrelvir (PF-07304814), a phosphate prodrug of PF-00835231, acts as a potent 3CL<sup>pro</sup> protease (M<sup>pro</sup>) inhibitor with SARS-CoV-2 antiviral activity. Lufotrelvir binds and inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> activity with a K<sub>i</sub> of 174nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Luisol A, an aromatic tetraol, is a major metabolite of an estuarine marine actinomycete of the genus Streptomyces. Luisol A, anthraquinone antibiotic analog, is an <b>ADC Cytotoxin</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>Luliconazole</b> (NND 502)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14283</p>	<p><b>Lumefantrine</b> (Benflumetol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0803</p>
<p>Luliconazole (NND 502) is a topical antifungal imidazole <b>antibiotic</b> with broad-spectrum and potent antifungal activity. Luliconazole can be used for the research of skin infection, including dermatophytosis, tinea corporis, tinea pedis et al.</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</p>	<p>Lumefantrine is an antimalarial drug, used in combination with Artemether. The artemether-lumefantrine (AL) as the first- and second-line anti-malarial drugs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lumefantrine-d18</b> (Benflumetol-d18)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0803S</p>	<p><b>Lumicitabine</b> (ALS-008176; ALS-8176)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12983A</p>
<p>Lumefantrine D18 is the deuterium labeled Lumefantrine, which is an antimalarial drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lumicitabine (ALS-008176) is an inhibitor of the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) polymerase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <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>Lupenone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2590</p>	<p><b>Luteolin-7-rutinoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6647</p>
<p>Lupenone, isolated from Rhizoma Musae, belongs to lupane type triterpenoids. Lupenone shows various pharmacological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-virus, anti-diabetes, anti-cancer, improving Chagas disease without major toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Luteolin-7-rutinoside has both anti-arthritis and antifungal activities, can result in a combination therapy for the treatment of fungal arthritis due to C. albicans infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>LXE408</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131350</p>	<p><b>LY2334737</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13672</p>
<p>LXE408 is an orally active, non-competitive and kinetoplastid-selective <b>proteasome</b> inhibitor. LXE408 has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.04 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>L. donovani</i> proteasome and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.04 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>L. donovani</i>. LXE408 has a low propensity to cross the blood brain barrier.</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>LY2334737 is an nucleoside analog and is an orally active prodrug of Gemcitabine. LY2334737 exhibits inhibitory activity against <b>enterovirus A71 (EV-A71)</b> infection. LY2334737 has antiviral and anticancer effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LY294002</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10108</p>	<p><b>Lycorenine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6050</p>
<p>LY294002 is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of <b>PI3K</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.5, 0.57, and 0.97 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>PI3K<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>PI3K<math>\delta</math></b> and <b>PI3K<math>\beta</math></b>, respectively. LY294002 also inhibits <b>CK2</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 98 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</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, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Lycorenine is an alkaloid that has vasodepressor action. Lycorenine also exhibits anticancer and antibacterial 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>Lysobactin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2108</p>	<p><b>Lysostaphin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2329</p>
<p>Lysobactin, produced by several genera of Gram-negative gliding bacteria found in soil, is a potent <b>antibiotic</b> with in vivo efficacy against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</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>Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, glycylglycine endopeptidase, endo-<math>\beta</math>-N-acetyl glucosamidase and N-acteyl muramyl-L-alanine amidase.</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>Lysozyme</b> (Muramidase)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1068</p>	<p><b>Lysozyme from chicken egg white</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2237</p>
<p>Lysozyme is an antimicrobial enzyme produced by animals that forms part of the innate immune system.</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>Lysozyme from chicken egg white is a <b>bactericidal</b> enzyme present in chicken eggs, and it lyses gram-positive bacteria. <math>IC_{50}</math> &amp; Target: Bacteria <b>In Vitro:</b> Lysozyme is an ubiquitous enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>LysRs-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126130</p>	<p><b>M2 ion channel blocker</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75867</p>
<p>LysRs-IN-2 is a <b>lysyl-tRNA synthetase (KRS)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.015 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.13 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> lysyl-tRNA synthetase (PfKRS) and <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> lysyl-tRNA synthetase (CpKRS), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>M2 ion channel blocker is capable of inhibiting and blocking the activity of M2 ion channel; Antiviral agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

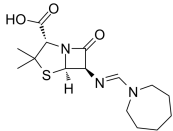
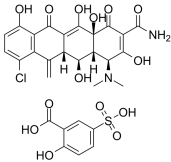
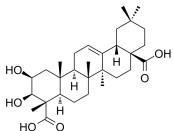
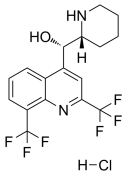
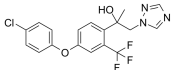
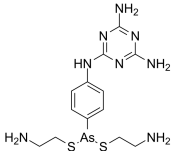
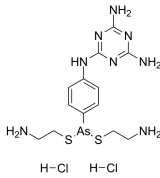
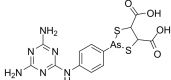
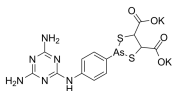
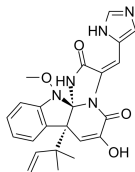
<p><b>M2e, human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1783</p>	<p><b>M2e, human TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1783A</p>
<p>M2e, human, consisting of the 23 extracellular residues of M2 (the third integral membrane protein of influenza A), has been remarkably conserved in all human influenza A, which is a valid and versatile vaccine candidate to protect against any strain of human influenza A.</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>M2e, human TFA, consisting of the 23 extracellular residues of M2 (the third integral membrane protein of influenza A), has been remarkably conserved in all human influenza A. M2e, human TFA is a valid and versatile vaccine candidate to protect against any strain of human influenza A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>M4284</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120568</p>	<p><b>Maackiain</b> (DL-Maackiain)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0381</p>
<p>M4284 is a selective and orally active biphenyl mannoside <b>FimH</b> antagonist. M4284 has activities against different UPEC (Urinary tract infections (UTI) caused by uropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>) strains in different host genetic backgrounds and gut microbial community contexts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is isolated from <i>Maackia amurensis</i> Rupr.et Maxim. Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is a <b>larvicidal agent</b> against <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito.xp Parasitol with a LD<sub>50</sub> of 21.95 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>MAC-545496</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130613</p>	<p><b>MAC13243</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14456A</p>
<p>MAC-545496 is a nanomolar inhibitor of <b>glycopeptide-resistance-associated protein R (GraR)</b>. MAC-545496 displays strong binding affinity to the full-length <b>GraR</b> protein (<math>K_d \leq 0.1</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>MAC13243, an antibacterial agent, is an inhibitor of bacterial lipoprotein targeting chaperone, <b>LolA</b>. MAC13243 is an antibacterial agent with Gram-negative selectivity.</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>MAC13772</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116872</p>	<p><b>Macozinone</b> (PBTZ169)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12903</p>
<p>MAC13772 is a potent inhibitor of the enzyme <b>BioA</b> (<math>IC_{50}=250</math> nM), the antepenultimate step in biotin biosynthesis. MAC13772 is a novel antibacterial compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%</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>Macozinone (PBTZ169) is a bactericidal benzothiazinone and a potent <b>DprE1</b> inhibitor. Macozinone inhibits the essential flavoprotein DprE1 by forming a covalent bond with the active-site Cys387 residue.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Macranthoside A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107313</p>	<p><b>Macranthoside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5008</p>
<p>Macranthoside A is a triterpene glycoside with anti-microbially 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>Macranthoside B, isolated from <i>Flos Lonicerae</i>, possesses anti-bacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

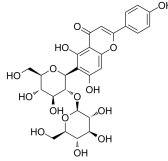
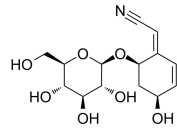
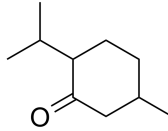
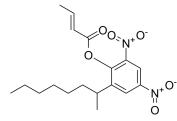
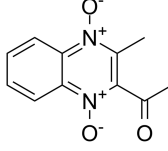
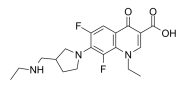
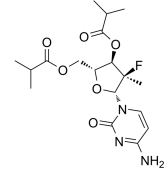
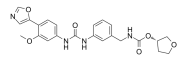
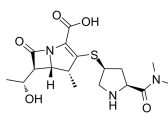
<p><b>Maduramicin ammonium</b> (Maduramycin ammonium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7071A</p>	<p><b>Mafenide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0614</p>
<p>Maduramicin ammonium (Maduramycin ammonium) is isolated from the actinomycete <i>Actinomadura rubra</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Mafenide is an effective sulfonamide-type antimicrobial agent used for burn wounds. Mafenide shows activity against both <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative organisms</b>, including <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, via inhibition of nucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mafenide Acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0614A</p>	<p><b>Mafenide hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0614B</p>
<p>Mafenide Acetate is an effective sulfonamide-type antimicrobial agent used for burn wounds. Mafenide Acetate shows activity against both <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative organisms</b>, including <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, via inhibition of nucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Mafenide hydrochloride is an effective sulfonamide-type antimicrobial agent used for burn wounds. Mafenide hydrochloride shows activity against both <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative organisms</b>, including <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, via inhibition of nucleotide synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Magainin 1</b> (Magainin I)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0269</p>	<p><b>Magainin 1 TFA</b> (Magainin I TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0269A</p>
<p>Magainin 1 (Magainin I) is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of <i>Xenopus laevis</i>. Magainin 1 exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive <b>bacteria</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GIGKFLHSAGKFGKAFVGEIMKS</p> <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>Magainin 1 TFA (Magainin I TFA) is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of <i>Xenopus laevis</i>. Magainin 1 TFA exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive <b>bacteria</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GIGKFLHSAGKFGKAFVGEIMKS (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Magainin 2</b> (Magainin II)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0270</p>	<p><b>Mahanine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121368</p>
<p>Magainin 2 (Magainin II) is an <b>antimicrobial peptide (AMP)</b> isolated from the skin of the African clawed frog <i>Xenopus laevis</i>. Magainin 2 displays antibiotic activity against numerous gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GIGKFLHSAGKFGKAFVGEIMKS</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Mahanine is a carbazole alkaloid with various biological properties. Mahanine is a potent anticancer agent against different types of cancer cells. Mahanine exhibits <b>antileishmanial</b> activity and can be used for Leishmania infection treatment research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Maleic Acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0367</p>	<p><b>Mancozeb</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0854</p>
<p>Maleic Acid is a Glutamate Decarboxylase (GAD) inhibitor of <i>E. coli</i> and <i>L. monocytogenes</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Mancozeb is an ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate fungicide.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>

<p><b>Mandelic acid</b> (±)-Mandelic acid; DL-Mandelic acid</p> <p>Mandelic acid ((±)-Mandelic acid), an alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acid, has been widely used as an intermediate of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W015591</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-N7487</p> 
<p><b>Manumycin A</b></p> <p>Manumycin A is an antibiotic. Manumycin A acts as a selective, competitive inhibitor of protein farnesyltransferase (FTase) with respect to farnesylpyrophosphate (<math>K_i = 1.2 \mu\text{M}</math>), and as a noncompetitive inhibitor with respect to the Ras protein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6796</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117025A</p> 
<p><b>Marbofloxacin</b></p> <p>Marbofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial agent, which has a broad spectrum bactericidal activity and good efficacy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0126</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-B0126A</p> 
<p><b>Maribavir</b> (1263W94; BW1263W94; GW257406X)</p> <p>Maribavir is a potent inhibitor of histone phosphorylation catalyzed by wild-type pUL97 in vitro, with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 3 nM. Maribavir has potent antiviral activity against HCMV and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16305</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3312</p> 
<p><b>Matairesinoside</b></p> <p>Matairesinoside is a lignan with antibacterial and antioxidant activities. Matairesinoside also shows virus-cell fusion inhibitory 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7996</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50101</p> 

<p><b>Mavorixafor trihydrochloride</b> (AMD-070 trihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50101A</p>	<p><b>MBP146-78</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101525</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 <sup>125I</sup>-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>MBP146-78 is a potent and selective inhibitor of cGMP dependent protein kinases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>MBX-4132</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112565</p>	<p><b>MCB-3681</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111902</p>
<p>MBX-4132, a member of a chemical class called oxadiazoles that inhibit trans translation by binding to the bacterial ribosome.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MCB-3681 is the antibacterial Oxaquin's active substance, active against gram-positive bacterium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MDP1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3328</p>	<p><b>MDP1 acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3328A</p>
<p>MDP1, a Melittin-derived peptide, alters the integrity of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial membranes and kills the bacteria via membrane damages.</p> <p>GIGAVLKVLTGLPALIKRKRQQ</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MDP1 acetate, a Melittin-derived peptide, alters the integrity of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial membranes and kills the bacteria via membrane damages.</p> <p>GIGAVLKVLTGLPALIKRKRQQ (acetate salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MDRTB-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126140</p>	<p><b>ME1111</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108012</p>
<p>MDRTB-IN-1 (5α) is an antibiotic which is against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv with a <math>MIC_{90}</math> value of 10.5 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ME1111 is an antifungal agent that is active against dermatophytes. ME1111 is an inhibitor of the succinate dehydrogenase of Trichophyton species. ME1111 has an excellent ability to penetrate human nails and is used for onychomycosis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <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>Mebendazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17595</p>	<p><b>Mecarbinat</b> (Dimecarbin; Dimecarbaine; Dimekarbin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0376</p>
<p>Mebendazole is a highly effective, broad-spectrum anthelmintic indicated for the treatment of nematode infestations; has been found as a hedgehog inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Mecarbinat is an anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>



<p><b>Mecillinam</b> (Amdinocillin; FL 1060)</p> <p>Mecillinam (Amdinocillin), the <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of activity against gram-negative organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 92.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0269</p> 	<p><b>Meclocline Sulfosalicylate Salt</b></p> <p>Meclocline Sulfosalicylate Salt is a tetracycline antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activities, preventing skin bacterial infections such as acne vulgaris.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1366</p> 
<p><b>Medicagenic acid</b> (Castanogenin)</p> <p>Medicagenic acid (Castanogenin) is isolated from the roots of <i>Herniaria glabra</i> L, exhibits potent fungistatic effects against several plant pathogens and human dermatophytes.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2472</p> 	<p><b>Mefloquine hydrochloride</b> (Mefloquin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Mefloquine hydrochloride (Mefloquin hydrochloride), a quinoline antimarial agent, is an anti-SARS-CoV-2 entry inhibitor. Mefloquine hydrochloride is also a <math>K^+</math> channel (<math>KvQT1/minK</math>) antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>\sim 1 \mu M</math>.</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><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17437A</p> 
<p><b>Mefentrifluconazole</b></p> <p>Mefentrifluconazole is a novel azole derivative and used as an agrochemical broad-spectrum antifungal agent. Mefentrifluconazole is a potent, selective and orally active fungal CYP51 (<math>K_d = 0.5</math> nM) inhibitor, but shows less inhibitory activity on human aromatase (<math>IC_{50} = 0.92 \mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136063</p> 		
<p><b>Melarsomine</b></p> <p>Melarsomine is a trivalent arsenical compound used as an adulticide. Melarsomine can be used for the reserach of canine heartworm disease and other helminth infections.</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-138502</p> 		
<p><b>Melarsomine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Melarsomine dihydrochloride is a trivalent arsenical compound used as an adulticide. Melarsomine dihydrochloride can be used for the reserach of canine heartworm disease and other helminth infections.</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-138502A</p> 		
<p><b>Melarsonyl</b> (Melarsonic acid)</p> <p>Melarsonyl (Melarsonic acid) is an anthelmintic agent which can inhibit parasite potently.</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-U00295</p> 		
<p><b>Melarsonyl dipotassium</b> (Melarsonic acid dipotassium)</p> <p>Melarsonyl dipotassium (Melarsonic acid dipotassium) is an anthelmintic agent which can inhibit parasite potently.</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-U00295A</p> 		
<p><b>Meleagrín</b></p> <p>Meleagrín is a roquefortine C-derived alkaloid produced by fungi of the genus <i>Penicillium</i> and has antimicrobial and anti-proliferative activities. Meleagrín is a class of <b>FabI</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6797</p> 		

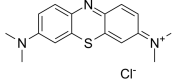
<p><b>Melittin TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0233A</p>	<p><b>Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside; Isovitexin 2''-O-β-D-glucoside)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5124</p>
<p>Melittin TFA is a PLA<sub>2</sub> activator, stimulates the activity of the low molecular weight PLA<sub>2</sub>, while it does not increase the activity of the high molecular weight PLA<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">GIGAVLKVLTGGLPALISWIKRKRQD-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</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</p>	<p>Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside) is a phenylpropanoid isolated from barley with antioxidant activity. In barley, phenylpropanoids have been described as having protective properties against excess UV-B radiation and have been linked to resistance to pathogens.</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>Menisdaurin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1927</p>	<p><b>Menthone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2381</p>
<p>Menisdaurin is a cyanogenetic glucoside isolated from <i>Flueggea virosa</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>Menthone, a monoterpene extracted from plants and <i>Mentha</i> oil with strong antioxidant properties. Menthone is a main volatile component of the essential oil, and has anti-inflammatory properties in <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> infection.</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><b>Meptyldinocap (2,4-DNOPC)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17522</p>	<p><b>Mequindox</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131102</p>
<p>Meptyldinocap (2,4-DNOPC) is a novel powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>) fungicide which shows protectant and post-infective activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Mequindox is an antimicrobial agent. Mequindox acts as an inhibitor of DNA synthesis. Mequindox induces genotoxicity and carcinogenicity in mice.</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>Merafloxacin (CI-934)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139010</p>	<p><b>Mericitabine (RG 7128; R-7128; PSI 6130 diisobutyrate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10240</p>
<p>Merafloxacin (CI-934), a fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent, is a selective programmed -1 ribosomal frameshifting (-1 PRF) inhibitor of beta coronaviruses. Merafloxacin exhibits in vitro activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</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>Mericitabine (RG 7128; R-7128) is a nucleoside inhibitor of the HCV NS5B polymerase that acts as an RNA chain terminator and prevents elongation of RNA transcripts during replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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>Merimepodib (VX-497; MMPD)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13986</p>	<p><b>Meropenem (SM 7338)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13678</p>
<p>Merimepodib (VX-497) is a noncompetitive and oral inhibitor of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) with broad spectrum antiviral activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</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>Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem has activity against susceptible and resistant <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), <i>H. influenzae</i> (MIC value of 0.03-0.12 mg/mL), and <i>H.</i></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>Meropenem trihydrate</b> (SM 7338 trihydrate)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13678A</p>
<p>Meropenem trihydrate (SM 7338 trihydrate) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem trihydrate has activity against susceptible and resistant <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), H..</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-116448</p> <p>Metaflumizone is a semicarbazone insecticide, acts as a potent <b>sodium channel blocker</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Metalaxyl</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0843</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0843A</p>
<p>Metalaxyl is a fungicide that inhibits protein synthesis in <b>fungi</b>. Metalaxyl inhibits the growth of potato blight (<i>P. infestans</i>) fungal isolates from Serbian potato fields (<math>EC_{50}</math>s=0.3-3.9 μg/mL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0843A</p> <p>Metalaxyl-M ((R)-Metalaxyl) is the active (R)-enantiomer of Metalaxyl. Metalaxyl-M is a broad-spectrum <b>fungicide</b> that inhibits protein and ribosomal RNA synthesis in fungi. Metalaxyl is used for research of plant diseases caused by pathogens of the Oomycota division.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Metaldehyde</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1870</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136306</p>
<p>Metaldehyde is commonly used as a pesticide against slugs, snails, and other gastropods.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136306</p> <p>Metallo-beta-lactamase ligand 1 is a class B <b>β-lactamase</b> inhibitor with antibacterial activity extracted from patent WO2019221122A1, compound A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Methacycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0449</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17535</p>
<p>Methacycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic and can inhibits bacterial protein synthesis. Methacycline hydrochloride is a potent <b>epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17535</p> <p>Methasulfocarb is a fungicide compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Methicillin sodium salt</b> (Meticillin sodium)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0974</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0974S</p>
<p>Methicillin sodium salt (Meticillin sodium) is a β-lactam antibiotic which acts by inhibiting penicillin-binding proteins that are involved in the synthesis of peptidoglycan.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0974S</p> <p>Methicillin-d6 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Methicillin sodium salt. Methicillin sodium salt is a β-lactam antibiotic which acts by inhibiting penicillin-binding proteins that are involved in the synthesis of peptidoglycan.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Methyl anthranilate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77342</p>	<p><b>Methyl Blue</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0003</p>
<p>Methyl anthranilate, a plant spice extract, is a quorum sensing inhibitor and anti-biofilm agent against <i>Aeromonas sobria</i>. Methyl anthranilate has been widely employed for the preparation of edible flavor and food additives in food processing industries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Methyl blue belongs to the group of triaminotriphenylmethane dyes. Methyl blue is widely used as antiseptic dye in polychrome staining method and has applications in histological and microbiological staining solutions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl brevivolinocarboxylate</b> (Brevivolincarboxylic acid methyl ester)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7647</p>	<p><b>Methyl caffeate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6005</p>
<p>Methyl brevivolinocarboxylate (Brevivolincarboxylic acid methyl ester) is a potent influenza virus PB2 cap-binding inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Methyl caffeate, an antimicrobial agent, shows moderate antimicrobial and prominent antimycobacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl carnosate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136150</p>	<p><b>Methyl cinnamate</b> (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017212</p>
<p>Methyl carnosate is a diterpene isolated from <i>Salvia officinalis</i> or <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>. Methyl carnosate has potent antioxidant and anti-bacterial 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>Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate), an active component of <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>, is a widely used natural flavor compound. Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate) possesses antimicrobial activity and is a tyrosinase inhibitor that can prevent food browning.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl gallate</b> (Gallin; NSC 363001)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2010</p>	<p><b>Methyl indole-3-carboxylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-79635</p>
<p>Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows bacterial inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-HIV-1 and HIV-1 enzyme inhibitory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Methyl indole-3-carboxylate is a natural product isolated from <i>Sorangium cellulosum</i> strain Soce895. Methyl indole-3-carboxylate shows a weak activity against the Gram-positive <i>Nocardia</i> sp with a MIC value of 33.33 µg/mL.</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, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl p-coumarate</b> (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1434</p>	<p><b>Methyl Paraben</b> (Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0349</p>
<p>Methyl p-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), an esterified derivative of p-Coumaric acid (pCA), is isolated from the flower of <i>Trixis michuacana</i> var <i>longifolia</i>. Methyl p-coumarate could inhibit the melanin formation in B16 mouse melanoma cells.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Methyl Paraben, isolated from the barks of <i>Tsuga dumosa</i> the methyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, is a standardized chemical allergen. Methyl Paraben is a stable, non-volatile compound used as an antimicrobial preservative in foods, drugs and cosmetics.</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, 100 mg</p>

**Methylene Blue**  
(Basic Blue 9; CI-52015; Methylthionium chloride) Cat. No.: HY-14536

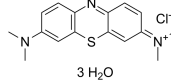
Methylene blue (Basic Blue 9) is a **guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor**. Methylene blue is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**Methylene blue trihydrate**  
(C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B1359

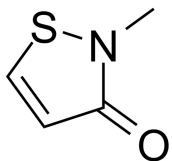
Methylene blue trihydrate (C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate) is a **guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor**. Methylene blue trihydrate is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Methylisothiazolinone** Cat. No.: HY-W010520

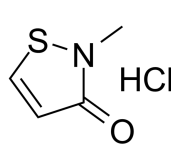
Methylisothiazolinone is a synthetic biocide and preservative that can be widely used in both industrial and consumer products. Methylisothiazolinone as a preservative in cosmetic and toiletrie products.



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

**Methylisothiazolinone hydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-W010243

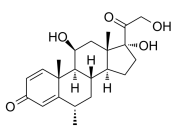
Methylisothiazolinone hydrochloride is the constituent of the biocide Kathon CG. Methylisothiazolinone hydrochloride is an isothiazolone derivative widely used as a preservative. Methylisothiazolinone hydrochloride is also a moderate sensitizer and reacts with GSH.



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

**Methylprednisolone**  
(U 7532) Cat. No.: HY-B0260

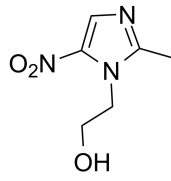
Methylprednisolone is a synthetic corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties. Methylprednisolone improve severe or critical COVID-19 by activating ACE2 and reducing IL-6 levels.



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

**Metronidazole** Cat. No.: HY-B0318

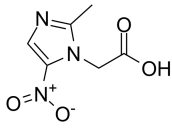
Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.



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

**Metronidazole acetic acid** Cat. No.: HY-115249

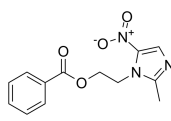
Metronidazole acetic acid is a metabolite of Metronidazole with mutagenic activity in bacteria. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic, amebicide, and antiprotozoal agent used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.



**Purity:** 98.18%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Metronidazole Benzoate**  
(Benzoyl metronidazole) Cat. No.: HY-122975

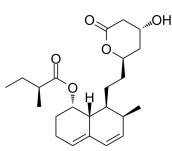
Metronidazole Benzoate, derives from a metronidazole and a benzoic acid, has a role as an antibacterial, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, and antitrichomonal agent.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

**Mevastatin**  
(Compactin; ML236B) Cat. No.: HY-17408

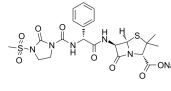
Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces apoptosis, arrests cancer cells in G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase.



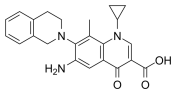
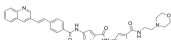
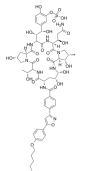
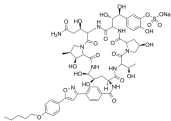
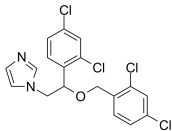
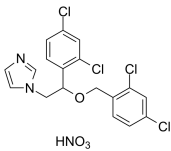
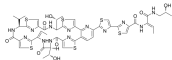
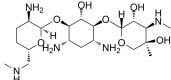
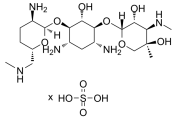
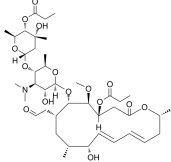
**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

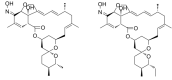
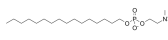
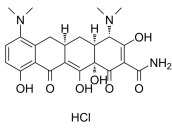
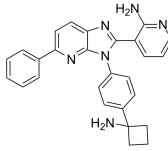
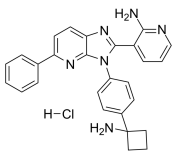
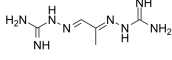
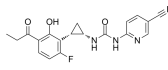
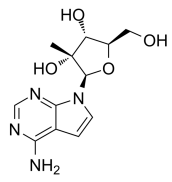
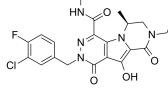
**Mezlocillin sodium** Cat. No.: HY-B1466

Mezlocillin sodium is a broad-spectrum penicillin antibiotic. It is active against both Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria. Target: Antibacterial Mezlocillin sodium is penicillin antibiotic, prescribed for certain types of bacterial infections.



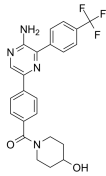
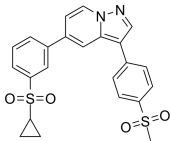
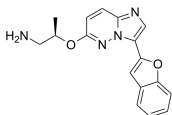
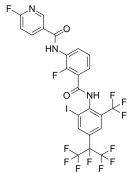
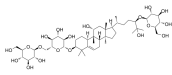
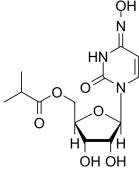
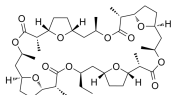
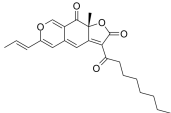
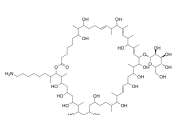
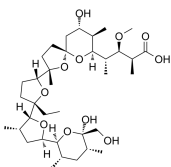
**Purity:** 99.21%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

<p><b>MF 5137</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100289</p>	<p><b>MGB-BP-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00035</p>
<p>MF 5137 is a potent <b>antibacterial</b> 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, 5 mg</p>	<p>MGB-BP-3 is an antibiotic that has been shown to be active against a broad range of important multi-resistant Gram-positive pathogens.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <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>Micafungin</b> (FK463)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17579</p>	<p><b>Micafungin sodium</b> (FK 463 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16321</p>
<p>Micafungin (Mycamine; FK463) is an echinocandin antifungal drug which can inhibit 1,3-beta-D-glucan synthase.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium) is an <b>antifungal</b> agent which inhibits 1, 3-beta-D-glucan synthesis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Miconazole</b> (R18134)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0454</p>	<p><b>Miconazole nitrate</b> (R18134 nitrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0454A</p>
<p>Miconazole (R18134) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole also has antibacterial effects.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole nitrate also has antibacterial effects.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Micrococin P1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-125728</p>	<p><b>Micronomicin</b> (Gentamicin C2b; Antibiotic XK-62-2; Sagamicin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1915</p>
<p>Micrococin P1 is a macrocyclic peptide antibiotic and is a potent <b>hepatitis C virus (HCV)</b> inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> range of 0.1-0.5 <math>\mu</math>M. Micrococin P1 has in vitro antibacterial activity against Gram-positive <b>bacterial</b> strains. The MIC values of Micrococin P1 against <i>S.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>	<p>Micronomicin (Gentamicin C2b) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, with antibacterial and bactericidal activities.</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>Micronomicin sulfate</b> (Gentamicin C2b sulfate; Antibiotic XK-62-2 sulfate; Sagamicin sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108307</p>	<p><b>Midecamycin</b> (SF-837; Antibiotic SF-837)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1908</p>
<p>Micronomicin sulfate (Gentamicin C2b sulfate) is an aminoglycoside <b>antibiotic</b> isolated from <i>Micromonospora</i>.</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> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Midecamycin, an acetoxy-substituted macrolide antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Milbemycin oxime</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0778</p> <p>Milbemycin oxime is a macrocyclic lactone and has broad-spectrum anti-parasitic activity. Milbemycin oxime is composed of milbemycins A4 and A3. Milbemycin oxime binds glutamate-gated chloride channels. Milbemycin oxime is against intestinal nematodes, pulmonary and cardiac helminths.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Miltefosine</b> (HePC; Hexadecyl phosphocholine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13685</p> <p>Miltefosine is a broad spectrum antimicrobial, anti-leishmanial, phospholipid agent acting by inhibiting the PI3K/Akt activity. Miltefosine is an inhibitor of CTP-phosphocholine cytidyltransferase (CCT).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Minocycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17412</p> <p>Minocycline hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum tetracycline antibiotic, acting by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit and inhibiting protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Miransertib</b> (ARQ-092)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19719</p> <p>Miransertib (ARQ-092) is a potent, orally active, selective and allosteric Akt inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.7 nM, 14 nM and 8.1 nM for Akt1, Akt2, Akt3, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%  <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>Miransertib hydrochloride</b> (ARQ-092 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19719A</p> <p>Miransertib hydrochloride (ARQ-092 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, selective and allosteric Akt inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.7 nM, 14 nM and 8.1 nM for Akt1, Akt2, Akt3, 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>Miravirsin</b> (SPC-3649)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132598</p> <p>Miravirsin (SPC-3649), a β-d-oxy-locked nucleic acid-modified phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, inhibit the biogenesis of miR-122. Miravirsin (SPC-3649) is used in the study for HCV infections.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 24pt;"><b>Miravirsin</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>Mitoguazone</b> (Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylhydrazone); MGBG; Methyl-GAG)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106634</p> <p>Mitoguazone (Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylhydrazone)) is a synthetic polycarbonyl derivative with potent antineoplastic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>MIV-150</b> (PC 815)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19378</p> <p>MIV-150 is a nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase (NNRT) inhibitor, blocking HIV-1 and HIV-2 infections, with an EC<sub>50</sub> &lt; 1 nM against HIV-1/HIV-2<sub>MIN</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>MK-0608</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10244</p> <p>MK-0608 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of HCV replication in vitro with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 μM (EC<sub>90</sub>=1.3 μM) in the subgenomic-replicon assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>MK-2048</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13305</p> <p>MK-2048 is a potent inhibitor of integrase and INR263K with IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.6 nM and 1.5 nM, respectively. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: 2.6 nM for HIV Integrase Target: HIV Integrase MK-2048 is a second generation integrase inhibitor, intended to be used against HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

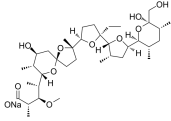
<p><b>ML-60218</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122122</p>	<p><b>ML-SA1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108462</p>
<p>ML-60218 is a broad-spectrum <b>RNA pol III</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 32 and 27 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> and human. ML-60218 disrupts already assembled viroplasm and to hamper the formation of new ones without the need for de novo transcription of cellular RNAs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%</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>ML-SA1, as a selective <b>TRPML</b> agonist, inhibits Dengue virus 2 (<b>DENV2</b>) and Zika virus (<b>ZIKV</b>) by promoting lysosomal acidification and protease activity. The <math>IC_{50}</math> value of ML-SA1 against DENV2 RNA and ZIKV RNA is 8.3 <math>\mu</math>M and 52.99 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. ML-SA1 induces <b>autophagy</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ML188</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136259</p>	<p><b>ML251</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12607</p>
<p>ML188, a first in class probe, is a selective non-covalent <b>SARS-CoV 3CLpro</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M. Antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%</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>ML251, a potent nanomolar <i>T. brucei</i> and <i>T. cruzi</i> phosphofructokinase (<b>PFK</b>) inhibitor, inhibits <i>T. brucei</i> <b>PFK</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.37 <math>\mu</math>M) and <i>T. cruzi</i> <b>PFK</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.13 <math>\mu</math>M). ML251 can be used for the research of parasite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%</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>ML303</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126136</p>	<p><b>ML318</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129123</p>
<p>ML303 is a pyrazolopyridine <b>influenza virus nonstructural protein 1 (NS1)</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{90}</math> = 155 nM), with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.7 <math>\mu</math>M for Influenza A virus H1N1.</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</p>	<p>ML318 is a biaryl nitrile inhibitor of <b>PvdQ acylase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM by binding in the acyl-binding site. ML318 inhibits <i>P. aeruginosa</i> (PAO1) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19 <math>\mu</math>M. ML318 prevents pyoverdine production and limits the growth of <i>P. aeruginosa</i> under iron-limiting conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%</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>ML338</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136348</p>	<p><b>ML406</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124781</p>
<p>ML338 is a selective small molecule inhibitor probe of <b>non-replicating Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacilli</b> and is against the non-replicating <i>M. tuberculosis</i> with <math>IC_{90}</math> and <math>IC_{99}</math> values of 1 <math>\mu</math>M and 4 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively by CFU.</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>ML406 is a small molecule probe that shows <b>anti-tubercular</b> activity via <i>M.tuberculosis</i> <b>BioA (DAPA synthase)</b> enzyme inhibition with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM. <i>M.tuberculosis</i> BioA is an enzyme involved in biotin biosynthesis in <i>M.tuberculosis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%</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>MMV008138</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123561</p>	<p><b>MMV390048</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106005</p>
<p>MMV008138 is a species-selective <b>IspD (enzyme 2-C-methyl-d-erythritol 4-phosphate cytidyltransferase)</b>-targeting antimalarial agent, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM for <b>PfIspD</b> (<i>P. falciparum</i> IspD). MMV008138 inhibits the growth of <i>P. falciparum</i> Dd2 strain with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 250 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 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>MMV390048 is a representative of a new chemical class of <i>Plasmodium</i> <b>PI4K</b> inhibitor (<math>K_d^{app}</math>=0.3 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



<p><b>MMV666810</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141836</p> <p>MMV666810, a 2-aminopyrazine similar to MMV390048, is potent against asexual parasites at 5.94 nM, but against gametocytes, it has a 3.3-fold selectivity to late-stage gametocytes compared to earlier stages (early-stage gametocyte: <math>IC_{50}</math> 603 <math>\pm</math> 88 nM; late-stage gametocyte: <math>IC_{50}</math> 179 <math>\pm</math> 8 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MMV674850</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141837</p> <p>MMV674850 is potent against asexual stage parasites at 2.7 and 4.5 nM and preferentially targets early-stage gametocytes (early-stage gametocyte: <math>IC_{50}</math> 4.5 <math>\pm</math> 3.6 nM; late-stage gametocyte: <math>IC_{50}</math> 28.7 <math>\pm</math> 0.2 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>MNK1/2-IN-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139684</p> <p>MNK1/2-IN-5 is a potent and selective MNK1/2 inhibitor as a therapeutic 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>Modoflaner</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137445</p> <p>Modoflaner is an antiparasitic (veterinary use).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mogroside III A2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8041</p> <p>Mogroside III A2 is a cucurbitane glycoside. Mogroside III A2 can inhibit Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) activation. Mogroside III A2 shows weak inhibitory effects on activation of NOR 1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Molnupiravir</b> (EIDD-2801; MK-4482)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135853</p> <p>Molnupiravir (EIDD-2801) is an orally bioavailable prodrug of the ribonucleoside analog EIDD-1931. Molnupiravir has broad spectrum antiviral activity against influenza virus and multiple coronaviruses, such as SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monactin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111525</p> <p>Monactin is a mactrotetralide antibiotic and a non-selective ionophore for monovalent cations, including potassium, sodium, and lithium. Monactin is isolated from Streptomyces and has antiproliferative activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monascorubrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8492</p> <p>Monascorubrin is purified from the mycelium of Monascus purpureus. Monascorubrin has significant antibiotic activities against Bacillus subtilis and Candida pseudotropicalis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monazomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112663</p> <p>Monazomycin is a polyene-like antibiotic produced by Streptomyces. Monazomycin molecular weight is about 1200.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monensin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4302</p> <p>Monensin is a naturally occurring bioactive ionophore produced by Streptomyces spp. Monensin can bind protons and monovalent cations. Monensin exhibits a broad spectrum activity against opportunistic pathogens of humans in both drug sensitive and resistant strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

**Monensin sodium salt**  
(Monensin A sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-N0150

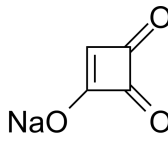
Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria *Streptomyces cinnamomensis*. Monensin sodium salt is an ionophore that mediates  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  exchange. Monensin sodium salt causes a marked enlargement of the multivesicular bodies (MVBs) and regulates exosome secretion.



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

**Moniliformin sodium salt** Cat. No.: HY-101905

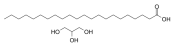
Moniliformin sodium salt is a potent mycotoxin isolate from *Fusarium moniliforme*.



**Purity:** 99.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg

**Monobehenin** Cat. No.: HY-20349

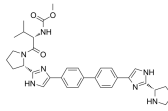
Monobehenin, an bacterial biofilm formation inhibitor, has strong inhibitory activity toward bacterial biofilm formation of *S. mutans*, *X. oryzae*, and *Y. enterocolitica* in a strain specific manner.



**Purity:**  $> 98\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**Monodes(N-carboxymethyl)valine Daclatasvir (Daclatasvir Impurity A)** Cat. No.: HY-133246

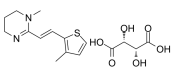
Monodes(N-carboxymethyl)valine Daclatasvir (Daclatasvir Impurity A) is the main degradation product of Daclatasvir. Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor.



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

**Morantel tartrate** Cat. No.: HY-B1073

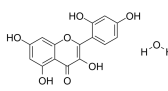
Morantel tartrate is a broad spectrum anthelmintic, effective and low toxicity.



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

**Morin monohydrate** Cat. No.: HY-N0151

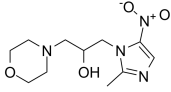
Morin monohydrate, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.



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

**Morinidazole** Cat. No.: HY-15781

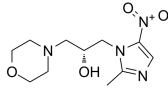
Morinidazole is a novel 5-nitroimidazole antimicrobial drug that undergoes extensive metabolism in humans via  $\text{N}^+$ -glucuronidation and sulfation, for the treatment of bacterial infections including appendicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) caused by...



**Purity:** 98.05%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Morinidazole (R enantiomer) (R-Morinidazole)** Cat. No.: HY-15781A

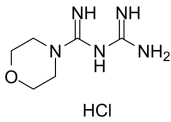
Morinidazole R enantiomer is the R-enantiomer of Morinidazole. Morinidazole is a new 5-nitroimidazole class antimicrobial agent. Morinidazole R enantiomer is the less active enantiomer.



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

**Moroxydine hydrochloride (ABOB hydrochloride)** Cat. No.: HY-B0420A

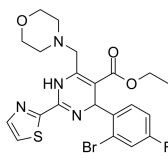
Moroxydine hydrochloride (ABOB hydrochloride) is a synthetic antiviral compound chemically belonging to the series of the heterocyclic biguanidines.



**Purity:** 99.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

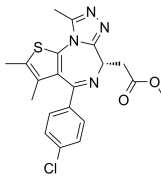
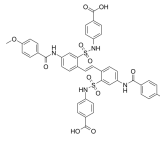
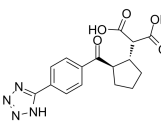
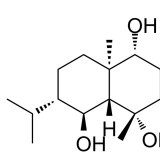
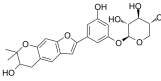
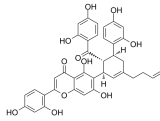
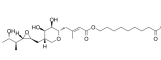
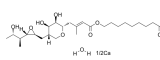

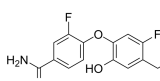
**Morphothiadin (GL54)** Cat. No.: HY-108917

Morphothiadin is a potent inhibitor on the replication of both wild-type and adefovir-resistant HBV with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 12 nM.

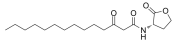
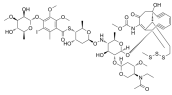
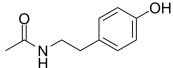
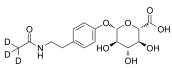
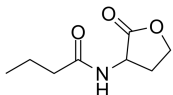
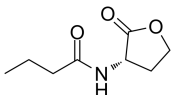
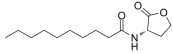
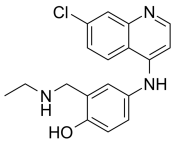
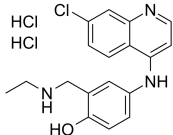
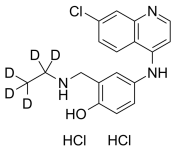


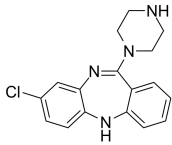
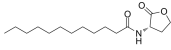
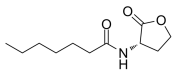
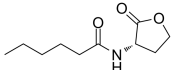
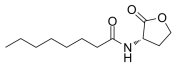
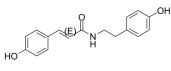
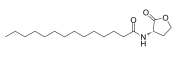
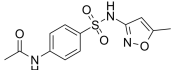
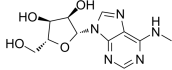
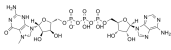
**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Morusin</b> (Mulberrochromene)</p>	<p><b>Mosloflavone</b></p>
<p>Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from <i>M. australis</i> with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>STAT3</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <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</p>	<p>Mosloflavone is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi with anti-EV71 activity. Mosloflavone inhibits VP2 virus replication and protein expression during the initial stage of virus infection and inhibits viral VP2 capsid protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Moxalactam sodium salt</b> (Latamoxef sodium; Lamoxactam sodium; LY-127935 sodium) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1484</p>	<p><b>Moxidectin</b> (CL301423) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0777</p>
<p>Moxalactam sodium salt (Latamoxef sodium) is an antibiotic compound more effective against <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> than cephalosporins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Moxidectin (ProHeart 6; CL301423; Cydectin) is an anthelmintic drug which kills parasitic worms (helminths), and is used for the prevention and control of heartworm and intestinal worms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Moxifloxacin</b></p>	<p><b>Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride</b> (BAY 12-8039) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-66011A</p>
<p>Moxifloxacin is an orally active 8-methoxyquinolone antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute <b>bacterial</b> sinusitis, acute <b>bacterial</b> exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride (BAY 12-8039) is an oral 8-methoxyquinolone antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute <b>bacterial</b> sinusitis, acute <b>bacterial</b> exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>MPG, HIV related</b></p>	<p><b>Mpro inhibitor N3 hemihydrate</b></p>
<p>MPG, HIV related is 27-aa peptide, derived from both the nuclear localisation sequence of SV40 large T antigen and the fusion peptide domain of HIV-1 gp41 and is a potent delivery agent for the generalised delivery of nucleic acids and of oligonucleotides into cultured cells.</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>Mpro inhibitor N3 hemihydrate is a potent inhibitor of <b>SARS-CoV-2 Mpro</b> with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 16.77 <math>\mu</math>M for SARS-CoV-2. Mpro inhibitor N3 hemihydrate specifically inhibits Mpro from multiple coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>MRL-494</b></p>	<p><b>MRL-494 hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>MRL-494, an antibacterial agent, is a inhibitor of <b><math>\beta</math>-barrel assembly machine A (BamA)</b> impervious to efflux and the outer membrane permeability barrier. MRL-494 can inhibits Gram-positive (MIC of 12.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> COL) and Gram-negative (MIC of 25 <math>\mu</math>M for E..</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>MRL-494 hydrochloride, an antibacterial agent, is a inhibitor of <b><math>\beta</math>-barrel assembly machine A (BamA)</b> impervious to efflux and the outer membrane permeability barrier.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>MS417</b> (GTPL7512)</p> <p>MS417 is a selective BET-specific BRD4 inhibitor, binds to BRD4-BD1 and BRD4-BD2 with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 30, 46 nM and <math>K_d</math>s of 36.1, 25.4 nM, respectively, with weak selectivity at CBP BRD (<math>IC_{50}</math> 32.7 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <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-111139</p> 	<p><b>MtbHU-IN-1</b></p> <p>MtbHU-IN-1 is an inhibitor of Mycobacterium tuberculosis nucleoid-associated protein HU (MtbHU), with a <math>K_d</math> of 98 nM for binding to WT MtbHU.</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-114439</p> 
<p><b>MtDTBS-IN-1</b></p> <p>MtDTBS-IN-1 is a particularly potent binder (<math>K_D</math> = 57 nM) and inhibitor (<math>K_i</math> = 5 <math>\mu</math>M) of MtDTBS.</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-139645</p> 	<p><b>Mucrolidin</b></p> <p>Mucrolidin is an eudesmane-type sesquiterpenoid isolated from aerial parts of homalomena occulta. Mucrolidin exhibits weak antibacterial activities when it compares to Rifampicin (HY-B0272).</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-N3241</p> 
<p><b>Mulberroside C</b></p> <p>Mulberroside C is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside C is a HCV replicon inhibitor. Antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0620</p> 	<p><b>Multicaulisin</b></p> <p>Multicaulisin, a new Diels-Alder type adduct from Morus multicaulis roots, potently effects against Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) isolates. Multicaulisin is an antibacterial drug and has the potential for MRSA infections research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3515</p> 
<p><b>Mupirocin</b> (BRL-4910A; Pseudomonic acid)</p> <p>Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0958</p> 	<p><b>Mupirocin calcium hydrate</b></p> <p>Mupirocin calcium hydrate is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin calcium hydrate apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.</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-N7068</p> 
<p><b>Murepavadin TFA</b> (POL7080 TFA)</p> <p>Murepavadin (TFA), a 14-amino-acid cyclic peptide, is a highly potent, specific antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1674A</p> 	<p><b>MUT056399</b> (Fab-001)</p> <p>MUT056399 (Fab-001) is a highly potent inhibitor of the FabI enzyme of both S. aureus and E. coli with 50% inhibitory concentration <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 12 nM and 58 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18169</p> 

<p><b>Myclobutanil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2148</p>	<p><b>Mycophenolic acid</b> (Mycophenolate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0421</p>
<p>Myclobutanil is a conazole class fungicide widely used as an agricultural.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mycophenolic acid is a potent uncompetitive inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.24 μM. Mycophenolic acid demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including influenza.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Myriocin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6798</p>	<p><b>Myrrhone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7897</p>
<p>Myriocin, a fungal metabolite isolated from <i>Myriococcum albomyces</i>, <i>Isaria sinclairi</i> and <i>Mycelia sterilia</i>, is a potent inhibitor of <b>serine-palmitoyl-transferase (SPT)</b> and a key enzyme in de novo synthesis of sphingolipids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 100.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Myrrhone is a terpenoid compound with <b>antiplasmodial</b> effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N,N',N''-Triacetylchitotriose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135072</p>	<p><b>N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)oxamic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138094</p>
<p>N,N',N''-Triacetylchitotriose is a competitive inhibitor of <b>lysozyme</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-oxamic acid is formed when Metronidazole is reduced either chemically or by the action of the intestinal bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N-(3-Hydroxytetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone</b> (N-(3-oxodecanoyl)-homoserine lactone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123087</p>	<p><b>N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116993</p>
<p>N-(3-Hydroxytetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone (N-(3-oxodecanoyl)-homoserine lactone) is a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from <i>V. alginolyticus</i> strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide is an antimicrobial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 g</p>
<p><b>N-(Ketocaproyl)-DL-homoserine lactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129405</p>	<p><b>N-3-Oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108700</p>
<p>N-(Ketocaproyl)-DL-homoserine lactone is a natural, very active ligand of LuxR. N-(Ketocaproyl)-DL-homoserine lactone is a quorum sensing (QS) autoinducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p>N-3-Oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone, a quorum-sensing signal, is an <i>Agrobacterium</i> autoinducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

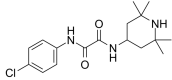
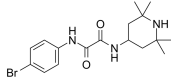
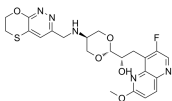
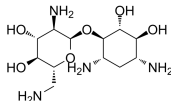
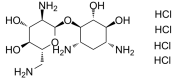
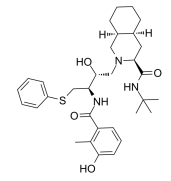
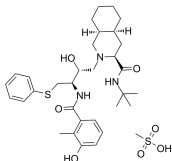
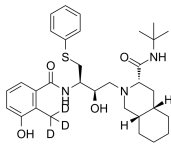
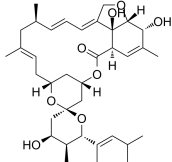
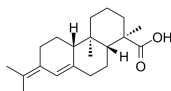
<p><b>N-3-Oxo-tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> (oxo-C14-HSL) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116536</span></p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin</b> (N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin <math>\gamma</math>; N-Acetyl-<math>\gamma</math>-calicheamicin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19791</span></p>
<p>N-3-Oxo-tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone (oxo-C14-HSL) is a <b>rhizobacterial</b> inducer and can improve basic defense against nematodes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin is a potent enediyne antitumor antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin is a derivative of Calicheamicin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Acetyltyramine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120504</span></p>	<p><b>N-Acetyltyramine Glucuronide-d3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132618S</span></p>
<p>N-Acetyltyramine is a quorum-sensing inhibitor (QSI) compound produced by <i>V. alginolyticus</i> M3-10. N-Acetyltyramine is capable of inhibiting the QS of <i>C. violaceum</i> ATCC 12472. N-acetyltyramine reverses resistance in Doxorubicin-resistant leukemia P388 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>N-Butanoyl-DL-homoserine lactone</b> (<i>(Rac)</i>-C4-HSL) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113764</span></p>	<p><b>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> (C4-HSL; N-Butyryl-L-homoserine lactone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114816</span></p>
<p>N-Butanoyl-DL-homoserine lactone (<i>(Rac)</i>-C4-HSL) is a racemic mixture of N-Butanoyl-D-homoserine lactone and N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone. N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone (C4-HSL) is a cleavable <b>ADC linker</b> used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone has <b>antibacterial</b> activity and is used in antibacterial biofilm.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Decanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136409</span></p>	<p><b>N-Desethyl amodiaquine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128554</span></p>
<p>N-Decanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a member of N-acyl-homoserine lactone family. N-Acylhomoserine lactones (AHL) regulate gene expression in <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b>, such as <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella</i>, and are involved in quorum sensing, cell to cell communication among bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N-Desethyl amodiaquine is the major biologically active metabolite of Amodiaquine. N-Desethyl amodiaquine is an antiparasitic agent. IC<sub>50</sub> values for strains V1/S and 3D7 are 97 nM and 25 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <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>N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128554A</span></p>	<p><b>N-Desethyl amodiaquine-d5 dihydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128554S1</span></p>
<p>N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is the major biologically active metabolite of Amodiaquine. N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is an antiparasitic agent. IC<sub>50</sub> values for strains V1/S and 3D7 are 97 nM and 25 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <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>N-Desethyl amodiaquine-d5 dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride. N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is the major biologically active metabolite of Amodiaquine. N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is an antiparasitic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>N-Desmethylclozapine</b> (Norclozapine; Desmethylclozapine; Normethylclozapine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-G0021</span></p> <p>N-Desmethylclozapine is a major active metabolite of the atypical antipsychotic drug Clozapine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>N-dodecanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone (C12-HSL)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118697</span></p> <p>N-dodecanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone (C12-HSL) is a quorum sensing (QS) signaling molecule. N-dodecanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone (C12-HSL) aptamers blocks quorum sensing and inhibits biofilm formation in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</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>N-Heptanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115393A</span></p> <p>N-Heptanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a member of N-acyl-homoserine lactone family.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>N-Hexanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133685</span></p> <p>N-Hexanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a short-chained N-acyl homoserine lactone (AHL). Diatoms are frequently found in association with Proteobacteria, many members of which employ cell-to-cell communication via AHLs in aquatic habitats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124237A</span></p> <p>N-octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone is a small diffusible signaling molecule involved in <b>quorum sensing</b>, thereby controlling gene expression and affecting cellular 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>N-p-trans-Coumaroyltyramine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2230</span></p> <p>N-p-trans-Coumaroyltyramine is a cinnamoylphenethyl amide isolated from <i>Polygonum hyrcanicum</i>, acts as an acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 122 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133684</span></p> <p>N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a short-chained N-acyl homoserine lactone (AHL). Diatoms are frequently found in association with Proteobacteria, many members of which employ cell-to-cell communication via AHLs in aquatic habitats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>N4-Acetylsulfamethoxazole (Acetylsulfamethoxazole)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013266</span></p> <p>N4-Acetylsulfamethoxazole (Acetylsulfamethoxazole) is a <b>metabolite</b> of Sulfamethoxazole (HY-B0322). Sulfamethoxazole is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N6-Methyladenosine (6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0086</span></p> <p>N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes. N6-Methyladenosine can modify viral RNAs and has antiviral activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>N7-Methyl-guanosine-5'-triphosphate-5'-adenosine (m7GpppA)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139100</span></p> <p>N7-Methyl-guanosine-5'-triphosphate-5'-adenosine (m7GpppA) is a dinucleotide cap analog that can be used for in vitro RNA transcription.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

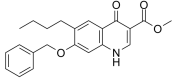
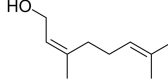
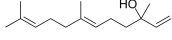
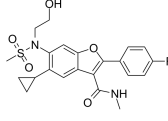
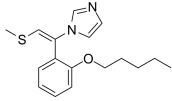
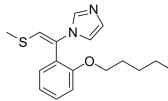
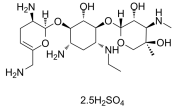
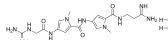
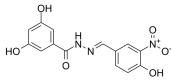
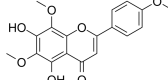
<p><b>Nacubactam</b> (OP0595 free acid)</p> <p>Nacubactam (OP0595 free acid) is a potent <b>non-β-lactam-β-lactamase</b> inhibitor with activity against class A and class C β-lactamases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>NADA-green</b> (NADA hydrochloride)</p> <p>NADA-green is a fluorescent D-amino acid probe. NADA-green is efficiently incorporated into the peptidoglycan of diverse bacterial species peptidoglycan biosynthesis. NADA-green allows probing of bacterial growth with minimal perturbation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Nadifloxacin</b> (OPC7251)</p> <p>Nadifloxacin(OPC7251) is a topical fluoroquinolone antibiotic for the treatment of acne vulgaris. Target: Antibacterial Nadifloxacin is a potent, broad-spectrum, quinolone agent approved for topical use in acne vulgaris and skin infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Nafcillin sodium</b></p> <p>Nafcillin sodium, an antibiotic, is a reversible inhibitor of β-lactamase. Nafcillin sodium can be used for the research of staphylococcal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nafcillin sodium monohydrate</b></p> <p>Nafcillin sodium monohydrate, an antibiotic, is a reversible inhibitor of β-lactamase. Nafcillin sodium monohydrate can be used for the research of staphylococcal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Nafcillin-d5 sodium</b></p> <p>Nafcillin-d5 sodium is the deuterium labeled Nafcillin sodium. Nafcillin sodium, an antibiotic, is a reversible inhibitor of β-lactamase. Nafcillin sodium can be used for the research of staphylococcal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Naftifine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Naftifine hydrochloride is an <b>antibiotic</b>. Naftifine hydrochloride has antifungal activity against dermatophytes, aspergilli, Sporothrix schenckii, and yeasts of the genus Candida. Naftifine hydrochloride can be used for the research of superficial dermatomycoses inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Naftifine-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Naftifine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Naftifine hydrochloride. Naftifine hydrochloride is an <b>antibiotic</b>. Naftifine hydrochloride has antifungal activity against dermatophytes, aspergilli, Sporothrix schenckii, and yeasts of the genus Candida.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Nalidixic acid</b></p> <p>Nalidixic acid, a quinolone <b>antibiotic</b>, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Nalidixic acid sodium salt</b></p> <p>Nalidixic acid sodium salt, a quinolone <b>antibiotic</b>, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



<p><b>Nalidixic Acid-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0398S</p>	<p><b>Nanaomycin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103397</p>
<p>Nalidixic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Nalidixic acid. Nalidixic acid, a quinolone <b>antibiotic</b>, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nanaomycin A is the first selective <b>DNMT3B</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 500 nM. Nanaomycin A, a quinone antibiotics, reactivates silenced tumor suppressor genes in human cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Nanchangmycin</b> (Nanchangmycin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100528</p>	<p><b>Naphthoquine phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17036</p>
<p>Nanchangmycin, a polyether antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces nanchangensis</i> NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Naphthoquine phosphate is a potent and orally active antimalarial agent. Naphthoquine phosphate has thorough killing function for various schizonts of <b>plasmodia</b>, including resistance of <b>P. falciparum</b> to Chloroquine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Narasin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121410</p>	<p><b>Naringenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0100</p>
<p>Narasin is a cationic ionophore and coccidiostat agent. Narasin inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> signaling and induces tumor cells <b>apoptosis</b>. Narasin has antimicrobial and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-<b>dengue virus (DENV)</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Naringenin trimethyl ether</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3212</p>	<p><b>Narlaprevir</b> (SCH 900518)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10300</p>
<p>Naringenin trimethyl ether is a constituent of twigs and leaves of <i>Aglaia duperreana</i>. Naringenin trimethyl exhibits significant molluscicidal activity, with a <math>LC_{50}</math> of 3.9 μg/mL for <i>P. canaliculata</i>.</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>Narlaprevir (SCH 900518) is a selective and orally bioavailable <b>NS3 protease</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 6 nM and an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 40 nM. Narlaprevir also inhibits the <b>HCV nonstructural protein 3 serine protease</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Natamycin</b> (Pimaricin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0133</p>	<p><b>Navafenterol saccharinate</b> (AZD-8871 saccharinate; LAS191351 saccharinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120802A</p>
<p>Natamycin (Pimaricin) is a macrolide <b>antibiotic</b> agent produced by several <i>Streptomyces</i> strains. Natamycin inhibits the growth of <b>fungi</b> via inhibition of amino acid and glucose transport across the plasma membrane.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Navafenterol (AZD-8871) saccharinate is an inhaled dual-acting, potent, selective, and long-lasting <b>M3-antagonist/β2-agonist (MABA)</b> with long-lasting effects and favorable safety profile.</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>NBD-556</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76648</p>	<p><b>NBD-557</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76649</p>
<p>NBD-556, a CD4 mimetic, is a potent HIV-1 entry inhibitor that blocks the gp120-CD4 interaction. NBD-556 shows potent cell fusion and virus-cell fusion inhibitory activity at low micromolar levels.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>NBD-557 is a potentially HIV-1 inhibitor.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>NBTIs-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132923</p>	<p><b>Neamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7449</p>
<p>NBTIs-IN-4 demonstrates potent antibacterial activity against diverse Gram-positive pathogens, inhibition of both DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV, a low frequency of resistance.</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>Neamine, a degradation product of Neomycin, is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Neamine is an anti-angiogenesis agent targeting angiogenin. Neamine has potent antibacterial, antitumor and neuroprotective activities.</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>Neamine tetrahydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115349</p>	<p><b>Nelfinavir (AG1341)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15287</p>
<p>Neamine tetrahydrochloride, a degradation product of Neomycin, is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Neamine tetrahydrochloride is an anti-angiogenesis agent targeting angiogenin.</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>Nelfinavir (AG-1341) is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (<math>K_i=2</math> nM) for HIV infection. Nelfinavir is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Nelfinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15287A</p>	<p><b>Nelfinavir-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15287S</p>
<p>Nelfinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate) is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (<math>K_i=2</math> nM) for HIV infection. Nelfinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate) is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Nelfinavir-d3 (AG1341-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nelfinavir. Nelfinavir (AG-1341) is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (<math>K_i=2</math> nM) for HIV infection. Nelfinavir is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Nemadectin (CL-287088; LL-F28249 α)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112542</p>	<p><b>Neoabietic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133592</p>
<p>Nemadectin (CL-287088), an orally active broad-spectrum endectocide, is highly efficacious against natural infections of all the major canine gastrointestinal helminthes. Anthelmintic 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>Neoabietic acid is an abietic-type acid isolated from the oleoresin and rosin of Pinus palustris. Neoabietic acid is highly susceptible to mineral acid. Neoabietic acid has antibacterial activity in vitro.</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>

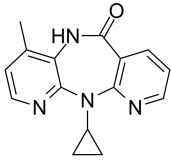
<p><b>Neocarzinostatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111183</p>	<p><b>Neocnidilide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2563</p>
<p>Neocarzinostatin, a potent <b>DNA-damaging</b>, anti-tumor antibiotic, recognizes double-stranded DNA bulge and induces DNA double strand breaks (DSBs). Neocarzinostatin induces <b>apoptosis</b>. Neocarzinostatin has potential for EpCAM-positive cancers treatment .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥93.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 µg</p>	<p>Neocnidilide is an alkylphthalide, which has the activity of inhibiting the growth of <b>mycotoxin-producing fungi</b>. Neocnidilide also has larvicidal activity against <i>D. melanogaster</i> with a LC<sub>50</sub> value of 9.9 µmol/mL.</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>Neodiosmin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4122</p>	<p><b>Neogambogic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2058</p>
<p>Neodiosmin is a flavone glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Citrus aurantium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Neogambogic acid, an active ingredient in garcinia, induces apoptosis and has anticancer effect. Neogambogic acid has significant inhibitory activity toward methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA).</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><b>Neomycin sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0470</p>	<p><b>Neorauflavene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3199</p>
<p>Neomycin sulfate, an aminoglycoside antibiotic, exerts <b>antibacterial</b> activity through irreversible binding of the nuclear 30S ribosomal subunit, thereby blocking bacterial protein synthesis. Neomycin sulfate is a known <b>phospholipase C (PLC)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 25 g</p>	<p>Neorauflavene is a phenolic neorautanenia isoflavanoid isolated from <i>Neorautanenia edulis</i>. Neorauflavene shows antibacterial activities against <i>E. faecalis</i>, <i>S. suis</i>, <i>S. agalactiae</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, <i>B. subtilis</i>, and <i>R. anatipestifer</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>Neoruscogenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2253</p>	<p><b>Neosolaniol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6799</p>
<p>Neoruscogenin, a member of the steroidal sapogenin family, is a bioavailable, potent, and high-affinity agonist of the nuclear receptor <b>RORα (NR1F1)</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>Neosolaniol is a type A trichothecene mycotoxin from <i>Fusarium</i> sp. Neosolaniol evokes robust anorectic response.</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>Neotuberostemonine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3196</p>	<p><b>Nepodin (Musizin)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5018</p>
<p>Neotuberostemonine, one of the main antitussive alkaloids in the root of <i>Stemona tuberosa</i> Lour, attenuates bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis by suppressing the recruitment and activation of macrophages.</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>Nepodin (Musizin) is a <b>quinone oxidoreductase (PFNDH2)</b> inhibitor isolate from <i>Rumex crispus</i>. Nepodin (Musizin) stimulates the translocation of GLUT4 to the plasma membrane by activation of AMPK. Nepodin (Musizin) has antidiabetic and antimalarial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Nequinatate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116433</p>	<p><b>Nerol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7063</p>
<p>Nequinatate, a quinoline compound, is an anticoccidial agent against cecal coccidiosis (<i>Eimeria tenella</i>) infections. Nequinatate inhibits xanthine oxidoreductase (XOD) activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> and ROS.  <b>Antifungal activity.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nerolidol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1944</p>	<p><b>Nesbuvir</b> (HCV-796)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14775</p>
<p>Nerolidol is a natural membrane-active sesquiterpene, with antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nesbuvir is a nonnucleoside inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) nonstructural protein 5B (NS5B) polymerase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Neticonazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106541</p>	<p><b>Neticonazole hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128365</p>
<p>Neticonazole is an imidazole derivative and a potent and long-acting antifungal agent. Neticonazole has anti-infection and anti-cancer effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Neticonazole hydrochloride is an imidazole derivative and a potent and long-acting antifungal agent. Neticonazole hydrochloride has anti-infection and anti-cancer effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Netilmicin sulfate</b> (SCH-20569 sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0086</p>	<p><b>Netropsin dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6800A</p>
<p>Netilmicin (sulfate) (SCH-20569 (sulfate)) is an active aminoglycoside antibiotic against most Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria, including certain strains resistant to gentamicin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 2.5H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Netropsin (dihydrochloride) is a small-molecule MGB (minor-groove binder), inhibits the catalytic activity of isolated topoisomerase and interferes with the stabilization of the cleavable complexes of topoisomerase II and I in nuclei.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Neuraminidase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137334</p>	<p><b>Nevadensin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1377</p>
<p>Neuraminidase-IN-1 is a neuraminidase inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.21 μM. Neuraminidase-IN-1 has excellent activity against H1N1 influenza virus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nevadensin is a naturally occurring selective inhibitor of human carboxylesterase 1 (hCE1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.64 μM. Nevadensin has a variety of pharmacological effects such as anti-mycobacterium tuberculosis activities, antitussive, anti-inflammatory and anti-hypertensive.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

**Nevirapine**  
(BI-RG 587; NSC 641530; NVP)

Cat. No.: HY-10570

Nevirapine is a non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS; with a  $K_i$  of 270  $\mu$ M.

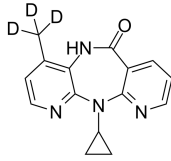


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Nevirapine-d3**

Cat. No.: HY-10570S1

Nevirapine-d3 (BI-RG 587-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nevirapine. Nevirapine is a non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS; with a  $K_i$  of 270  $\mu$ M.

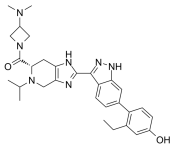


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 2.5 mg, 25 mg

**Nezulcitinib**  
(TD-0903)

Cat. No.: HY-132849

Nezulcitinib (TD-0903) is an inhaled and lung-selective pan-Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor. Nezulcitinib can be used for the research of COVID-19 associated acute lung injury and impaired oxygenation.

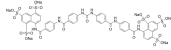


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**NF279**

Cat. No.: HY-D0976

NF279 is a potent selective and reversible P2X1 receptor antagonist, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 19 nM. NF279 displays good selectivity over P2X2, P2X3 ( $IC_{50}$ =1.62  $\mu$ M), P2X4 ( $IC_{50}$ >300  $\mu$ M).

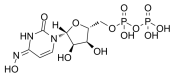


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**NHC-diphosphate**

Cat. No.: HY-135867D

NHC-diphosphate is an active phosphorylated intracellular metabolite of  $\beta$ -d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) (HY-125033) as a diphosphate form. NHC is a pyrimidine ribonucleoside and behaves as a potent anti-virus agent.

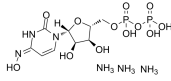


**Purity:** 98.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**NHC-diphosphate triammonium**

Cat. No.: HY-135867F

NHC-triphosphate triammonium is an active phosphorylated intracellular metabolite of  $\beta$ -d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) (HY-125033) as a triphosphate form.

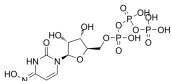


**Purity:** 98.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**NHC-triphosphate**

Cat. No.: HY-135867

NHC-triphosphate is an active phosphorylated intracellular metabolite of  $\beta$ -d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) (HY-125033) as a triphosphate form. NHC-triphosphate is a weak alternative substrate for the viral polymerase and can be incorporated into HCV replicon RNA.

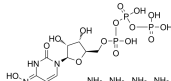


**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**NHC-triphosphate tetraammonium**

Cat. No.: HY-135867E

NHC-triphosphate tetraammonium is an active phosphorylated intracellular metabolite of  $\beta$ -d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) (HY-125033) as a triphosphate form.

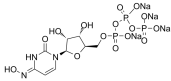


**Purity:** 96.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**NHC-triphosphate tetrasodium**

Cat. No.: HY-135867A

NHC-triphosphate tetrasodium is an active phosphorylated intracellular metabolite of  $\beta$ -d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) (HY-125033) as a triphosphate form.

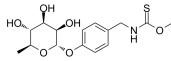


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

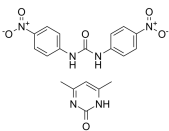
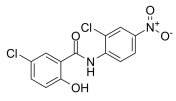
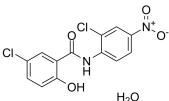
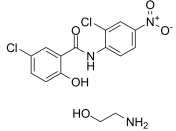
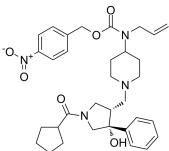
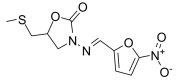
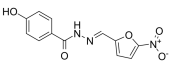
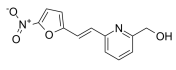
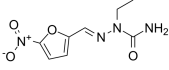
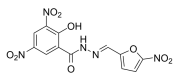
**Niazinin**

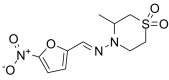
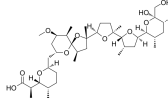
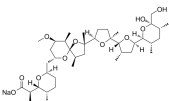
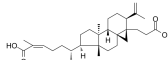
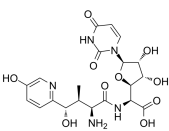
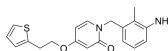
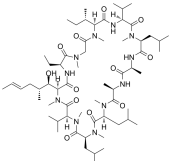
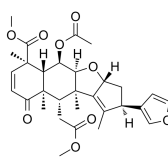
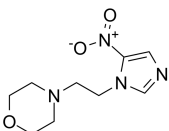

Cat. No.: HY-N8471

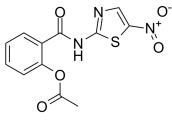
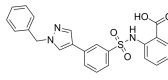
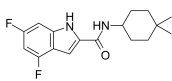
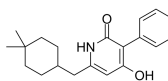
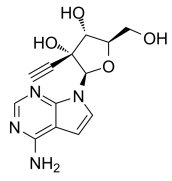
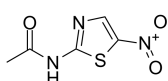
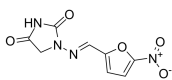
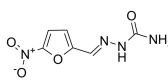
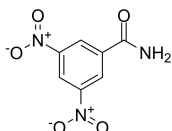
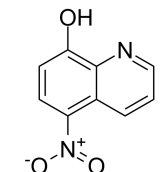
Niazinin is a thiocarbamate glycoside with antileishmanial activities, with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 5.25  $\mu$ M. Niazinin also shows a binding affinity with the target protein 3CL protease. Niazinin has promising leishmanicidal, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activity.



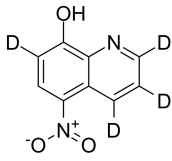
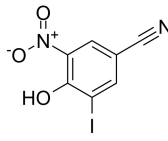
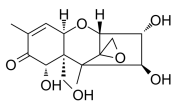
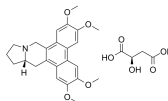
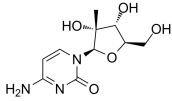

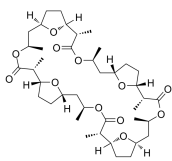
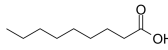
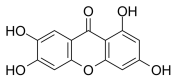
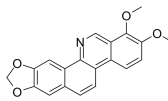
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

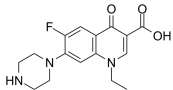
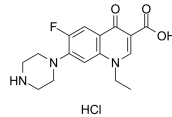
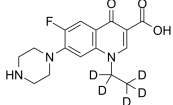
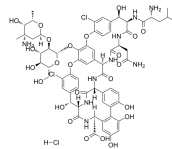
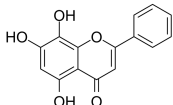
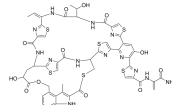
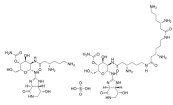
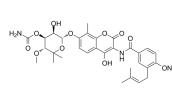
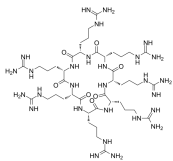
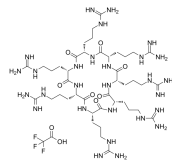
<p><b>Nicarbazin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107814</p>	<p><b>Nicosamide</b> (BAY2353)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0497</p>
<p>Nicarbazin is an effective anticoccidial agent for chickens.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Nicosamide (BAY2353) is an orally bioavailable chlorinated salicylanilide, with anthelmintic and potential antineoplastic activity. Nicosamide (BAY2353) inhibits STAT3 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.25 μM in HeLa cells and inhibits DNA replication in a cell-free assay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Nicosamide monohydrate</b> (BAY2353 monohydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0497B</p>	<p><b>Nicosamide olamine</b> (BAY2353 olamine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0497C</p>
<p>Nicosamide monohydrate is an inhibitor of STAT3 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.25 μM in HeLa cells and inhibits DNA replication in a cell-free assay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Nicosamide olamine (BAY2353 olamine) is an anthelmintic that disrupts mitochondrial metabolism in parasitic worms and animal models.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nifeviroc</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111069</p>	<p><b>Nifuratel</b> (NF 113; SAP 113; Methylmercadone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0059</p>
<p>Nifeviroc is an orally active CCR5 antagonist. Nifeviroc is used for the study of HIV type-1 infection.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nifuratel(NF 113, SAP 113) is a broad antibacterial spectrum agent, which is used as an antibacterial, antifungal, and antiprotozoal (Trichomonas). IC50 Value: 0.125-1 μg/mL(MIC, A).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nifuroxazide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1436</p>	<p><b>Nifurpirinol</b> (P-7138)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135470</p>
<p>Nifuroxazide is an effective inhibitor of STAT3, also exerts potent anti-tumor and anti-metastasis activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nifurpirinol (P-7138) is a nitroaromatic antibiotic and acts as a novel substrate for the bacterial nitroreductase (NTR) enzyme. Nifurpirinol is a more potent prodrug compared to Metronidazole to trigger cell-ablation in nitroreductase expressing transgenic models.</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>Nifursemizone</b> (Etafurazone; NF161)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101660</p>	<p><b>Nifursol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1703</p>
<p>Nifursemizone is an antiprotozoal drug.</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>Nifursol is a potent and orally active veterinary antibiotic for the prevention of histomoniasis. Nifursol rapidly metabolizes to form the metabolic marker 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid hydrazide (DNSAH) which can persist for a long time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

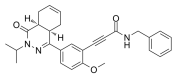
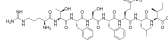
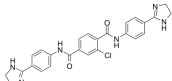
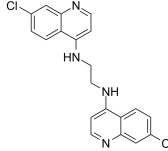
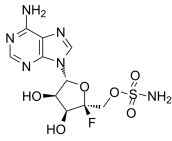
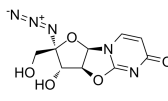
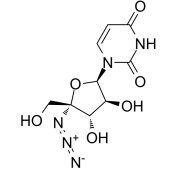
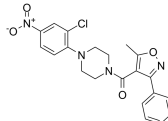
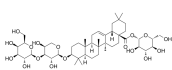
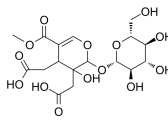
<p><b>Nifurtimox</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040073</p>	<p><b>Nigericin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-127019</p>
<p>Nifurtimox, an antiprotozoal agent, which is generally used for the treatment of infections with <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>, has been used in the therapy of neuroblastoma. Nifurtimox affects enzyme activity of <b>lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nigericin is an <b>antibiotic</b> derived from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> that act as a <b>K<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> ionophore</b>, promoting K<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchange across mitochondrial membranes. Nigericin can be a <b>NLRP3</b> activator that induces the release of IL-1β as a NALP3-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nigericin sodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100381</p>	<p><b>Nigranoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122935</p>
<p>Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> that works by acting as an H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, and Pb<sup>2+</sup> ionophore, a <b>NLRP3</b> activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nigranoic acid is a triterpenoid separated from <i>Schisandra chinensis</i>. Nigranoic acid inhibits <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase</b>. Nigranoic acid exhibits protective effects on brain through PARP/AIF signaling pathway in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion animal model.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nikkomycin Z</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19593</p>	<p><b>Nilofabacin</b> (CG-400549)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111071</p>
<p>Nikkomycin Z, a nucleoside-peptide, is a selective competitive <b>chitin synthesis</b> inhibitor. Nikkomycin Z has antifungal effects and acts as a competitive analogue of the chitin synthase substrate UDP-N-acetylglucosamine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥92.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Nilofabacin is an enoyl-(acyl-carrier protein) reductase (FabI) inhibitor. Nilofabacin had an MIC(90) of 0.5 microg/ml for <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> strains and was more potent than either linezolid or vancomycin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>NIM811</b> (Melle-4)cyclosporin; SDZ NIM811)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0025</p>	<p><b>Nimbin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3187</p>
<p>NIM811 ((Melle-4)cyclosporin; SDZ NIM811) is an orally bioavailable <b>mitochondrial permeability transition</b> and <b>cyclophilin</b> dual inhibitor, which exhibits potent in vitro activity against hepatitis C virus (HCV).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nimbin is an intermediate limonoid isolated from <i>Azadirachta</i>. Nimbin prevents <b>tau</b> aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the <b>envelope protein of dengue virus</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>Nimorazole</b> (K-1900)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16349</p>	<p><b>Nisin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1607</p>
<p>Nimorazole (K-1900), a 2-nitroimidazole, is a hypoxic cell-radiation sensitizer. Nimorazole has anti-infective and anti-protozoal against trichomoniasis. Nimorazole has the potential for head and neck cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nisin is a bacteriocin produced by a group of Gram-positive bacteria that belongs to <i>Lactococcus</i> and <i>Streptococcus</i> species.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Nitazoxanide</b> (NTZ; NSC 697855)</p> <p>Nitazoxanide (NTZ), an anthelmintic agent, exhibits a broad spectrum of activities against a wide variety of helminths, protozoa, and enteric bacteria infecting animals and humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0217</p> 	<p><b>NITD-2</b></p> <p>NITD-2, a dengue virus (DENV) polymerase inhibitor, inhibits the DENV RdRp-mediated RNA elongation. NITD-2 penetrates cell membrane poorly.</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-134665</p> 
<p><b>NITD-349</b></p> <p>NITD-349 is an MmpL3 inhibitor that shows highly potent anti-mycobacterial activity with MIC<sub>50</sub> of 23 nM against virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109588</p> 	<p><b>NITD-916</b></p> <p>NITD-916, a 4-hydroxy-2-pyridone derivative, is an orally active and highly lipophilic mycobacterial enoyl reductase InhA inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 570 nM. NITD-916 forms a ternary complex with InhA and NADH to block access to the fatty acyl substrate binding pocket.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122643</p> 
<p><b>NITD008</b> (7-Deaza-2'-C-acetylene-adenosine)</p> <p>NITD008 is a potent and selective flavivirus inhibitor which can inhibit Dengue Virus Type 2 (DENV-2) with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.64 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12957</p> 	<p><b>Nithiamide</b> (CL-5279; Aminitrozole)</p> <p>Nithiamide is a non-5-nitroimidazole drugs, is a antibiotic used in veterinary.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0992</p> 
<p><b>Nitrofurantoin</b></p> <p>Nitrofurantoin is a potent and orally active broad-spectrum beta-lactamase antimicrobial agent. Nitrofurantoin acts as an antibiotic and can be used for the study of urinary tract infections (UTIs), including cystitis and kidney infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0090</p> 	<p><b>Nitrofurazone</b> (Nitrofurazone)</p> <p>Nitrofurazone (Nitrofurazone) is a bactericidal compound used as an antibiotic most commonly in the form of ointments.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0226</p> 
<p><b>Nitromide</b> (3,5-Dinitrobenzamide)</p> <p>Nitromide is an anti-parasitic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0945</p> 	<p><b>Nitroxoline</b> (8-Hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline; 5-Nitro-8-quinolinol)</p> <p>Nitroxoline is an antibiotic that has proven to be very effective at combating biofilm infections. Nitroxoline functions by chelating Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup> ions from the biofilm matrix.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1159</p> 

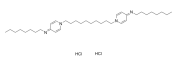
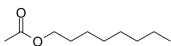
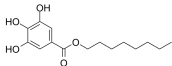
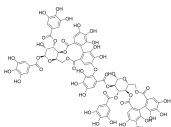
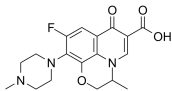
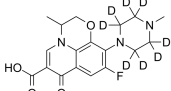
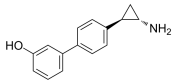
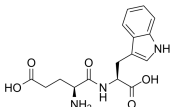
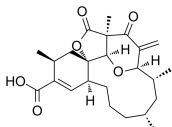
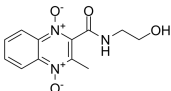


<p><b>Nitroxoline-D4</b> (8-Hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline-D4; 5-Nitro-8-quinolinol-D4) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1159S</p> <p>Nitroxoline-D4 (8-Hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline-D4) is the deuterium labeled Nitroxoline. Nitroxoline is an antibiotic that has proven to be very effective at combating biofilm infections. Nitroxoline functions by chelating Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup> ions from the biofilm matrix.</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>Nitroxylin</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W049875</p> <p>Nitroxylin, anthelmintic agent, is active against parasites in both adult and immature stages. Nitroxylin is widely used for the research of infection of <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Nivalenol</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6801</p> <p>Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by <i>Fusarium graminearum</i>, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through caspase-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic apoptotic 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>NK007</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N10118</p> <p>NK007 is a novel anti-SARS-CoV-2 agent with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 30 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>NM107</b> (2'-C-Methylcytidine; NM-107) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10468</p> <p>NM107 (2'-C-Methylcytidine) is a nucleoside inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B polymerase, the EC<sub>50</sub> of NM107 in the wild-type replicon cells is 1.85 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nonacosane</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N5127</p> <p>Nonacosane, isolated from <i>Baphia massaiensis</i>, exhibits weak activities against <i>E. coli</i>, <i>B. subtilis</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i> and <i>S. aureus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Nonactin</b> (Ammonium ionophore I) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6790</p> <p>Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from <i>Streptomyces griseus</i>. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including K<sup>+</sup>, and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) of mitochondria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nonanoic acid</b> (Pelargonic acid) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7057</p> <p>Nonanoic acid is a naturally-occurring saturated fatty acid with nine carbon atoms. Nonanoic acid significantly reduces bacterial translocation, enhances antibacterial activity, and remarkably increases the secretion of porcine β-defensins 1 (pBD-1) and pBD-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Norathyriol</b> (Mangiferitin) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1029</p> <p>Norathyriol (Mangiferitin) is a natural metabolite of <i>Mangifera</i>. Norathyriol inhibits α-glucosidase in a noncompetitive manner with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.12 μM. Norathyriol inhibits PPARα, PPARβ, and PPARγ with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 92.8 μM, 102.4 μM, and 153.5 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><b>Norchelerythrine</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7505</p> <p>Norchelerythrine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots of <i>Zanthoxylum capense</i> with antibacterial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

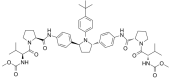
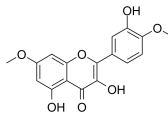
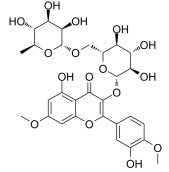
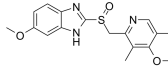
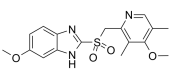
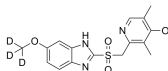
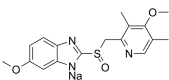
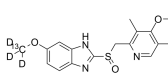
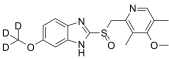
<p><b>Norfloxacin</b> (MK-0366)</p>	<p><b>Norfloxacin hydrochloride</b> (MK-0366 hydrochloride)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0132</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0132A</p>
<p>Norfloxacin (MK-0366) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Norfloxacin hydrochloride (MK-0366 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>		
<p><b>Norfloxacin-d5</b></p>	<p><b>Norvancomycin hydrochloride</b> (Desmethyl-vancomycin hydrochloride)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0132S</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B1924</p>
<p>Norfloxacin-d5 is a deuterium labeled Norfloxacin. Norfloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that inhibits the growth of <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b> (MICs = 4 µg/mL and 1 µg/mL for <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>P. aeruginosa</i>, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Norvancomycin hydrochloride is applicable for endocarditis, osteomyelitis, pneumonia, sepsis or soft tissue infections caused by <i>Staphylococcus</i> (including Methicillin-resistant strains and multidrug-resistant microbial strains). Target: Antibacterial.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>		
<p><b>Norwogonin</b> (5,7,8-Trihydroxyflavone)</p>	<p><b>Nosiheptide</b> (Multhiomycin; RP 9671)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N2562</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-107486</p>
<p>Norwogonin, isolated from <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi, possesses antiviral activity against <b>Enterovirus 71 (EV71)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 31.83 µg/ml.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nosiheptide (Multhiomycin), a thiopeptide antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces actuosus</i>, inhibits <b>bacterial</b> protein synthesis and bears a unique indole side ring system and regiospecific hydroxyl groups on the characteristic macrocyclic core.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.20% <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>Nourseothricin sulfate</b> (Streptothricin sulfate)</p>	<p><b>Novobiocin Sodium</b> (Albamyacin; Cathomyacin)</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-129065</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0425A</p>
<p>Nourseothricin sulfate (Streptothricin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that destroys the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is a dominant selective marker for <i>Fonsecaea pedrosoi</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 91.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Novobiocin Sodium (Albamyacin; Cathomyacin) is an orally active antibiotic compound derived from <i>Streptomyces niveus</i> and a potent <b>DNA gyrase</b> inhibitor by binding the ATP-binding site in the ATPase subunit.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>		
<p><b>NP213</b></p>	<p><b>NP213 TFA</b></p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-126810</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-126810A</p>
<p>NP213 is a rapidly acting, novel, first-in-class synthetic <b>antimicrobial peptide (AMP)</b>, has <b>anti-fungal</b> activities. NP213 targets the fungal cytoplasmic membrane and plays its role via membrane perturbation and disruption.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NP213 TFA is a rapidly acting, novel, first-in-class synthetic <b>antimicrobial peptide (AMP)</b>, has <b>anti-fungal</b> activities. NP213 TFA targets the fungal cytoplasmic membrane and plays its role via membrane perturbation and disruption.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>		

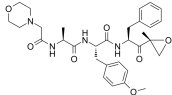
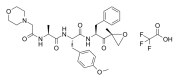
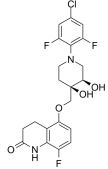
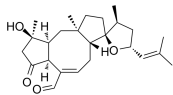
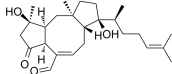
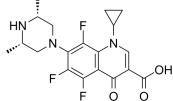
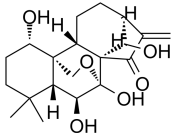
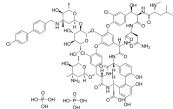
<p><b>NPD-1335</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126250</p>	<p><b>NS2 (114-121), Influenza</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2521</p>
<p>NPD1335 is a Trypanosoma brucei phosphodiesterase B1 (TbrPDEB1) inhibitor with submicromolar activities against T. brucei parasites. NPD1335 displays a greatly improved cytotoxicity profile.</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>NS2 (114-121), Influenza, the 114-121 fragment of influenza nonstructural protein 2 (NS2), is a influenza-derived epitope. NS2 (114-121), Influenza can be used for the research of CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) in antiviral immune responses.</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>NSC-60339</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119172</p>	<p><b>NSC5844 (RE-640)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100033</p>
<p>NSC-60339, an <b>efflux pump</b> inhibitor and a substrate of AcrAB-TolC, is a polybasic terephthalic acid derivative studied as a potential cancer chemotherapeutic agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.13%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NSC5844 (RE-640) is a 4-aminoquinoline derivative, with antitumor and <b>antimalarial</b> activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Nucleocidin</b> (4'-Fluoro-5'-O-sulfamoyladenosiine; NSC 521007)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100496</p>	<p><b>Nucleoside-Analog-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77651</p>
<p>Nucleocidin is an antitrypanosomal antibiotic, inhibiting the transfer of labeled amino acid from S-RNA to protein.</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>Nucleoside-Analog-1 is a 4'-Azidocytidine analogue against Hepatitis C virus replication.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nucleoside-Analog-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77652</p>	<p><b>Nucleozin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50001</p>
<p>Nucleoside-Analog-2 is a 4'-Azidocytidine analogue against Hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nucleozin, a potent inhibitor of <b>influenza A virus</b> infection, induces the formation of nucleoprotein (NP) aggregates and antagonizes its nuclear accumulation, leading to cessation of viral replication. Nucleozin impedes influenza A virus replication in vitro with a nanomolar EC<sub>50</sub>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Nudicaucin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5085</p>	<p><b>Nuezhenidic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6055</p>
<p>Nudicaucin B is a triterpenoid saponin found in Hedyotis nudicaulis. Nudicaucin B has <b>antifungal</b> activities.</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>Nuezhenidic acid, isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum, possesses inhibitory activities against influenza A virus.</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>NVR 3-778</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124600</p>	<p><b>Nyssoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120315</p>
<p>NVR 3-778 is a first-in-Class and oral bioavailable <b>HBV CAM</b> (capsid assembly modulator) belonging to the SBA (sulfamoylbenzamide) class, with anti-HBV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40%</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>Nyssoside, a ellagic acid derivative, has significant antioxidant activity and shows antibacterial activity against different pathogenic bacteria.</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>Nystatin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17409</p>	<p><b>Nystatin A3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7048</p>
<p>Nystatin is an orally active polyene <b>antifungal antibiotic</b> effective against yeast and mycoplasma. Nystatin increases the permeability of plasma membranes to small monovalent ions, including chloridion.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Nystatin A3, produced by <i>Streptomyces noursei</i>, a biologically active component of nystatin complex. Antibiotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Obatoclox</b> (GX15-070)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10969A</p>	<p><b>Obatoclox Mesylate</b> (GX15-070 Mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10969</p>
<p>Obatoclox (GX15-070), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-BCL-2 family proteins inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclox induces <b>autophagy</b>-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.</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>Obatoclox Mesylate (GX15-070 Mesylate), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-BCL-2 family proteins inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclox Mesylate induces <b>autophagy</b>-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Obefazimod</b> (ABX464)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100870</p>	<p><b>Ochratoxin C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125699</p>
<p>Obefazimod (ABX464) is a potent <b>anti-HIV</b> agent. Obefazimod inhibits <b>HIV-1</b> replication in stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> ranging between 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</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>Ochratoxin C is the ethyl ester analog of ochratoxin A, a <b>mycotoxin</b> produced by <i>A. ochraceus</i>, <i>A. carbonarius</i>, and <i>P. verrucosum</i> that is commonly found as a food contaminant.</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>Ochromycinone</b> (Rac)-STA-21)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18061</p>	<p><b>Octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether</b> (C12E8)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138941</p>
<p>Ochromycinone ((Rac)-STA-21) is a natural antibiotic and a <b>STAT3</b> inhibitor. Ochromycinone can inhibit <b>STAT3</b> DNA binding activity, <b>STAT3</b> dimerization. Ochromycinone has anticancer and antimicrobial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</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>Octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether (C12E8) is a non-ionic detergent that can be used for membrane protein extraction. Octaethylene glycol monododecyl ether can solubilize the viral membrane of intact <b>influenza virus</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>

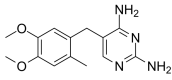
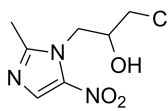
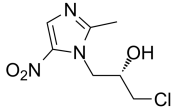
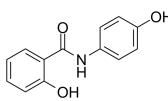
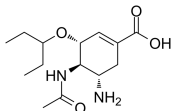
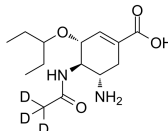
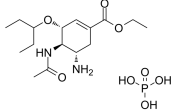
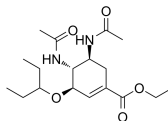
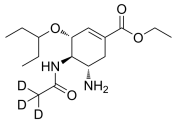
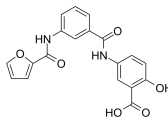
<p><b>Octenidine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2170A</p>	<p><b>Octyl acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0308</p>
<p>Octenidine dihydrochloride is an effective antiseptic compound for skin mucous membranes and wounds.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Octyl acetate is one of major components of essential oils in the vittae, or oil tubes, of the wild parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>). Octyl acetate has antioxidant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Octyl gallate</b> (n-Octyl gallate; Stabilizer GA 8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2011</p>	<p><b>Oenothein B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7765</p>
<p>Octyl gallate (Progallin O) is widely used as a food additive, with antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Octyl gallate (Progallin O) shows selective and sensitive fluorescent property.</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>Oenothein B is a dimeric macrocyclic ellagittannin and has widely pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, anti-HCV, and antitumor properties. Oenothein B is a potent and specific inhibitor of poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ofloxacin</b> (Hoe-280)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0125</p>	<p><b>Ofloxacin-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0125S1</p>
<p>Ofloxacin (Hoe-280) is a fluoroquinolone whose primary mechanism of action is inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ofloxacin-d8 (Hoe-280-d8) is the deuterium labeled Ofloxacin. Ofloxacin (Hoe-280) is a fluoroquinolone whose primary mechanism of action is inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>OG-L002</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19333</p>	<p><b>Oglufanide</b> (H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13718</p>
<p>OG-L002 is a potent and highly selective LSD1 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.02 <math>\mu</math>M. OG-L002 is a potent monoamine oxidases (MAO) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.38 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.72 <math>\mu</math>M for MAO-A and MAO-B, respectively. OG-L002 potently inhibits the expression of HSV IE genes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH) is a dipeptide immunomodulator isolated from calf thymus. Oglufanide inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Oglufanide can stimulate the immune response to hepatic C virus (HCV) and intracellular bacterial infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Okilactomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127007</p>	<p><b>Olaquinox</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0465</p>
<p>Okilactomycin is a lactone group antibiotic isolated from the culture filtrate of a strain of actinomycetes (<i>Streptomyces</i> species).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Olaquinox, a quinoxalin derivative, is an orally active antibiotic. Olaquinox stimulates growth and decreases intestinal mucosal immunity of piglets.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Oleandomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116010</p>	<p><b>Oligomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6782</p>
<p>Oleandomycin is a macrolide antibiotic structurally closely related to Erythromycin. Oleandomycin is similar to Erythromycin with antimicrobial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Oligomycin, an antifungal antibiotic, is an inhibitor of <b>H<sup>+</sup>-ATP-synthase</b>. Oligomycin blocks oxidative phosphorylation and the electron transport chain. Oligomycin inhibits HIF-1alpha expression in hypoxic tumor cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Oligomycin A (MCH 32)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16589</p>	<p><b>Oligomycin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6783</p>
<p>Oligomycin A (MCH 32), created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial <b>F<sub>0</sub>F<sub>1</sub>-ATPase</b> inhibitor, with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 1 μM; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Oligomycin C is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces strains. Oligomycin C exhibits a strong activity against <i>Aspergillus niger</i>, <i>Alternaria alternata</i>, <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> but no activity toward bacteria.</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>Olsalazine Disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0174</p>	<p><b>Omaciclovir (H2G)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116174</p>
<p>Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Target: Antibacterial Olsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Omaciclovir (H2G) is a potent and selective inhibitor of herpesvirus replication. Omaciclovir is a nucleoside analog with antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</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>Omadacycline (PTK 0796; Amadacycline)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14865</p>	<p><b>Omadacycline hydrochloride (PTK0796 hydrochloride; Amadacycline hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14865C</p>
<p>Omadacycline (PTK 0796), a first-in-class orally active aminomethylcycline <b>antibacterial</b>, is a member of the tetracycline class of antibiotics. Omadacycline acts through the inhibition of bacterial <b>protein synthesis</b> by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit.</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>Omadacycline (PTK 0796) hydrochloride, a first-in-class orally active aminomethylcycline <b>antibacterial</b>, is a member of the tetracycline class of antibiotics.</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</p>
<p><b>Omadacycline mesylate (PTK 0796 mesylate; Amadacycline mesylate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14865A</p>	<p><b>Omadacycline tosylate (PTK 0796 tosylate; Amadacycline tosylate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14865B</p>
<p>Omadacycline (PTK 0796) mesylate, a first-in-class orally active aminomethylcycline <b>antibacterial</b>, is a member of the tetracycline class of antibiotics. Omadacycline mesylate acts through the inhibition of bacterial <b>protein synthesis</b> by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Omadacycline (PTK 0796) tosylate, a first-in-class orally active aminomethylcycline <b>antibacterial</b>, is a member of the tetracycline class of antibiotics. Omadacycline tosylate acts through the inhibition of bacterial <b>protein synthesis</b> by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Ombitasvir</b> (ABT-267)</p> <p>Ombitasvir is a potent inhibitor of the <b>hepatitis C virus protein NS5A</b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 0.82 to 19.3 pM against HCV genotypes 1 to 5, and 366 pM against genotype 6a.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13997</p>	<p><b>Ombuin</b></p> <p>Ombuin, isolated from <b>Zanthoxylum armatum</b>, displays broad spectrum <b>antibacterial</b> effect with MIC ranges from 125 to 500 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3139</p>
<p><b>Ombuoside</b></p> <p>Ombuoside is a glycoside ombuoside isolated from <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>. Ombuoside has antimicrobial activity against several strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and the yeast <i>Candida albicans</i>. Ombuoside has antioxidant effects by scavenging free radicals and ROS.</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-N3138</p>	<p><b>Omeprazole</b> (H 16868)</p> <p>Omeprazole (H 16868), a <b>proton pump inhibitor</b> (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole shows competitive inhibition of <b>CYP2C19</b> activity with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 to 6 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0113</p>
<p><b>Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfone</b> (Omeprazole sulfone; Omeprazole sulphone)</p> <p>Omeprazole sulfone is a metabolite of Omeprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-G0007</p>	<p><b>Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfone (methoxy-d3)</b> (Omeprazole sulfone (methoxy-d3); ...)</p> <p>Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfone (methoxy-d3) (Omeprazole sulfone (methoxy-d3)) is the deuterium labeled Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfone. Omeprazole sulfone is a metabolite of Omeprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0113S2</p>
<p><b>Omeprazole sodium</b> (H 16868 sodium)</p> <p>Omeprazole sodium (H 16868 sodium), a <b>proton pump inhibitor</b> (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole sodium shows competitive inhibition of <b>CYP2C19</b> activity with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 to 6 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0113A</p>	<p><b>Omeprazole-13CD3</b> (H 16868-13CD3)</p> <p>Omeprazole-13CD3 (H 16868-13CD3) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole (H 16868), a <b>proton pump inhibitor</b> (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0113S3</p>
<p><b>Omeprazole-d3</b> (H 16868-d3)</p> <p>Omeprazole D3 (H 16868 D3) is deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole, a <b>proton pump inhibitor</b> (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0113S</p>	<p><b>Omiganan</b></p> <p>Omiganan is a cationic antimicrobial peptide. Omiganan as an analogue of indolicidin shows activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria but also <i>Candida</i> spp. isolates. Omiganan can be used for the research of alcohol nose and acne.</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>ILRWPPWWPWRK-NH<sub>2</sub></b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105048</p>

<p><b>Omiganan-FITC</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2292</p>	<p><b>Omiganan-FITC TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2292A</p>
<p>Omiganan-FITC is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bactericidal and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ILRWPPWPWRRK-NH<sub>2</sub>-FITC</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>Omiganan-FITC TFA is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bactericidal and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ILRWPPWPWRRK-NH<sub>2</sub>-FITC (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>ONX-0914</b> (PR-957)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13207</p>	<p><b>ONX-0914 TFA</b> (PR-957 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13207A</p>
<p>ONX-0914 (PR-957) is a selective inhibitor of low-molecular mass polypeptide-7 (LMP7), the chymotrypsin-like subunit of the immunoproteasome. ONX-0914 blocks cytokine production and attenuates progression of experimental arthritis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ONX-0914 (PR-957) TFA is a selective inhibitor of low-molecular mass polypeptide-7 (LMP7), the chymotrypsin-like subunit of the immunoproteasome. ONX-0914 TFA blocks cytokine production and attenuates progression of experimental arthritis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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</p>
<p><b>OPC-167832</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134940</p>	<p><b>Ophiobolin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6781</p>
<p>OPC-167832 is a potent and orally active <b>dprE1</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.258 μM. OPC-167832 has antituberculosis activity and can be used for the research of tuberculosis caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</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>Ophiobolin A, a fungal metabolite and a phytotoxin, is a potent and irreversibly inhibitor of <b>calmodulin-activated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 9 μM. Ophiobolin A antimicrobial and anticancer activity.</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><b>Ophiobolin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6780</p>	<p><b>Orbifloxacin</b> (CP-104354)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0915</p>
<p>Ophiobolin B, a sesterterpene metabolite of Helminthosporium oryzae, inhibits proton extrusion from maize coleoptiles. Ophiobolin B inhibits fusicoccin (FC) promoted proton extrusion, potassium uptake and cell enlargement.</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>Orbifloxacin is a synthetic broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic which is approved for use in dogs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Oridonin</b> (NSC-250682; Isodonol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0004</p>	<p><b>Oritavancin diphosphate</b> (LY333328 diphosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1831A</p>
<p>Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from Rhabdosia rubescens, acts as an inhibitor of <b>AKT</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.4 and 8.9 μM for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Oritavancin diphosphate (LY333328 diphosphate) is a semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic being developed for the treatment of serious Gram-positive bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial Oritavancin is a lipoglycopeptide.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



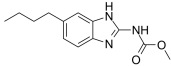
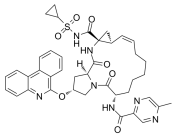
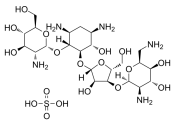
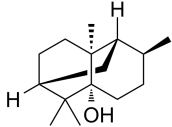
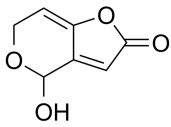
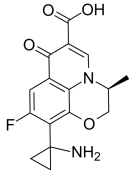
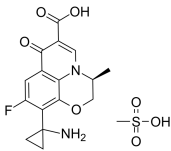
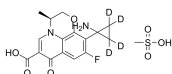
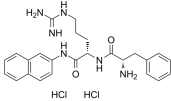
<p><b>Ormetoprim</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121466</p>	<p><b>Ornidazole</b> (Ro 7-0207)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0508</p>
<p>Ormetoprim is a veterinary antimicrobial which commonly used in aquaculture and poultry industries. Ormetoprim can be used to prevent the spread of disease in freshwater aquaculture and promote growth in farm animals.</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>Ornidazole(Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Ornidazole is a drug that cures some protozoan infections.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Ornidazole (Levo-)</b> (S)-Ornidazole; Levornidazole)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18715</p>	<p><b>Osalmid</b> (Oxaphenamidine; 4'-Hydroxysalicylanilide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2116</p>
<p>Ornidazole Levo- is the levo-isomer of Ornidazole. Ornidazole is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Ornidazole Levo- is the less active isomer.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Osalmid is a ribonucleotide reductase small subunit M2 (RRM2) targeting compound; suppresses ribonucleotide reductase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.23 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Oseltamivir acid</b> (GS 4071; Ro 64-0802; Oseltamivir carboxylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13318</p>	<p><b>Oseltamivir acid-d3</b> (GS 4071-d3; Ro 64-0802-d3; Oseltamivir carboxylate-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13318S</p>
<p>Oseltamivir acid (GS 4071), the active metabolite of Oseltamivir phosphate, is an orally bioavailable, potent and selective inhibitor of influenza virus neuraminidase (<math>IC_{50}</math>=2 nM) with activity against both influenza A and B viruses.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Oseltamivir acid D3 (GS 4071 D3) is a deuterium labeled Oseltamivir acid.</p> <p></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>Oseltamivir phosphate</b> (GS 4104)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17016</p>	<p><b>Oseltamivir-acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-43575</p>
<p>Oseltamivir phosphate (GS 4104) is a neuraminidase inhibitor recommended for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza A and B.</p> <p></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>Oseltamivir-acetate is an impurity of Oseltamivir. Oseltamivir is a neuraminidase inhibitor recommended for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza A and B.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Oseltamivir-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13317S</p>	<p><b>OSS_128167</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107454</p>
<p>Oseltamivir D3 is a deuterium labeled Oseltamivir. Oseltamivir is an influenza virus neuraminidase inhibitor (NAI). Oseltamivir inhibits influenza A/H3N2, A/H1N2, A/H1N1, and B viruses with mean <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.67, 0.9, 1.34 and 13 nM, respectively. Anti-influenza A and B agent.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OSS_128167 is a potent selective sirtuin 6 (SIRT6) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 89 <math>\mu</math>M, 1578 <math>\mu</math>M and 751 <math>\mu</math>M for SIRT6, SIRT1 and SIRT2, respectively. OSS_128167 has anti-HBV activity that inhibits HBV transcription and replication.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <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>

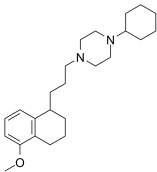
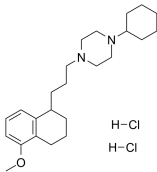
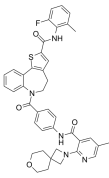
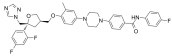
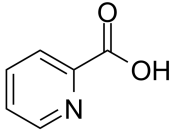
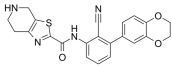
<p><b>Osthole</b> (Osthol; NSC 31868)</p>	<p><b>Oteseconazole</b> (VT-1161)</p>
<p>Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of <b>HBV</b> in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Oteseconazole (VT-1161) is an orally active <b>anti-fungal</b> agent, potently binds to and inhibits <i>Candida albicans</i> <b>CYP51</b> (<math>K_d</math>, &lt;39 nM), shows no obvious effect on human CYP51.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <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>OV-1, sheep</b></p>	<p><b>Oxacillin sodium monohydrate</b></p>
<p>OV-1, sheep is an alpha-helical antimicrobial ovospirin peptide derived from SMAP29 peptide (sheep), which inhibits several antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains including mucoid and nonmucoid <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Oxacillin sodium monohydrate is an antibiotic similar to Flucloxacillin used in resistant staphylococci infections study.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxacillin sodium salt</b></p>	<p><b>Oxamniquine</b></p>
<p>Oxacillin sodium salt is a narrow-spectrum <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Oxamniquine is a potent agent for the treatment of schistosomiasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxantel</b> (CP-14445)</p>	<p><b>Oxantel pamoate</b> (Oxantel embonate)</p>
<p>Oxantel (CP-14445), a m-oxyphenol derivative of Pyrantel (HY-12641), is a N-subtype <b>AChR</b> agonist. Oxantel is an anthelmintic, with excellent trichuricidal properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Oxantel pamoate is a widely available dewormer, potently against <i>Trichuris muris</i> and Hookworms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxaquin</b> (MCB-3837; DNV3837)</p>	<p><b>Oxazosulfyl</b></p>
<p>Oxaquin (MCB-3837) is a injectable prodrug that is rapidly converted to the active substance MCB3681 in vivo following intravenous (i.v.) administration, active against Gram-positive bacterial species. Oxaquin (MCB-3837) itself has no antimicrobial effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Oxazosulfyl is a potent agricultural <b>fungicide</b>. Oxazosulfyl can be used as an insecticide against major rice pests.</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>Oxfendazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0291</p>	<p><b>Oxibendazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0299</p>
<p>Oxfendazole is the sulfoxide form of fenbendazole which is a broad spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Oxibendazole is an effective benzimidazole anthelmintic and is against nema-tode infections. Oxibendazole can induces <b>apoptosis</b> and has anti-cancer and anti-inflammation activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</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>Oxiconazole nitrate</b> (Ro 13-8996)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1324</p>	<p><b>Oxindole</b> (Indolin-2-one)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0061</p>
<p>Oxiconazole nitrate is a broad spectrum antifungal which can inhibit the growth of <i>T. tonsurans</i> and <i>T. rubrum</i> with MIC<sub>90</sub>s of 0.25 and 0.5 µg/mL, respectively.</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>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>Oxolinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1002</p>	<p><b>Oxyberberine</b> (Oxyberberin; Berlambine; 8-Oxoberberine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5027</p>
<p>Oxolinic acid is an <b>antibiotic</b> against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Oxolinic acid can be used for the research of acute and chronic urinary tract infections. Oxolinic acid is a <b>DNA/RNA synthesis</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Oxyberberine (Oxyberberin) is a natural alkaloid isolated from many plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxyclozanide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17594</p>	<p><b>Oxymatrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0158</p>
<p>Oxyclozanide is a salicylanilide anthelmintic drug that mainly acts by uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation in flukes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Oxymatrine, an alkaloid from the roots of Sophora species, with anti-inflammatory, antifibrosis, and antitumor effects, inhibits the iNOS expression and TGF-β/Smad pathway.</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, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Oxyphenbutazone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1355A</p>	<p><b>Oxysanguinarine</b> (Hydroxysanguinarine; 8-Oxosanguinarine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7642</p>
<p>Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective <b>COX</b> inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Oxysanguinarine (Hydroxysanguinarine;8-Oxosanguinarine) is a protoberberine alkaloid from Meconopsis simplicifolia with <b>antimalarial</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

<p><b>Oxytetracycline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0275</p>	<p><b>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0275B</p>
<p>Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline potent inhibits <b>Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Oxytetracycline dihydrate is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline dihydrate potent inhibits <b>Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0275A</p>	<p><b>Ozenoxacin</b> (T-3912)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14957</p>
<p>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potent inhibits <b>Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ozenoxacin is a nonfluorinated quinolone antibacterial, which shows potent activities against the main microorganisms isolated from skin and soft tissue infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</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>P-113</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2148</p>	<p><b>p-Anisic acid</b> (4-Methoxybenzoic acid; Draconic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1394</p>
<p>P-113 is an antimicrobial peptide (AMP) derived from the human salivary protein histatin 5. P-113 is active against clinically important microorganisms such as <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp., and <i>C. albicans</i>.</p> <p>AKRRHHGYKRKFH-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, 10 mg</p>	<p>p-Anisic acid (4-Methoxybenzoic acid) is one of the isomers of anisic acid, with anti-bacterial and antiseptic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>p5 Ligand for Dnak and DnaJ</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1887</p>	<p><b>PA (224-233), Influenza</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1580</p>
<p>p5 Ligand for Dnak and DnaJ is a nonapeptide, which corresponds to the main binding site for the 23-residue part of the presequence of mitochondrial aspartate aminotransferase. p5 Ligand for Dnak and DnaJ is a high-affinity ligand for DnaK and DnaJ.</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>PA (224-233), Influenza is a 10-aa peptide, a fragment of polymerase 2 protein in influenza A virus.</p> <p>SSLENFRAYV</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>Paclobutrazol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0853</p>	<p><b>PAD2-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125099</p>
<p>Paclobutrazol is a triazole-containing plant growth retardant that is known to inhibit the biosynthesis of gibberellins. Paclobutrazol also has <b>antifungal</b> activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>PAD2-IN-2 is a potent PAD2 inhibitor. PAD2-IN-2 enters the HEK293T/PAD2 cells with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 μM. PAD2-IN-2 inhibits histone H3 citrullination with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 2.1 μM in HEK293/PAD2 cells. PAD2-IN-2 can be used for the research of cancer.</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>Paederoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2432</p>	<p><b>Pafuramidine</b> (DB289)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14932</p>
<p>Paederoside is a monoterpene S-methyl thiocarbonate isolated from <i>Paederia pertomentosa</i>. Paederoside shows a high anti-tumor promoting activity against the Epstein-Barr virus activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pafuramidine (DB289) is an orally bioavailable prodrug of furamidine, which has activity against <i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Palmitoylethanolamide</b> (Palmidrol; Loramine P 256)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-20685</p>	<p><b>Pam3CSK4</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1180</p>
<p>Palmitoylethanolamide (Palmidrol) is an active endogenous compound which can be used for preventing virus infection of the respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pam3CSK4 is a toll-like receptor 1/2 (TLR1/2) agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.47 ng/mL for human TLR1/2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Pam<sub>3</sub>C-SKKKK</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Pam3CSK4 TFA</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1180A</p>	<p><b>Pam3CSK4-Biotin</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4-Biotin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1405</p>
<p>Pam3CSK4 TFA is a toll-like receptor 1/2 (TLR1/2) agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.47 ng/mL for human TLR1/2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pam<sub>3</sub>C-SKKKK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Pam3CSK4-Biotin is biotinylated Pam3CSK4. Pam3CSK4-Biotin is a Toll-like receptor 1/2 (TLR1/2) agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pam3C-SKKKK-Biotin</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pangelin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8131</p>	<p><b>Panidazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101715</p>
<p>Pangelin is a coumarin that can be found in <i>Ducrosia anethifolia</i>. Pangelin exhibits anti-mycobacterial and anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Panidazole is an amoebicide.</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><b>Papyracillic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8536</p>	<p><b>Parasin I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0324</p>
<p>Papyracillic acid, a fungal metabolite, a Penicillic acid analog, is a nonselective herbicide. Papyracillic acid has anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, nematocidal, and phytotoxic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Parasin I is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KGRGKQGKGVRAKAKTRSS</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Parasin I TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0324A</p>	<p><b>Parbendazole</b> (SKF 29044)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115364</p>
<p>Parasin I (TFA) is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KGRGKGGKQVRRAKAKTRSS (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Parbendazole is a potent inhibitor of <b>microtubule</b> assembly, destabilizes tubulin, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 530nM, and exhibits a broad-spectrum anthelmintic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Paritaprevir</b> (ABT-450; Veruprevir)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12594</p>	<p><b>Paromomycin sulfate</b> (Aminosidine sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0956</p>
<p>Paritaprevir (ABT-450) is a potent non-structural protein 3/4A (NS3/4A) protease inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 1 and 0.21 nM against HCV 1a and 1b, respectively. Paritaprevir is also a SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.31 µM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Paromomycin (Aminosidine) sulfate, a neomycin (HY-B0470) derivative, is a broad spectrum aminoglycoside <b>antibiotic</b> with amebicidal and bactericidal effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Patchouli alcohol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0207</p>	<p><b>Patulin</b> (Terinin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6779</p>
<p>Patchouli alcohol is a natural tricyclic sesquiterpene extracted from Pogostemon cablin (Blanco) Benth, and exhibits anti-Helicobacter pylori and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Patulin (Terinin) is a mycotoxin produced by fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Byssoschlamys species, is suspected to be clastogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and cytotoxic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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</p>
<p><b>Pazufloxacin</b> (T3761)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0724B</p>	<p><b>Pazufloxacin mesylate</b> (T-3762; Pazufloxacin methanesulfonate; Pazufloxacin mesilate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0724A</p>
<p>Pazufloxacin (T-3761) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pazufloxacin (T-3761) mesylate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Pazufloxacin-d4 mesylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0724AS</p>	<p><b>PAβN dihydrochloride</b> (MC-207,110 dihydrochloride; Phe-Arg-β-naphthylamide dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101444A</p>
<p>Pazufloxacin-d4 (T-3762-d4) mesylate is the deuterium labeled Pazufloxacin mesylate. Pazufloxacin (T-3761) mesylate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PAβN dihydrochloride (MC-207110 dihydrochloride) is an <b>efflux pump</b> inhibitor.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>

<p><b>PB28</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108511A</p> <p>PB28 is a cyclohexylpiperazine derivative and a high affinity and selective <b>sigma 2 (<math>\sigma_2</math>) receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.68 nM. PB28 is also a <b><math>\sigma_1</math></b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.38 nM. PB28 is less affinity for other 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>PB28 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108511</p> <p>PB28 dihydrochloride, a cyclohexylpiperazine derivative, is a high affinity and selective <b>sigma 2 (<math>\sigma_2</math>) receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.68 nM. PB28 dihydrochloride is also a <b><math>\sigma_1</math></b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.38 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>pBD-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2289</p> <p>pBD-1 is an endogenous and constitutively expressed <b>antimicrobial peptide (AMP)</b> from porcine tissues, particularly expresses in pig mucosal epithelial sites. pBD-1 has antimicrobial activities and contributes to mucosal and systemic host defenses in pigs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>pBD-1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2289A</p> <p>pBD-1 TFA is an endogenous and constitutively expressed <b>antimicrobial peptide (AMP)</b> from porcine tissues, particularly expresses in pig mucosal epithelial sites.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PBP10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1116</p> <p>PBP10 is a cell permeable and selective gelsolin-derived peptide inhibitor of <b>formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2)</b> over FPR1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RhB-QRLFQVKGR-OH</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>PBP10 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1116A</p> <p>PBP10 is a cell permeable and selective gelsolin-derived peptide inhibitor of <b>formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2)</b> over FPR1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RhB-QRLFQVKGR-OH (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PC786</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102038</p> <p>PC786 is an inhaled respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) L protein polymerase inhibitor. PC786 demonstrates potent antiviral activity against RSV-A (<math>IC_{50}</math> &lt;0.09 to 0.71 nM) and RSV-B (<math>IC_{50}</math> 1.3 to 50.6 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>PC945</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117766</p> <p>PC945, a potent, long-acting <b>antifungal</b> triazole, possesses activity against a broad range of both azole-susceptible and azole-resistant strains of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>.</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><b>PCL 016</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10660</p> <p>PCL 016 is a topical antiviral agent, which inhibits adenovirus replication in rabbit.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129172A</p> <p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 is a <b>PD-1/PD-L1</b> protein/protein interaction inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017222976A1, compound Example 1, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>\leq 100</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>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129172</p>	<p><b>PDE12-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117318</p>
<p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 TFA is a PD-1/PD-L1 protein/protein interaction inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017222976A1, compound Example 1, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>\leq 100</math> nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PDE12-IN-1 is a potent and selective PDE12 inhibitor with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> value for enzyme inhibition of 9.1. PDE12-IN-1 increases 2',5'-linked adenylate polymers (2-5A) levels, and the <math>pEC_{50}</math> value is 7.7. PDE12-IN-1 shows antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>PDE12-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124768</p>	<p><b>Pefloxacin</b> (Pefloxacinium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0147</p>
<p>PDE12-IN-3 is a phosphodiesterase 12 (PDE12) inhibitor with a <math>pXC_{50}</math> of 7.68. Antiviral 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>Pefloxacin is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial infections.</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>Pefloxacin mesylate</b> (Pefloxacinium mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0147A</p>	<p><b>Pefloxacin mesylate dihydrate</b> (Pefloxacinium mesylate dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0147B</p>
<p>Pefloxacin mesylate is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%</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>Pefloxacin mesylate dehydrate is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial...</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>Peldesine</b> (BCX 34)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106934</p>	<p><b>Peldesine dihydrochloride</b> (BCX 34 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106934A</p>
<p>Peldesine (BCX 34) is a potent, competitive, reversible and orally active purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 36 nM, 5 nM, and 32 nM for human, rat, and mouse red blood cell (RBC) PNP, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Peldesine (BCX 34) dihydrochloride is a potent, competitive, reversible and orally active purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 36 nM, 5 nM, and 32 nM for human, rat, and mouse red blood cell (RBC) PNP, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Penciclovir</b> (BRL 39123; VSA 671)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17424</p>	<p><b>Penconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135761</p>
<p>Penciclovir is reported to be potent against HSV types 1 and 2 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.04-1.8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and 0.06-4.4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Penconazole is a typical triazole fungicide, and mainly applied on apples, grapes, and vegetables to control powdery mildew. Penconazole inhibits sterol biosynthesis in fungi. Penconazole decrease AChE activity in the cerebrum and cerebellum of rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</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</p>




<p><b>Pendulone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7985</p>	<p><b>Penicillic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6777</p>
<p>Pendulone is a isoflavanquinone with good antiplasmodial activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.0 <math>\mu</math>M. Pendulone also has antileishmanial, antibacterial and anticancer 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>Penicillic acid is a polyketide mycotoxin produced by several species of <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i>. Penicillic acid exhibits cytotoxicity in rat alveolar macrophages (AM) in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Penicillin G benzathine</b> (Benzathine benzylpenicillin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7139A</p>	<p><b>Penicillin G benzathine tetrahydrate</b> (Benzathine benzylpenicillin tetrahydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7139B</p>
<p>Penicillin G benzathine (Benzathine benzylpenicillin) is an antibiotic against many bacterial infections.</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>Penicillin G benzathine tetrahydrate (Benzathine benzylpenicillin tetrahydrate) is an antibiotic against many bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Penicillin G potassium</b> (Benzylpenicillin potassium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17591</p>	<p><b>Penicillin G Procaine</b> (PGP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7120</p>
<p>Penicillin G potassium is a fast-acting antibiotic; used to treat bacterial infections that affect the blood, heart, lungs, joints, and genital areas.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Penicillin G Procaine (PGP), a <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotic, is a crystalline complex produced by chemically combining penicillin G with procaine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Penicillin G sodium salt</b> (Benzylpenicillin sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1463</p>	<p><b>Penicillin V Potassium</b> (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0975</p>
<p>Penicillin G sodium salt is a typical <math>\beta</math>-lactam antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt) is an orally active antibiotic. Penicillin V Potassium inhibits the growth of Streptococci, <i>C. difficile</i> and <i>S. aureus</i>. Penicillin V Potassium can be used for the research of otitis, sinusitis, pharyngitis and tonsillitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Penicillin V-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0975AS</p>	<p><b>Pentagalloylglucose</b> (Penta-O-galloyl-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucose; 1,2,3,4,6-Pentagalloyl glucose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0527</p>
<p>Penicillin V-d5 (Phenoxymethylpenicillin-d5) is the deuterium labeled Penicillin V. Penicillin V (Phenoxymethylpenicillin) is an orally active antibiotic. Penicillin V inhibits the growth of Streptococci, <i>C. difficile</i> and <i>S. aureus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Pentagalloylglucose (Penta-O-galloyl-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucose) is a gallotannin isolated from various plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**Pentamidine**  
(MP-601205)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537

Pentamidine (MP-601205) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetic. Pentamidine inhibits parasite *Leishmania infantum* with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.5  $\mu$ M.

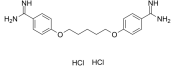


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Pentamidine dihydrochloride**  
(MP-601205 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537A

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetic. Pentamidine dihydrochloride inhibits parasite *Leishmania infantum* with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.5  $\mu$ M.

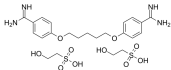


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Pentamidine isethionate**  
(MP-601205 isethionate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537B

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetic. Pentamidine isethionate inhibits parasite *Leishmania infantum* with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.5  $\mu$ M.



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

**Pentosan Polysulfate**

Cat. No.: HY-A0203

Pentosan Polysulfate is an orally bioavailable medication with anti-inflammatory and pro-chondrogenic properties. Pentosan Polysulfate also displays a potent and selective anti-HIV activity. Pentosan Polysulfate can be used for the research of interstitial cystitis.

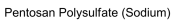
Pentosan Polysulfate

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

**Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium (W/W 43%)**

Cat. No.: HY-A0203A

Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium is an orally bioavailable, semi-synthetic medication with anti-inflammatory and pro-chondrogenic properties. Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium also is a potent and selective anti-HIV agent.



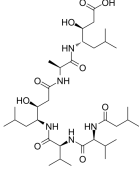
Pentosan Polysulfate (Sodium)

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

**Pepstatin**  
(Pepstatin A)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018

Pepstatin (Pepstatin A) is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase, casein-acid protease...

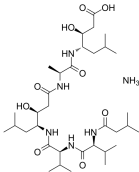


**Purity:** 98.28%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

**Pepstatin Ammonium**  
(Pepstatin A Ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018B

Pepstatin Ammonium is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase, casein-acid protease and hemoglobin-acid...

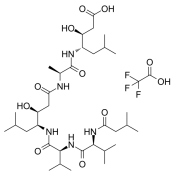


**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate**  
(Pepstatin A Trifluoroacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018A

Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate (Pepstatin A Trifluoroacetate) is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase,...

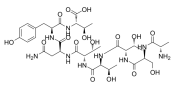


**Purity:** 99.48%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Peptide T**

Cat. No.: HY-P0272

Peptide T is an octapeptide from the V2 region of HIV-1 gp120. Peptide T is a ligand for the **CD4** receptor and prevents binding of HIV to the CD4 receptor.

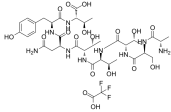


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Peptide T TFA**

Cat. No.: HY-P0272A

Peptide T (TFA) is an octapeptide from the V2 region of HIV-1 gp120. Peptide T is a ligand for the **CD4** receptor and prevents binding of HIV to the CD4 receptor.



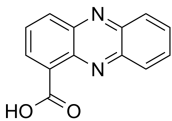
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

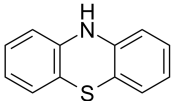
<p><b>Peramivir</b> (RWJ-270201; BCX-1812)</p> <p>Peramivir (RWJ-270201;BCX-1812) is a highly potent, selective and orally active influenza virus <b>neuraminidase (NA)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values ranging from 0.9 to 4.3 nM for nine NA subtypes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Peramivir trihydrate</b> (RWJ 270201 trihydrate; BCX 1812 trihydrate)</p> <p>Peramivir trihydrate (RWJ-270201 trihydrate;BCX-1812 trihydrate) is a highly potent, selective and orally active influenza virus <b>neuraminidase (NA)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values ranging from 0.9 to 4.3 nM for nine NA subtypes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Peretinoin</b> (NIK333)</p> <p>Peretinoin is an oral acyclic retinoid with a vitamin A-like structure that targets retinoid nuclear receptors such as <b>retinoid X receptor (RXR)</b> and <b>retinoic acid receptor (RAR)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Perillene</b></p> <p>Perillene is a component of the essential oil, has antibacterial and antitumor 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>Periplocoside N</b></p> <p>Periplocoside N, a pregnane glycoside isolated from root powder of <i>Periploca sepium</i>, possesses insecticidal activities against the red imported fire ant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Peritassine A</b></p> <p>Peritassine A, an alkaloid that could be isolated from <i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i> Hook. f., possesses anti-HIV 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>Permethrin</b> (NRDC-143)</p> <p>Permethrin (NRDC-143) is an insecticide, acaricide, and insect repellent; functions as a neurotoxin, affecting neuron membranes by prolonging sodium channel activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Permethrin-d5</b></p> <p>Permethrin-d5 (NRDC-143-d5) is the deuterium labeled Permethrin. Permethrin (NRDC-143) is an insecticide, acaricide, and insect repellent; functions as a neurotoxin, affecting neuron membranes by prolonging sodium channel activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pertussis Toxin</b></p> <p>Pertussis Toxin is a protein-based <math>AB_5</math>-type exotoxin produced by the bacterium <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>, which causes whooping cough. Pertussis Toxin inhibits <b>G protein-coupled receptor (GPR)</b> signaling through <math>G_i</math> proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 μg</p>	<p><b>PF 03709270</b> (ulopenem etzadroxil)</p> <p>PF 03709270 is an orally available ester prodrug form of sulopenem, with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity against most gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</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>

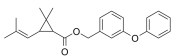
<p><b>PF 1022A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-12361</b></p>	<p><b>PF-00835231</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-137048</b></p>
<p>PF 1022A is a cyclooctadepsipeptide with broad-spectrum anthelmintic properties produced by fermentation of the fungus <i>Mycelia sterilia</i>. PF 1022A is a channel-forming ionophore. PF 1022A shows strong anthelmintic activities against <i>Ascaridia galli</i> in chickens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-00835231 is a CoV-2 <b>cysteine 3C-like protease (3CL<sup>PRO</sup>)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.27 nM and 4 nM for SARS CoV-2 and SARS CoV-1 3CL<sup>PRO</sup>, respectively. PF-00835231 is developed for the research of anti-SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%</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>PF-04753299</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-125789</b></p>	<p><b>PF-07321332</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-138687</b></p>
<p>PF-04753299 is a potent and selective <b>UDP-3-O-(R-3-hydroxymyristol)-N-acetylglucosamine deacetylase (LpxC)</b> inhibitor. PF-04753299 is bactericidal for the gonococcal isolates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-07321332 is a potent and orally active <b>SARS-CoV 3C-like protease (3CL<sup>PRO</sup>)</b> inhibitor. PF-07321332 targets to the SARS-CoV-2 virus and can be used for COVID-19 research.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-3450074 (PF-74)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-120072</b></p>	<p><b>PF-4878691 (3M-852A)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-100176</b></p>
<p>PF-3450074 (PF-74) is a specific inhibitor of <b>HIV-1 capsid protein (CA)</b> and displays a broad-spectrum inhibition of HIV isolates with submicromolar potency (<math>EC_{50}</math>=8-640 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</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>PF-4878691 (3M-852A) is a potent, orally active, and selective <b>Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> agonist modelled to dissociate its antiviral and inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-945863</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-103250</b></p>	<p><b>PF429242 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-13447A</b></p>
<p>PF-945863 is an orally active macrolide antibiotic that can be used for the research of multidrug resistant respiratory tract bacterial strains.</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>PF429242 dihydrochloride is a reversible and competitive <b>SREBP site 1 protease (S1P)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 175 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</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>PfDHODH-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-135648</b></p>	<p><b>PfDHODH-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.: HY-W078844</b></p>
<p>PfDHODH-IN-1 is an analogue of the active metabolite of Leflunomide. PfDHODH-IN-1 is a <b>Plasmodium falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (PfDHODH)</b> inhibitor. PfDHODH-IN-1 has antimalarial 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>PfDHODH-IN-2, a dihydrothiophenone derivative (Compound 11), is a potent <b>Plasmodium falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (PfDHODH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.11 <math>\mu</math>M. PfDHODH-IN-2 acts as an antimalarial agent and can be used for the research of malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</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>

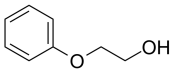
<b>PGLa</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0274
<p>PGLa, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions.</p>	
GMASKAGAIAGKIAKVALKAL-NH <sub>2</sub>	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

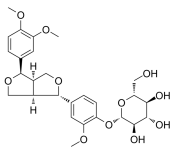
<b>PGLa TFA</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0274A
<p>PGLa TFA, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa TFA is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions.</p>	
GMASKAGAIAGKIAKVALKAL-NH <sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.39%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg


<b>Phenazine-1-carboxylic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-33037
<p>Phenazine-1-carboxylic acid exhibits strong antifungal activity against phytopathogenic fungi.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥97.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

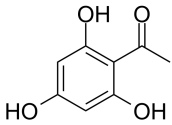
<b>Phenothiazine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Y0055
<p>Phenothiazine is an antibiotic which has insecticidal, fungicidal, antibacterial and anthelmintic activities. Phenothiazine also can be used for the research of neurological diseases.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.14%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

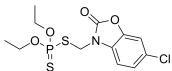
<b>Phenothrin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1072
<p>Phenothrin is a synthetic pyrethroid that kills adult fleas and ticks. It has also been used to kill head lice in humans.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	94.60%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

<b>Phenoxyethanol</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1729
<p>Phenoxyethanol has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity against various gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. Phenoxyethanol is an <b>uncouple agent</b> in oxidative phosphorylation from respiration and competitively inhibits malate dehydrogenase.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.81%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	500 mg

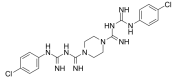
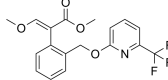
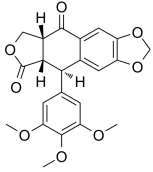
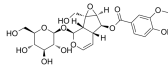
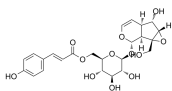
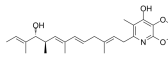
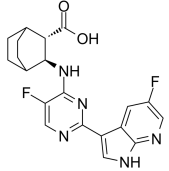
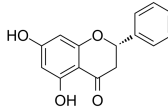
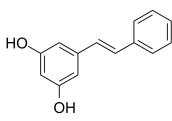
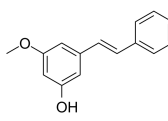
<b>Phillyrin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0482
<p>Phillyrin is isolated from Forsythia suspensa Vahl (Oleaceae), has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. Phillyrin has potential inductive effects on rat CYP1A2 and CYP2D1 activities, without affecting CYP2C11 and CYP3A1/2 activities.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.99%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

<b>Phleomycin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126490
<p>Phleomycin is an anticancer glycopeptide antibiotic found in Streptomyces verticillus, which cause DNA cleavage. Phleomycin binds and intercalates DNA to damage the integrity of the double helix, which is similar to Bleomycin (HY-17565A).</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥95.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg

<b>Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W008226
<p>Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glycoside obtained from Curcuma comosa Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracetophenone enhances cholesterol 7α-hydroxylase (CYP7A1) activity.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.91%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

<b>Phosalone</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2029
<p>Phosalone is a member of the organophosphate family of insecticides. It is used as both an insecticide and acaricide.</p>	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.70%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

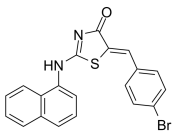
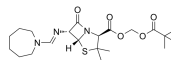
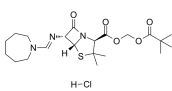
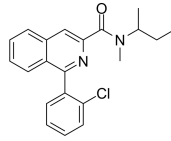
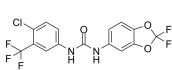
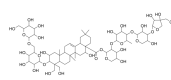
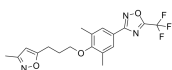
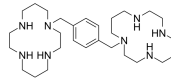
<p><b>Phthalylsulfacetamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0967</p>	<p><b>Physcion</b> (Parietin; Rheochrysidin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0108</p>
<p>Phthalylsulfacetamide is a sulfa drug, after oral administration, slowly decompose in the intestine, and release sulfacetamide, generating antibacterial effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Physcion (Parietin) is an anthraquinone isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Radix et Rhizoma Rhei, acts as an inhibitor of <b>6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_d</math> of 38.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 26.0 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Phytol</b> (E)-Phytol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3075</p>	<p><b>Phytolaccagenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1433</p>
<p>Phytol ((E)-Phytol), a diterpene alcohol from chlorophyll widely used as a food additive and in medicinal fields, possesses promising antischistosomal properties.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Phytolaccagenin, a triterpenoid saponin, is the active component of Radix Phytolaccae. Phytolaccagenin has antifungal activity, anti-inflammatory activity and lower toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>PI-55</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141519</p>	<p><b>PI4KIIIbeta-IN-10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100198</p>
<p>PI-55 is a specific <b>cytokinin receptor</b> inhibitor. PI-55 is structurally related to 6-benzylaminopurine (BAP) and was shown to inhibit competitively BAP binding on Arabidopsis-specific receptors CRE1/AHK4 and AHK3.</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>PI4KIIIbeta-IN-10 is a potent <b>PI4KIII<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.6 nM.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Picaridin</b> (Lcaridin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116144</p>	<p><b>Picfeltaarraenin IA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1474</p>
<p>Picaridin (Lcaridin) is a broad spectrum arthropod repellent. The repellent and deterrent activities of Picaridin involve olfactory sensing in mosquitoes, and ticks, via their interactions with odorant receptor proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Picfeltaarraenin IA, a triterpenoid obtained from Picria fel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) inhibitor. Picfeltaarraenin IA can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Picfeltaarraenin IB</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2211</p>	<p><b>Picfeltaarraenin IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5076</p>
<p>Picfeltaarraenin IB, a triterpenoid obtained from Picria fel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) inhibitor. Picfeltaarraenin IB can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Picfeltaarraenin IV, a triterpenoid obtained from Picria fel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) inhibitor. Picfeltaarraenin IV can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</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>

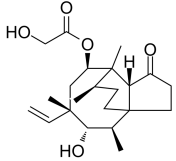
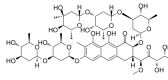
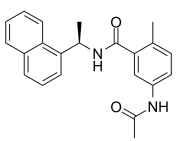
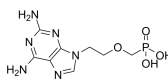
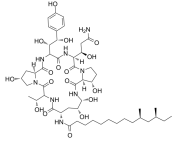
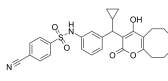
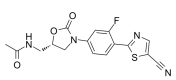
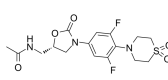
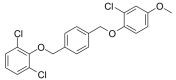
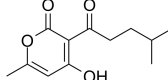
<p><b>Picloxydine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00120</p>	<p><b>Picoxystrobin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136355</p>
<p>Picloxydine is a heterocyclic biguanide with <b>antibacterial</b> and antiplaque activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Picoxystrobin is a primary strobilurin fungicide that is widely applied for plant disease control. Picoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration via blocking electron transfer at the Qo center of cytochrome b and c1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Picropodophyllone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7684</p>	<p><b>Picroside II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0408</p>
<p>Picropodophyllone, an aryltetralin lignan, is isolated from leaves of Podophyllum hexandrum, and has antifungal activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and NF-κB pathways.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Picroside IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5086</p>	<p><b>Piericidin A</b></p> <p>(AR-054)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114936</p>
<p>Picroside IV is an iridoid glycoside found in the underground parts of Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora. Picroside IV is a derivative of Catalpol (HY-N0820).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Piericidin A (AR-054) is a natural mitochondrial NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) inhibitor. Piericidin A is a potent neurotoxin and inhibits mitochondrial respiration by disrupting the electron transport system through its action on NADH-ubiquinone reductase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg (12.03 mM * 200 μL in Ethanol),</p>
<p><b>Pimodivir</b></p> <p>(VX-787)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12353A</p>	<p><b>Pinocembrin</b></p> <p>(+)-Pinocembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0575</p>
<p>Pimodivir (VX-787) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of <b>influenza A virus polymerases</b> through interaction with the viral PB2 subunit.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Pinocembrin ((+)-Pinocembrin) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of <b>histidine decarboxylase</b>, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.</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, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Pinosylvin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2387</p>	<p><b>Pinosylvin monomethyl ether</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3056</p>
<p>Pinosylvin is a pre-infectious stilbenoid toxin isolated from the heartwood of Pinus spp, has <b>anti-bacterial</b> activities. Pinosylvin is a resveratrol analogue, can induce cell <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b> in leukemia cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pinosylvin monomethyl ether has antibacterial effect and fungicidal 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>Pipecolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0669</p>	<p><b>Pipemidic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1210</p>
<p>Pipecolic acid, a metabolite of Lysine, is an important precursor of many useful microbial secondary metabolites. Pipecolic acid can be used as a diagnostic marker of Pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy.</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>Pipemidic acid, a derivative of Piromidic acid, is an antibacterial agent. Pipemidic acid is active against gram-negative bacteria including <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> as well as some gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Piperacillin sodium</b> (Sodium piperacillin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1286</p>	<p><b>Piperaquine phosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1896A</p>
<p>Piperacillin sodium is a broad-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Piperaquine phosphate is a bisquinoline antimalarial agent. Piperaquine phosphate can be used in antimalarial research in combination with Artemisinin.</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>Piperaquine tetraphosphate tetrahydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1896B</p>	<p><b>Piperaquine-d6 tetraphosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118865S</p>
<p>Piperaquine tetraphosphate tetrahydrate is a bisquinoline antimalarial agent. Piperaquine tetraphosphate tetrahydrate can be used in antimalarial research in combination with Artemisinin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Piperaquine-d6 tetraphosphate is the deuterium labeled Piperaquine tetraphosphate. Piperaquine tetraphosphate is a bisquinoline antimalarial agent. Piperaquine phosphate can be used in antimalarial research in combination with Artemisinin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Piperazine adipate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2186</p>	<p><b>Piperazine citrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17599</p>
<p>Piperazine adipate is a potent broad spectrum anthelmintic against many common worm infections in mammals.</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>Piperazine Citrate is an organic compound that consists of a six-membered ring, containing two nitrogen atoms at opposite positions in the ring; first introduced in 1953 as an Anthelmintic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Piperitone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9496</p>	<p><b>Piperlongumine</b> (Piplartine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2329</p>
<p>Piperitone is as a powerful repellent and antiappetent agent. Piperitone is very toxic to <i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i> (<i>C. schoenanthus</i>) adults, newly laid eggs and to neonate larvae. Insecticidal 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>Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>



<p><b>Piperlonguminine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126562</p>	<p><b>Piperonyl butoxide</b> (ENT-14250)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1198</p>
<p>Piperlonguminine is an alkaloid amide isolated from the Piper species. Piperlonguminine shows various biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antitumor, neuroprotective, anti-platelet, anti-melanogenic, antifungal and antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Piperonyl butoxide is a semisynthetic derivative of safrole used as a component of pesticide formulations. It is a synergist, despite having no pesticidal activity of its own, it enhances the potency of certain pesticides such as Carbamates, Pyrethrins, Pyrethroids, and Rotenone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pirarubicin</b> (THP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13725</p>	<p><b>Pirarubicin Hydrochloride</b> (THP Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13725A</p>
<p>Pirarubicin is an anthracycline antibiotics, acts as a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor, and is a widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pirarubicin Hydrochloride is an anthracycline antibiotics, acts as a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor, and is a widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%</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>Pirimiphos-methyl</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1881</p>	<p><b>Pirimiphos-methyl-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1881S</p>
<p>Pirimiphos-methyl is a rapid-acting organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide, causing inhibition of <b>AChE</b> in target organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pirimiphos-methyl-d6 is the deuterium labeled Pirimiphos-methyl. Pirimiphos-methyl is a rapid-acting organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide, causing inhibition of <b>AChE</b> in target organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Piroctone olamine</b> (Piroctone ethanolamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1345</p>	<p><b>Pirodavar</b> (R77975)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13784</p>
<p>Piroctone olamine is a pyridine derivate. It is known to have a fungicidal effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pirodavar is a potent, broad-spectrum picornavirus inhibitor, and is highly active against both group A and group B <b>rhinovirus</b> serotypes. Pirodavar is very potent in a virus yield reduction assay (IC<sub>90</sub>=2.3 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</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>Piromidic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1043</p>	<p><b>Piromidic Acid-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1043S</p>
<p>Piromidic acid is an antibacterial agent. Piromidic acid is active against gramnegative bacteria and staphylococci and can be used for the research of intestinal, urinary, and biliary tract infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Piromidic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Piromidic acid. Piromidic acid is an antibacterial agent. Piromidic acid is active against gramnegative bacteria and staphylococci and can be used for the research of intestinal, urinary, and biliary tract infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

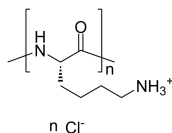
<p><b>Piscidin-1 (22-42)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1954</p>	<p><b>Piscidin-1 (22-42) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1954A</p>
<p>Piscidin-1 (22-42) is a highly potent, multi-functional Antimicrobial Peptide (AMP) produced by Orange-spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GFIFHIKGLFHAGKMIHGLV-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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Piscidin-1 (22-42) (TFA) is a highly potent, multi-functional Antimicrobial Peptide (AMP) produced by Orange-spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GFIFHIKGLFHAGKMIHGLV-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pitnot-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145081</p>	<p><b>Pivmecillinam</b> (FL-1039)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0810</p>
<p>Pitnot-2 is an inactive analog of clathrin inhibitor Pitstop 2. Pitnot-2 can be used as negative control.</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>Pivmecillinam (FL-1039) is an orally active prodrug of mecillinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.</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>Pivmecillinam hydrochloride</b> (FL-1039 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0810A</p>	<p><b>PK 11195</b> (RP 52028)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19567</p>
<p>Pivmecillinam hydrochloride (FL-1039 hydrochloride) is an orally active prodrug of mecillinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.</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>PK 11195 (RP 52028) is a ligand of <b>translocator protein (TSPO)</b>, which targets Leishmania chemotherapy, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 14.2 μM, 8.2 μM, 3.5 μM for L. amazonensis, L. major and L. braziliensis, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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>PK150</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133119</p>	<p><b>Platycodin D3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3519</p>
<p>PK150, an analogue of Sorafenib, shows oral bioavailability and antibacterial activity against several pathogenic strains at submicromolar concentrations.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</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>Platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-HCV activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pleconaril</b> (VP 63843; Win 63843)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19952</p>	<p><b>Plerixafor</b> (AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10046</p>
<p>Pleconaril is a capsid inhibitor used previously to treat enterovirus infections. Pleconaril is effective in inhibiting replication with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 50 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</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, 200 mg</p>	<p>Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a <b>hematopoietic stem cell (HSC)</b> mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication with an EC<sub>50</sub> 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>Pleuromutilin</b> (Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2301</span></p>	<p><b>Plicamycin</b> (Mithramycin A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0122</span></p>
<p>Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B) inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Plicamycin is a selective specificity protein 1 (Sp1) inhibitor. Plicamycin inhibits the growth of various cancers by decreasing Sp1 protein.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PLpro inhibitor</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17542</span></p>	<p><b>PMEDAP</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106382</span></p>
<p>PLpro inhibitor is a potent inhibitor of papain-like protease (PLpro) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.6 μM. PLpro inhibitor inhibits SARS-CoV-2 PLpro with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.0 μM and an EC<sub>50</sub> of 21.0 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PMEDAP is a potent inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) replication. PMEDAP has anti-murine cytomegalovirus (MCMV) activity. PMEDAP is a very potent inhibitor of Moloney murine sarcoma virus (MSV)-induced tumor formation and associated mortality.</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>Pneumocandin B0</b> (L-688786) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17578</span></p>	<p><b>PNU-103017</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19236</span></p>
<p>Pneumocandin B0(L-688786), a key intermediate in the synthesis of the antifungal agent, Cancidas, has led to the identification of several materials with potential for improved performance.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PNU-103017 is an HIV protease 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>PNU-176798</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100306</span></p>	<p><b>PNU288034</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101818</span></p>
<p>PNU-176798 is an antimicrobial agent, targeting protein synthesis in a wide spectrum of gram-positive and anaerobic bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PNU288034 is a potent oxazolidinone antibiotic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pocapavir</b> (SCH-48973; V-073) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104074</span></p>	<p><b>Pogostone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1416</span></p>
<p>Pocapavir (SCH-48973) is an orally active capsid inhibitor. Pocapavir prevents virion uncoating upon entry into the cell. Pocapavir has antiviral activity against polioviruses. Pocapavir also inhibits enterovirus infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <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>Pogostone is isolated from patchouli with anti-bacterial and anti-cancer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

## Poly-L-lysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-126437A

Poly-L-lysine hydrochloride is a nonspecific attachment factor for cells useful in promoting cell adhesion to solid substrates by enhancing electrostatic interaction between negatively charged ions of the cell membrane and the culture surface.

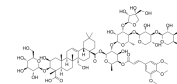


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polygalasaponin XXXI (Onjisaponin F)

Cat. No.: HY-N2216

Polygalasaponin XXXI (Onjisaponin F) is an effective adjuvant for intranasal administration of influenza Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) vaccine to protect influenza virus infection.

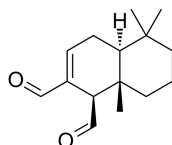


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polygodial (Poligodial; Tadeonal)

Cat. No.: HY-108450

Polygodial (Poligodial) is an **antifungal** potentiator. Polygodial is a sesquiterpene with anti-hyperalgesic properties.

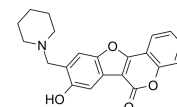


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polyketide synthase 13-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139594

Polyketide synthase 13-IN-1 (compound 32) is a **polyketide synthase 13** inhibitor.

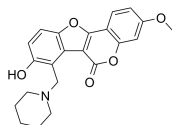


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polyketide synthase 13-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-139595

Polyketide synthase 13-IN-2 (comp 42) is a **polyketide synthase 13** inhibitor against Mycobacterium tuberculosis, with an MIC of 0.25 µg/mL.

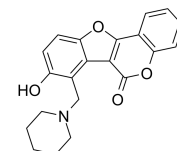


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polyketide synthase 13-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-139596

Polyketide synthase 13-IN-3 (compound 41) is a **polyketide synthase 13** inhibitor with a MIC of 0.0625-0.125 µg/mL against the M. tuberculosis strain H37Rv.

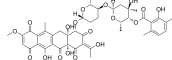


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polyketomycin

Cat. No.: HY-106338

Polyketomycin is a tetracyclic quinone glycoside antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. or Streptomyces diastatochromogenes. Polyketomycin inhibits growth of **Gram-positive bacteria**, and its MIC values is less than 0.2 µg/mL.

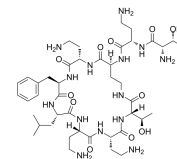


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Polymyxin B nonapeptide

Cat. No.: HY-106783

Polymyxin B nonapeptide is a cyclic peptide obtained from Polymyxin B by proteolytic removal of its terminal amino acyl residue.

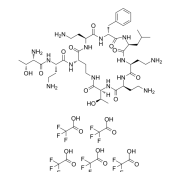


**Purity:** 97.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Polymyxin B nonapeptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-106783A

Polymyxin B nonapeptide TFA is a cyclic peptide obtained from Polymyxin B by proteolytic removal of its terminal amino acyl residue.

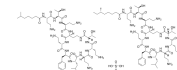


**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Polymyxin B Sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-A0248

Polymyxin B Sulfate is a cationic surfactant antibiotic agent. A mixture of polymyxins B1 and B2, increases the permeability of the cell membrane. In vitro: RB50 is resistant to killing by polymyxin B at concentrations up to 100 µg/ml.



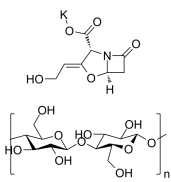
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

<p><b>Polymyxin B1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0248A</p>	<p><b>Polyoxin D</b> (Polyoxorim)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136461</p>
<p>Polymyxin B1 is a potent antimicrobial lipopeptide first derived from <i>Bacillus polymyxa</i>. Polymyxin B1 is the major component in Polymyxin B (HY-A0248). Polymyxin B1 can induce lysis of bacterial cells through interaction with their membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Polyoxin D (Polyoxorim), a polyoxin antibiotic fungicide, is a potent <b>chitin synthetase</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Polyphyllin C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W019829</p>	<p><b>Polyvinylpyrrolidone</b> (PVP; Polyvidone; Povidone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1620</p>
<p>Polyphyllin C (compound 2) is a spirostanol saponin. Polyphyllin C exhibits mild (<math>IC_{50}=36.87\mu M</math>) activities against the <b>tyrosinase</b> and moderate (<math>IC_{50}=1.59\mu g/mL</math>) antileishmanial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Polyvinylpyrrolidone is a compound which has been widely tested and used in human and veterinary medicine as an effective wound healing accelerator and disinfectant when combined with iodine and other compounds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 25 g</p>
<p><b>Posaconazole</b> (SCH 56592)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17373</p>	<p><b>Posaconazole hydrate</b> (SCH56592 hydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17373A</p>
<p>Posaconazole is a broad-spectrum, second generation, triazole compound with antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Posaconazole hydrate is a broad-spectrum, second generation, triazole compound with <b>antifungal</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Posaconazole-D4</b> (SCH 56592-D4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17373S1</p>	<p><b>Posaconazole-d5</b> (SCH 56592-d5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17373S</p>
<p>Posaconazole-D4 is a deuterium-labeled form of Posaconazole. Posaconazole is a broad-spectrum, second generation, triazole compound with antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Posaconazole-D5 is a deuterium-labeled form of Posaconazole. Posaconazole is a broad-spectrum, second generation, triazole compound with antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Posizolid</b> (AZD2563; AZD5847)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15993</p>	<p><b>Potassium acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0319B</p>
<p>Posizolid (AZD2563), an oxazolidinone antibiotic, is developed by AstraZeneca for the study of bacterial infections. Posizolid shows very good <b>anti-mycobacterial</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>Potassium acetate is a potassium salt employed to replenish electrolytes, for restoration of water-electrolyte balance. Potassium acetate can employ in DNA and protein purification. Potassium acetate has been used to prepare neutralizing solution for alkaline lysis of bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em;"><b>CH<sub>3</sub>COOK</b></p>

**Potassium clavulanate cellulose**  
(Potassium clavulanate:cellulose (1:1))

Cat. No.: HY-19964

Potassium clavulanate cellulose is a mixture of potassium clavulanate and cellulose, is a beta-lactamase inhibitor. Target: Antibacterial Clavulanate potassium is a form of Clavulanic acid, which is similar to penicillin.

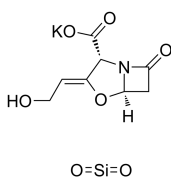


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Potassium clavulanate mixture with silicon dioxide (1:1)**

Cat. No.: HY-131164

Potassium clavulanate mixture with silicon dioxide (1:1) is a powdered mixture of 1 part Potassium clavulanate to 1 part Silicon dioxide.

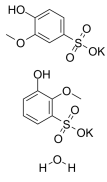


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Potassium guaiacolsulfonate hemihydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-107798

Potassium guaiacolsulfonate hemihydrate is an orally active expectorant used for acute respiratory tract infections.

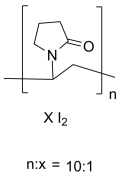


**Purity:** 96.62%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Povidone iodine**  
(iodopovidone)

Cat. No.: HY-B2234

Povidone iodine (iodopovidone) displays excellent antibacterial activity which can against MRSA and MSSA strains with MICs of 31.25 mg/L and 7.82 mg/L, respectively.

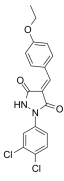


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 500 mg, 1 g

**PP7**

Cat. No.: HY-100858

PP7 is a potent PB1-PB2 interaction inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.6 μM, and their inhibition against viral polymerase activity (IC<sub>50</sub>=9.5 μM). PP7 shows antiviral activities against influenza A virus (IAV), including A(H1N1)pdm09 (EC<sub>50</sub>=1.4 μM), A(H7N9) and A(H9N2) subtypes.

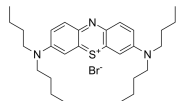


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**PPA-904**

Cat. No.: HY-U00128

PPA-904 is a specific phenothiazine photosensitizer in photodynamic therapy (PDT) research, especially topical application for cutaneous leishmaniasis in vivo.

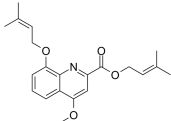


**Purity:** 97.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Ppc-1**

Cat. No.: HY-117843

Ppc-1 is a mitochondrial uncoupler. Ppc-1 enhances mitochondrial oxygen consumption without adverse effects on ATP production. Ppc-1 is a cell-permeate interleukin-2 (IL-2) inhibitor.

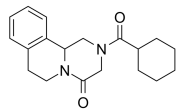


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Praziquantel**

Cat. No.: HY-B0244

Praziquantel is a racemic mixture, which is composed of (R)-Praziquantel and (S)-Praziquantel. Praziquantel is safe and has been used for the research of schistosomiasis.

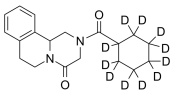


**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

**Praziquantel D11**

Cat. No.: HY-B0244S

Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled Praziquantel, which is an anthelmintic.

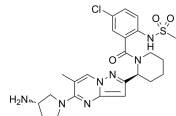


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Presatovir**  
(GS-5806)

Cat. No.: HY-16727

Presatovir (GS-5806) is an orally bioavailable RSV fusion inhibitor with a mean EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.43 nM.

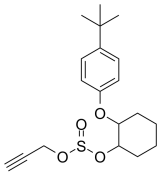

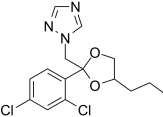
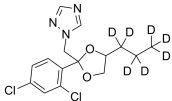
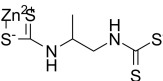
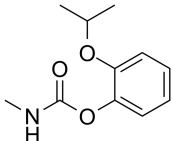
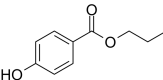
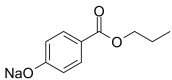
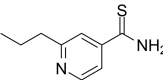
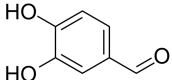


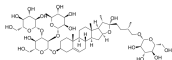
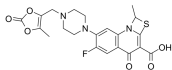
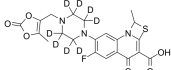
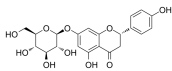
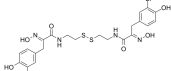
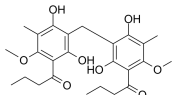
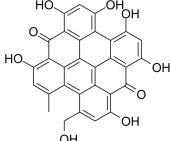
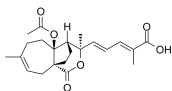
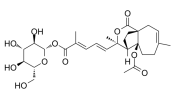
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

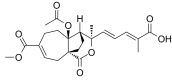
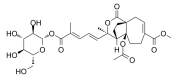
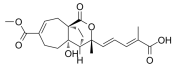
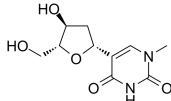
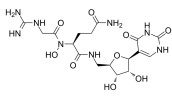
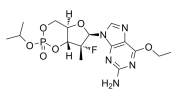
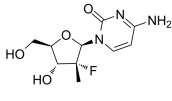
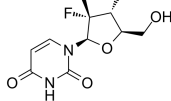
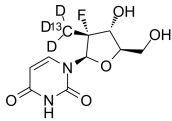
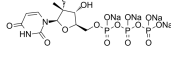
<p><b>Pretomanid</b> (PA-824; (S)-PA 824)</p>	<p><b>Pretomanid-d4</b></p>
<p>Pretomanid (PA-824) is an <b>antibiotic</b> used for the research of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis affecting the lungs. Pretomanid exhibits a sub-micromolar MIC against <b>M. tuberculosis</b> (MTB).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pretomanid-d4 (PA-824-d4) is the deuterium labeled Pretomanid. Pretomanid (PA-824) is an <b>antibiotic</b> used for the research of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis affecting the lungs. Pretomanid exhibits a sub-micromolar MIC against <b>M. tuberculosis</b> (MTB).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg</p>
<p><b>Primaquine diphosphate</b> (Primaquine phosphate; Primaquine bisphosphate)</p>	<p><b>Primaquine-d3 diphosphate</b></p>
<p>Primaquine Diphosphate (Primaquine phosphate), an 8-aminoquinoline, exerts a broad spectrum of activities against various stages of parasitic malaria.</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, 10 g</p>	<p>Primaquine-d3 diphosphate is the deuterium labeled Primaquine diphosphate. Primaquine Diphosphate (Primaquine phosphate), an 8-aminoquinoline, exerts a broad spectrum of activities against various stages of parasitic malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Primin</b></p>	<p><b>Pristinamycin</b> (Pristinamycin)</p>
<p>Primin is a natural product stored in trichomes on leaves and stems of <i>Primula obconica</i>, with antimicrobial and antitumour properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pristinamycin, produced by <i>Streptomyces pristinaespiralis</i>, is an orally active streptogramin-like antibiotic consisting of two chemically unrelated components: Pristinamycin I (PI) and Pristinamycin II (PII).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pritelivir</b> (AIC316; BAY 57-1293)</p>	<p><b>Pritelivir mesylate</b> (AIC316 mesylate; BAY 57-1293 mesylate)</p>
<p>Pritelivir (AIC316), an inhibitor of the viral <b>helicase-primase complex</b>, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pritelivir mesylate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate), an inhibitor of the viral <b>helicase-primase complex</b>, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pritelivir mesylate hydrate</b> (AIC316 mesylate hydrate; BAY 57-1293 mesylate hydrate)</p>	<p><b>Proanthocyanidins</b></p>
<p>Pritelivir mesylate hydrate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate hydrate), an inhibitor of the viral <b>helicase-primase complex</b>, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Proanthocyanidins are a class of polyphenolic that are widely distributed in higher plants, consisted of an electrophilic flavanlyl unit. Proanthocyanidins can be used as antioxidant and anti-cancers agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

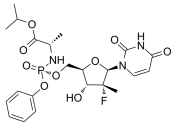
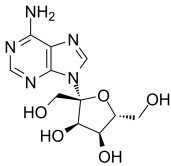
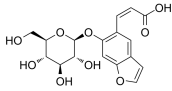
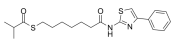
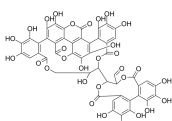
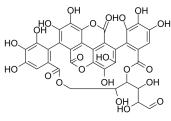
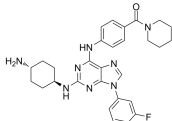
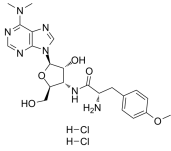
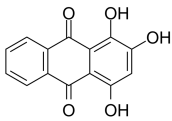
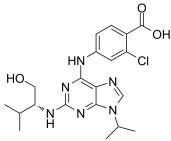
<p><b>Prochloraz</b> (BTS 40542)</p>	<p><b>Procodazole</b> (Propazol; 2-Benzimidazolepropionic acid)</p>
<p>Prochloraz is an imidazole antifungal that inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis via inhibition of the cytochrome P450-dependent 14<math>\alpha</math>-demethylation of lanosterol, which results in disruption of the fungal cell membrane and cell death.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Procodazole is a non-specific active immunoprotective agent against viral and bacterial infections, used as a potentiator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Procyanidin A2</b></p>	<p><b>Prodigiosin</b> (Prodigosine)</p>
<p>Procyanidin A2 is a flavonoid found in cranberries and lingonberries, with anti-cancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammation activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Prodigosin (Prodigosine) is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin is a potent inhibitor of the Wnt/<math>\beta</math>-catenin pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>
<p><b>Prodigosin hydrochloride</b> (Prodigosine hydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Proflavine hemisulfate</b> (Proflavin hemisulfate; 3,6-Diaminoacridine hemisulfate)</p>
<p>Prodigosin (Prodigosine) hydrochloride is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin hydrochloride is a potent proapoptotic agent, and inhibits Wnt/<math>\beta</math>-catenin pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g, 250 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>	<p>Proflavine hemisulfate, an acridine dye, is a known DNA intercalating agent. <b>Anti-microbial</b> agent. Proflavine hemisulfate behaves as a pore blocker for K<sub>v</sub>3.2. Proflavine hemisulfate is a potential lead compound for K<sub>v</sub>3.2-associated neurological diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Proguanil</b></p>	<p><b>Proguanil hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>Proguanil, an antimalarial prodrug, is metabolized to the active metabolite Cycloguanil (HY-12784). Proguanil is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Proguanil hydrochloride, an antimalarial prodrug, is metabolized to the active metabolite Cycloguanil (HY-12784). Proguanil hydrochloride is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Proguanil-d6</b></p>	<p><b>Propamocarb</b></p>
<p>Proguanil D6 is the deuterium labeled Proguanil, which is a prophylactic antimalarial drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Propamocarb is a systemic fungicide. Propamocarb is widely used to protect cucumbers, tomatoes and other plants from pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



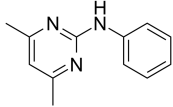
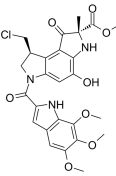
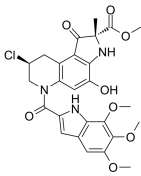
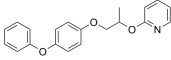
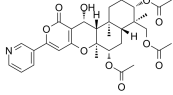
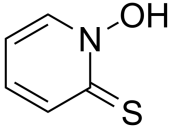
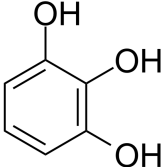
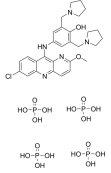
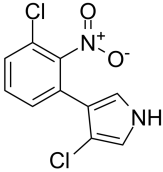
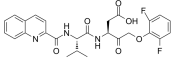
<p><b>Propargite</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2028</p> <p>Propargite is a pesticide used to kill mites. Propargite induces <math>\beta</math>-cell necrosis preceded by DNA damage. Propargite induces MIN6 cell death with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Propargyl-PEG8-acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130379</p> <p>Propargyl-PEG8-acid is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Propargyl-PEG8-acid is a cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). The ADCs can be used in bacterial infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Propiconazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0847</p> <p>Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits S.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Propiconazole-d7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0847S</p> <p>Propiconazole-d7 is the deuterium labeled Propiconazole. Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits S.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Propineb</b> (Zinc propylenebis(dithiocarbamate))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119630</p> <p>Propineb (Zinc propylenebis) is a compound widely used in fruit and vegetables cultures, due to its large spectrum of activity against fungal plant diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Propoxur</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0916</p> <p>Propoxur is a carbamate insecticide with a fast knockdown and long residual effect used against turf, forestry, and household pests and fleas.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Propylparaben</b> (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2026</p> <p>Propylparaben (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Propylparaben sodium</b> (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate sodium; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2026A</p> <p>Propylparaben sodium (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben sodium is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prothionamide</b> (Prothionamide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0306</p> <p>Prothionamide (or prothionamide) is a drug used in the treatment of tuberculosis; has also been tested for use in the treatment of leprosy. Target: Anti tuberculosis Although ETH and PTH are both potent drugs against M. tuberculosis (MIC = 0.5 <math>\mu</math>g/ml) (24), they do not affect E.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protocatechualdehyde</b> (Catechaldehyde; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0295</p> <p>Protocatechualdehyde (Catechaldehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 

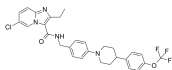
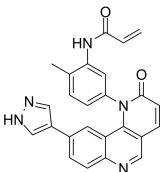
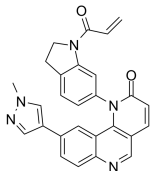
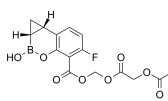
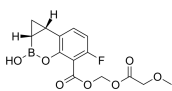
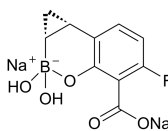
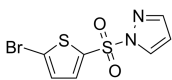
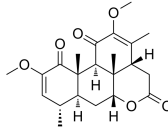
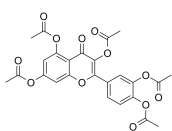
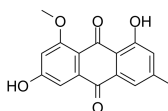
<p><b>Protoneogracillin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8105</p>	<p><b>PrP 106-126</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0305</p>
<p>Protoneogracillin, a furostanol glycoside, shows anti-fungal activity against the plant pathogenic fungus <i>P.oryzae</i> (MMDC=94.0 <math>\mu</math>M) and cytotoxic activity on K562 cancer cells (IC<sub>50</sub>=6.6 <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>PrP (106-126) is a peptide corresponding to the prion protein (PrP) amyloidogenic region, and its biochemical properties resemble the infectious form of prion protein.</p> <p>KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGLG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.22%</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>Prulifloxacin (NM441)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0024</p>	<p><b>Prulifloxacin-d8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0024S</p>
<p>Prulifloxacin (NM441) is an orally active fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria. Prulifloxacin is a prodrug of a thiazeto-quinoline carboxylic acid derivative Ulifloxacin (NM394).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46%</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>Prulifloxacin-d8 (NM441-d8) is the deuterium labeled Prulifloxacin. Prulifloxacin (NM441) is an orally active fluoroquinolone <b>antibiotic</b> with a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Prunin (Naringenin 7-O-glucoside)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1549</p>	<p><b>Psammaplin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2150</p>
<p>Prunin is a potent inhibitor of human enterovirus A71 (HEVA71). Prunin shows strong inhibitory activity against protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Psammaplin A, a marine metabolite, is a potent inhibitor of <b>HDAC</b> and <b>DNA methyltransferases</b>. Psammaplin A is a highly potent and selective <b>DAC1</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.9 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>
<p><b>Pseudoaspidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2141</p>	<p><b>Pseudohypericin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0685</p>
<p>Pseudoaspidin is isolated from the ferns of the class Pterophyta or Filicinae.</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>Pseudohypericin and its congener Hypericin are the major hydroxylated phenanthroperylene-1,9-diones present in Hypericum species. Pseudohypericin shows anti-HIV 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>Pseudolaric Acid A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0673</p>	<p><b>Pseudolaric acid A-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4088</p>
<p>Pseudolaric Acid A is a diterpene acid isolated from <i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i>, has antifungal, cytotoxic and antifertility activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pseudolaric acid A-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from <i>Cortex Pseudolaricis</i>, 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>Pseudolaric Acid B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6939</p>	<p><b>Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6938</p>
<p>Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of <i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i> Gordon (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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>Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside is a diterpenoid isolated from <i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i>.</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><b>Pseudolaric Acid C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0672</p>	<p><b>Pseudothymidine</b> (5-Methyl-2'-Deoxypseudouridin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101969</p>
<p>Pseudolaric C is a diterpenoid isolated from the root bark of <i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i> Gordon, has antifungal activity.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Pseudothymidine is a C-nucleoside analog of thymidine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pseudouridimycin</b> (PUM)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125650</p>	<p><b>PSI-352938</b> (PSI-938)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15231</p>
<p>Pseudouridimycin (PUM), an antibiotic, is a selective bacterial <b>RNA polymerase (RNAP)</b> inhibitor. Pseudouridimycin is a C-nucleoside analogue that is effective against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥89.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>PSI-352938 (PSI-938) is a hepatitis C virus (HCV) nucleotide inhibitor.</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>PSI-6130</b> (R 1656)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10165</p>	<p><b>PSI-6206</b> (RO 2433; GS-331007)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15236</p>
<p>PSI-6130 is a potent and selective inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase, and inhibits HCV replication with a mean <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PSI-6206 (RO 2433) is the deaminated derivative of PSI-6130, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase. PSI-6206 low potently inhibits HCV replicon with <math>EC_{90}</math> of &gt;100 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PSI-6206 13C,d3</b> (RO-2433 13C,d3; GS-331007 13C,d3; Sofosbuvir metabolite GS-331007 13C,d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15236S</p>	<p><b>PSI-7409 tetrasodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15745A</p>
<p>PSI-6206 13CD3 is the deuterium labeled PSI-6206. PSI-6206 is the deaminated derivative of PSI-6130, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase. PSI-6206 low potently inhibits HCV replicon with <math>EC_{90}</math> of &gt;100 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PSI-7409 tetrasodium is an active 5'-triphosphate metabolite of sofosbuvir (PSI-7977), inhibiting HCV NS5B polymerases, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.6, 2.8, 0.7 and 2.6 <math>\mu</math>M for GT 1b_Con1, GT 2a_JFH1, GT 3a, and GT 4a NS5B polymerases, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</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>PSI-7976</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15005A</p>	<p><b>Psicofuranine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119819</p>
<p>PSI-7976 is the isomer of PSI-7977. PSI-7977 is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Psicofuramine a nucleoside antibiotic and has the inhibition of <b>xanthosine 5'-phosphate aminase</b>. Psicofuranine also specifically inhibits <b>GMP synthase</b>, and interrupts <b>parasite</b> growth. Psicofuranine exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of <b>P. falciparum</b> growth.</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</p>
<p><b>Psoralenoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7503</p>	<p><b>PTACH</b> (NCH-51)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12954</p>
<p>Psoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>. Psoralenoside exhibits high binding affinities against <b>histaminergic H<sub>1</sub></b>, <b>calmodulin</b>, and voltage-gated L-type <b>calcium channels</b> (E-value<math>\geq</math>-6.5 Kcal/mol).</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>PTACH (NCH-51) is a potent <b>HDAC</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 48 nM, 32 nM, and 41 nM for <b>HDAC1</b>, <b>HDAC4</b>, and <b>HDAC6</b>, respectively. PTACH exerts potent growth inhibition against various cancer cells (EC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.1-9.1 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Punicalagin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0063</p>	<p><b>Punicalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0639</p>
<p>Punicalagin is a polyphenol ingredient isolated from Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i> L.) or the leaves of <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.. Punicalagin is a reversible and non-competitive <b>3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor and inhibits <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> replication in vitro.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Punicalin is a hydrolyzable tannin isolated from <i>Punica granatum</i> L. or the leaves of <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.. Punicalin is a anti-<b>hepatitis B virus (HBV)</b> agent and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Purfacamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117015</p>	<p><b>Puromycin dihydrochloride</b> (CL13900 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1743A</p>
<p>Purfacamine is an orally active, selective <b>Plasmodium falciparum calcium-dependent protein kinase 1 (PfCDPK1)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 17 nM and an EC<sub>50</sub> of 230 nM. Purfacamine has antimalarial activity and causes malaria parasites developmental arrest at the schizont stage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <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>Puromycin dihydrochloride (CL13900 dihydrochloride), an aminonucleoside antibiotic, inhibits <b>protein synthesis</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Purpurin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0571</p>	<p><b>Purvalanol B</b> (NG 95)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18299</p>
<p>Purpurin is a natural anthraquinone compound from <i>Rubia tinctorum</i> L.. Purpurin has antidepressant-like effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Purvalanol B (NG 95) is a potent, selective, reversible and ATP-competitive inhibitor <b>CDK</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6 nM, 6 nM, 9 nM, 6 nM for <b>cdc2-cyclin B</b>, <b>CDK2-cyclin A</b>, <b>CDK2-cyclin E</b> and <b>CDK5-p35</b>, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

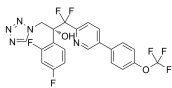
<p><b>Pymetrozine</b> (CGA 215944)</p>	<p><b>Pyoluteorin</b></p>
<p>Pymetrozine is a feeding inhibitor of Homoptera, in preventing transmission of cauliflower mosaic caulimovirus by the aphid species <i>Myzus persicae</i> (Sulzer).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Pyoluteorin is an <b>antibiotic</b> that inhibits Oomycete fungi, including the plant pathogen <i>Pythium ultimum</i>, and suppresses plant diseases caused by this fungus. Pyoluteorin induces human triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells <b>apoptosis</b> in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pyraclostrobin</b></p>	<p><b>Pyrantel pamoate</b> (Pyrantel embonate)</p>
<p>Pyraclostrobin is a strobilurin <b>fungicide</b> that inhibits <b>mitochondrial complex III</b> of fungal and mammalian cells. Pyraclostrobin induces triglyceride accumulation and triglyceride accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pyrantel pamoate (Pyrantel embonate), a tetrahydropyrimidine broad-spectrum anthelmintic, is a <b>nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)</b> agonist. Pyrantel pamoate can elicit spastic muscle paralysis in parasitic worms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Pyrantel tartrate</b></p>	<p><b>Pyrazinamide</b> (Pyrazinecarboxamide; Pyrazinoic acid amide)</p>
<p>Pyrantel tartrate, a tetrahydropyrimidine broad-spectrum anthelmintic, and is a <b>nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)</b> agonist. Pyrantel tartrate can elicit spastic muscle paralysis in parasitic worms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pyrazinamide (Pyrazinecarboxamide; Pyrazinoic acid amide) is a potent and orally active <b>antitubercular antibiotic</b>. Pyrazinamide is a prodrug that is converted to the active form pyrazinoic acid (POA) by PZase/nicotinamidase encoded by the <i>pncA</i> gene in <i>M. tuberculosis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</p>
<p><b>Pyribencarb</b></p>	<p><b>Pyridaben</b></p>
<p>Pyribencarb is a benzylcarbamate-type fungicide, which is active against a wide range of plant pathogenic fungi. Pyribencarb is a potent Qo inhibitor of <b>cytochrome b</b>. Pyribencarb is especially active against <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25% <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>Pyridaben is a <b>METI</b> acaricide that inhibits <b>mitochondrial electron transport at complex I</b> (METI; <math>K_i = 0.36</math> nmol/mg protein in rat brain mitochondria).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pyrimethamine</b> (Pirimecidan; Pirimetamin; RP 4753)</p>	<p><b>Pyrimethamine-d3</b></p>
<p>Pyrimethamine(RP4753) is a medication used for protozoal infections; interferes with tetrahydrofolic acid synthesis from folic acid by inhibiting the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pyrimethamine-d3 (Pirimecidan-d3) is the deuterium labeled Pyrimethamine. Pyrimethamine is a medication used for protozoal infections; interferes with tetrahydrofolic acid synthesis from folic acid by inhibiting the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Pyrimethanil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2033</p> <p>Pyrimethanil is an anilino-pyrimidine and broad-spectrum contact <b>fungicide</b> for the control of <i>Botrytis</i> spp. on a wide variety of crops. Pyrimethanil inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine and other amino acids in <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pyrimidamycin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12458</p> <p>Pyrimidamycin A is an antibiotic that inhibits DNA synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pyrimidamycin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12459</p> <p>Pyrimidamycin B is an antibiotic, active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, and exhibits strong therapeutic effects against both drug-sensitive and resistant cells of P388 leukemia in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pyriproxyfen</b> (S-31183)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2031</p> <p>Pyriproxyfen is a juvenile hormone analog, preventing larvae from developing into adulthood and thus rendering them unable to reproduce. Pyriproxyfen is a pyridine-based pesticide which is found to be effective against a variety of arthropods.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Pyripropene A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117832</p> <p>Pyripropene A is a potent and selective <b>sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.07 <math>\mu</math>M. Pyripropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 250 <math>\mu</math>g</p> 	<p><b>Pyriothione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1747</p> <p>Pyriothione, a Transition metal complex, is a zinc ionophore that causes increased zinc levels within mammalian cells. Pyriothione has potent <b>bactericidal</b> and <b>anti-fungal</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pyrogallol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1579</p> <p>Pyrogallol is a polyphenol compound, which has anti-fungal and anti-psoriatic properties. Pyrogallol is a reductant that is able to generate free radicals, in particular superoxide anions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Pyronaridine tetraphosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14749A</p> <p>Pyronaridine tetraphosphate is a Mannich base anti-malarial with demonstrated efficacy against drug resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>, <i>P. vivax</i>, <i>P. ovale</i> and <i>P. malariae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pyrrrolnitrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133704</p> <p>Pyrrrolnitrin is an <b>antibiotic</b> isolated from <i>Pseudomonas pyrrrocinia</i>. Pyrrrolnitrin shows a broad spectrum of antibiotic activity against fungi, yeast and gram-positive bacteria.</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>Q-VD-OPh</b> (QVD-OPH; Quinoline-Val-Asp-Difluorophenoxymethylketone) Cat. No.: HY-12305</p> <p>Q-VD-OPh is an irreversible <b>pan-caspase</b> inhibitor with potent antiapoptotic properties; inhibits caspase 7 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 48 nM and 25-400 nM for other caspases including caspase 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 12. Q-VD-OPh can inhibit HIV infection. Q-VD-OPh is able to cross the blood-brain barrier.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Q203</b> (IAP6; Telacebec) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101040</span></p>	<p><b>QL-X-138</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124645</span></p>
<p>Q203 (IAP6) is a midazopyridine amide compound. Q203 is active against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv with an MIC<sub>50</sub> of 2.7 nM in culture broth medium.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <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>QL-X-138 is a potent and selective BTK/MNK dual kinase inhibitor, exhibits covalent binding to BTK and non-covalent binding to MNK. QL-X-138 shows IC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.4 nM, 107.4 nM and 26 nM for BTK, MNK1 and MNK2 kinases 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>QL47</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-80003</span></p>	<p><b>QPX7728 bis-acetoxy methyl ester</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136070</span></p>
<p>QL47, a broad-spectrum antiviral agent, inhibits dengue virus and other RNA viruses. QL47 selectively inhibits eukaryotic translation. QL47 is a potent covalent inhibitor of BTK with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>QPX7728 bis-acetoxy methyl ester is a boronic acid β-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO2018005662A1, compound 42.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>QPX7728 methoxy acetoxy methyl ester</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136071</span></p>	<p><b>QPX7728-OH disodium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136072</span></p>
<p>QPX7728 methoxy acetoxy methyl ester is a boronic acid β-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO2018005662A1, compound 43.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>QPX7728-OH disodium (compound 13) is a boronic acid β-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO2018005662A1, compound 13. QPX7728-OH disodium inhibits cleavage of Nitrocefin (HY-108913) by purified class A, C and D enzymes, with K<sub>s</sub> less than 0.1 μM.</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</p>
<p><b>Qstatin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124796</span></p>	<p><b>Quassin</b> (Nigakilactone D) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1581</span></p>
<p>Qstatin is a potent and selective inhibitor of SmcR (<i>V. harveyi</i> LuxR homologue) with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 208.9 nM, binding tightly to SmcR and changes the flexibility of the protein, thereby altering its transcription regulatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Quassin (Nigakilactone D) is a bioactive triterpenoid from stem bark extract of Quassia amara. Quassin inhibits <i>P. falciparum</i> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.15 μM. 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><b>Quercetin pentaacetate</b> (Pentaacetylquercetin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124512</span></p>	<p><b>Questin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137990</span></p>
<p>Quercetin pentaacetate could interact with F-protein with lower binding energy and better stability to block viral adhesion. Quercetin pentaacetate interacts with RSV and inhibit the viral adhesion on cell surface.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Questin is an antibacterial agent isolated from marine <i>Aspergillus flavipes</i>. Questin exhibits antibacterial activity against <i>V. harveyi</i>, <i>V. anguillarum</i>, <i>V. cholerae</i>, and <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> with MIC values of 31.25 μg/mL, 62.5 μg/mL, 62.5 μg/mL, and 125 μg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Quilseconazole**  
(VT-1129) Cat. No.: HY-109040

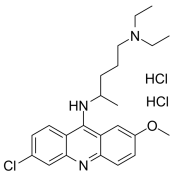
Quilseconazole (VT-1129) is a potent, orally active **fungal Cyp51 (lanosterol 14- $\alpha$ -demethylase)** inhibitor, binds tightly to cryptococcal CYP51, but weakly inhibits humans CYP450 enzymes.



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

**Quinacrine dihydrochloride**  
(Mepacrine dihydrochloride; SN-390 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13735A

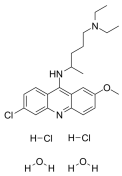
Quinacrine (Mepacrine) dihydrochloride is an orally bioavailable **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine dihydrochloride suppresses NF- $\kappa$ B and activate p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.



**Purity:** 99.01%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate** (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate; SN-390 hydrochloride hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-13735B

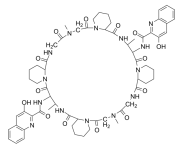
Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate) is an **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate suppresses NF- $\kappa$ B and activates p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.



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

**Quinaldopeptin** Cat. No.: HY-136295

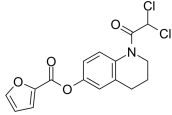
Quinaldopeptin, a quinomycin antibiotic isolated from the culture of Streptovercillium album strain, is highly active against Gram-positive bacteria and anaerobes and strongly cytotoxic against cultured B16 melanoma cells.



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

**Quinfamide**  
(WIN-40014) Cat. No.: HY-119826

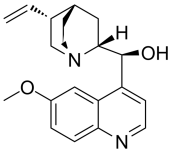
Quinfamide is an antiamebic agent. Quinfamide has the potential to treat tropical parasitic infections such as Amoebiasis and Helminthiasis.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Quinidine** Cat. No.: HY-B1751

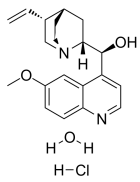
Quinidine is an antiarrhythmic agent for the treatment of abnormal heart rhythms and also malaria.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

**Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate** Cat. No.: HY-B1302

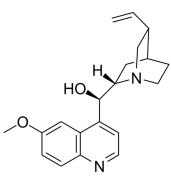
Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate is an anti-arrhythmic agent which is also a potent blocker of **K<sup>+</sup> channel** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 19.9  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

**Quinine** Cat. No.: HY-D0143

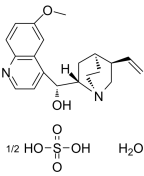
Quinine is an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 ( $K_{cs}$ 5.1) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV with an  $IC_{50}$  of 169  $\mu$ M.



**Purity:** 99.60%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Quinine hemisulfate hydrate** Cat. No.: HY-D0143B

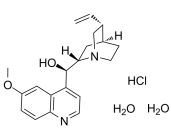
Quinine hemisulfate hydrate, an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine hemisulfate hydrate is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 ( $K_{cs}$ 5.1) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 169  $\mu$ M.



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

**Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate** Cat. No.: HY-B0433A

Quinine Hydrochloride Dihydrate is a natural white crystalline alkaloid having antipyretic (fever-reducing), antimalarial, analgesic (painkilling), anti-inflammatory properties and a bitter taste.



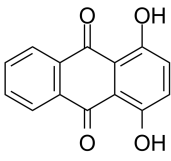
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g



**Quinizarin**  
(1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-D0226

Quinizarin (1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone), a part of the anticancer agents such as Doxorubicin, Daunorubicin, and Adriamycin, interacts with DNA by intercalating mode ( $K_d=86.1 \mu\text{M}$ ).

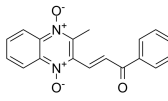


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

**Quinocetone**

Cat. No.: HY-123581

Quinocetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.

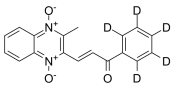


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg

**Quinocetone-D5**

Cat. No.: HY-123581S

Quinocetone-D5 is a deuterium labeled Quinocetone. Quinocetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.

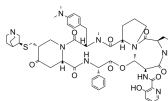


**Purity:**  $> 98\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Quinupristin**

Cat. No.: HY-A0162

Quinupristin is a streptogramin antibiotic. Quinupristin blocks peptide bond synthesis to prevent the extension of polypeptide chains and promote the detachment of incomplete protein chains in the bacterial ribosomal subunits.

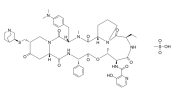


**Purity:**  $> 98\%$   
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Quinupristin mesylate**

Cat. No.: HY-A0162A

Quinupristin mesylate is a streptogramin antibiotic. Quinupristin mesylate blocks peptide bond synthesis to prevent the extension of polypeptide chains and promote the detachment of incomplete protein chains in the bacterial ribosomal subunits.

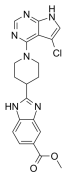


**Purity:**  $> 98\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**R-10015**

Cat. No.: HY-120097

R-10015, a broad-spectrum antiviral compound for HIV infection, acts as a potent and selective inhibitor of LIM domain kinase (LIMK) and binds to the ATP-binding pocket, with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 38 nM for human LIMK1.

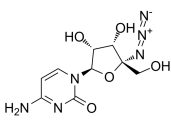


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**R-1479**  
(4'-Azidocytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-10444

R-1479 (4'-Azidocytidine), a nucleoside analogue, is a specific inhibitor of RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of HCV. R-1479 inhibits HCV replication in the HCV subgenomic replicon system ( $\text{IC}_{50}=1.28 \mu\text{M}$ ).

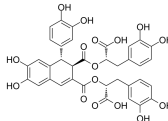


**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Rabdosiin**  
(+)-Rabdosiin

Cat. No.: HY-N6880

Rabdosiin is a tetramer of caffeic acid isolated from the stem of Rabdosia japonica Hara. Rabdosiin possess anti-allergic activity, anti-HIV activity and inhibition on DNA topoisomerase.

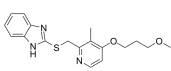


**Purity:** 98.45%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Rabeprazole Sulfide**

Cat. No.: HY-W003467

Rabeprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that suppresses gastric acid secretion through an interaction with  $(\text{H}^+/\text{K}^+)\text{-ATPase}$  in gastric parietal cells. Rabeprazole markedly inhibits the motility of *H. pylori*.



**Purity:** 98.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

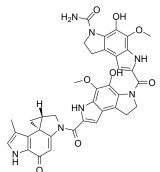
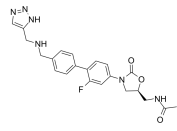
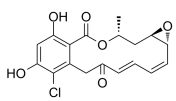
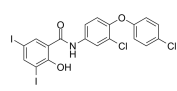
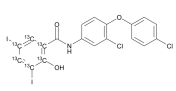
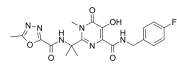
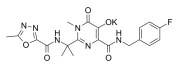
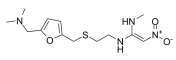
**Rabies Virus Glycoprotein**

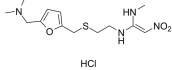
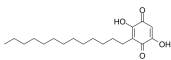
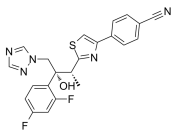
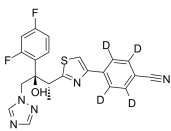

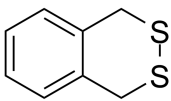
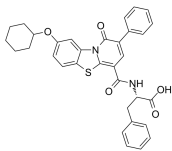
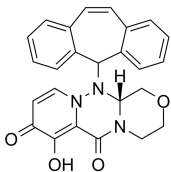
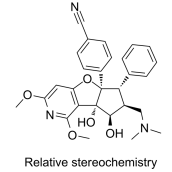
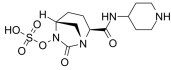
Cat. No.: HY-P0285

Rabies Virus Glycoprotein is a 29-amino-acid cell penetrating peptide derived from a rabies virus glycoprotein that can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) and enter brain cells.

YTIWMPENRPRGTCDFITNSRGRKRSNG

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

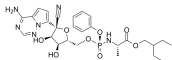
<p><b>Rabies Virus Glycoprotein TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0285A</p>	<p><b>Rachelmycin</b> (CC-1065; NSC 298223)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12457</p>
<p>Rabies Virus Glycoprotein (TFA) is a 29-amino-acid cell penetrating peptide derived from a rabies virus glycoprotein that can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) and enter brain cells.</p> <p><small>YTWMPENRPPGTPCDIFNRSRGRASNG (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Rachelmycin (CC-1065; NSC 298223) is a potent naturally <b>antibiotic</b> isolated from <i>Streptomyces zelensis</i>. Rachelmycin binds non-covalently and covalently (N-3 adenine adduct) in the minor groove of B-form DNA. Rachelmycin has exceptionally potent antitumor 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>Radezolid</b> (RX-1741)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14800</p>	<p><b>Radicalol</b> (Monorden)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6769</p>
<p>Radezolid (RX-1741) is a oxazolidinone antibiotic. Radezolid is active against <b>Staphylococcus</b>, <b>Chlamydia</b>, and <b>Legionella</b> species, and remains active against Linezolid-resistant strains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Radicalol is an inhibitor of <b>Hsp90</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 1 μM. Radicalol binds to the ATPase domain of Hsp90 and prevents maturation of Hsp90 clients, leading to proteasomal degradation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rafoxanide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17598</p>	<p><b>Rafoxanide 13C6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17598S</p>
<p>Rafoxanide is an orally active salicylanilide <b>anthelmintic</b> agent. Rafoxanide is an antiparasitic agent and can be used for the control of infestation with <i>Hemonchus</i> species and <i>Fasciola</i> species in sheep and cattle.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Rafoxanide 13C6 is a labeled Rafoxanide (HY-17598). Rafoxanide is a salicylanilide used as an antiparasitic 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>Raltegravir</b> (MK-0518)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10353</p>	<p><b>Raltegravir potassium</b> (MK 0518 potassium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10353A</p>
<p>Raltegravir is a potent <b>integrase (IN)</b> inhibitor, used to treat HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Raltegravir (MK 0518) potassium is a potent <b>integrase (IN)</b> inhibitor, used to treat HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ramoplanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129034</p>	<p><b>Ranitidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0693</p>
<p>Ramoplanin is a broad-spectrum lipoglycopeptide antibiotic derived from the <i>Actinoplanes</i> spp with activity against gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Ramoplanin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥92.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ranitidine is a potent, selective and orally active <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine is a weak inhibitor of <b>CYP2C19</b> and <b>CYP2C9</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Ranitidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0281A</p>	<p><b>Rapanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8213</p>
<p>Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active <b>histamine H2-receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a weak inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP2C9.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Rapanone is a natural benzoquinone. Rapanone exhibits a broad spectrum of biological actions, including anti-tumor, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antiparasitic.</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>Ravuconazole</b> (BMS-207147; ER-30346)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14272</p>	<p><b>Ravuconazole-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14272S</p>
<p>Ravuconazole (BMS-207147;ER-30346) is an orally available triazoleantifungle agent that potently inhibits a wide range of fungi.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ravuconazole-d4 (BMS-207147-d4) is the deuterium labeled Ravuconazole. Ravuconazole (BMS-207147) is an orally available triazoleantifungle agent that potently inhibits a wide range of fungi.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>rCRAMP (rat)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2457</p>	<p><b>RD3-0028</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100285</p>
<p>rCRAMP (rat) is the rat cathelin-related antimicrobial peptide. rCRAMP (rat) contributes to the antibacterial activity in rat brain peptide/protein extracts. rCRAMP (rat) is a potential key player in the innate immune system of rat CNS.</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>RD3-0028 is a potent and selective inhibitor of RSV replication with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 4.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>RdRP-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139442</p>	<p><b>RdRP-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115730</p>
<p>RdRP-IN-2 is a <b>RNA dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp)</b> inhibitor. RdRP-IN-2 significantly inhibits SARS-CoV-2 RdRp with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41.2 <math>\mu</math>M. RdRP-IN-2 also inhibits Feline coronavirus (FIPV) replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RdRP-IN-3 is a promising anti-influenza drug candidate by inhibiting the activity of <b>RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp)</b>.</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>rel-Zotatifin</b> (rel-eFT226)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112163A</p>	<p><b>Relebactam</b> (MK-7655)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16752</p>
<p>rel-Zotatifin is the racemic isomer of Zotatifin, acts as an eIF4A inhibitor with activity less than Zotatifin. Zotatifin (eFT226) is a potent, selective, and well-tolerated <b>eIF4A</b> inhibitor.</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>Relebactam is a diazabicyclooctane inhibitor with activity against a wide spectrum of <math>\beta</math>-lactamases, including class A (extended-spectrum <math>\beta</math>-lactamases [ESBLs] and KPC) and class C (AmpC) enzymes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <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>

**Remdesivir**  
(GS-5734)

Cat. No.: HY-104077

Remdesivir (GS-5734), a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity, has EC<sub>50</sub>s of 74 nM for SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV in HAE cells, and 30 nM for murine hepatitis virus in delayed brain tumor cells.

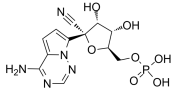


**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Remdesivir nucleoside monophosphate**

Cat. No.: HY-44358

Remdesivir nucleoside monophosphate is a metabolite of Remdesivir. Remdesivir is a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity against SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV.

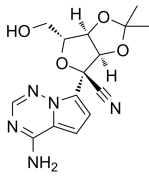


**Purity:** 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Remdesivir O-desphosphate acetonide impurity**

Cat. No.: HY-136597

Remdesivir O-desphosphate acetonide impurity is an impurity of Remdesivir. Remdesivir (GS-5734), a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity and is highly effective in the control of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection in vitro.

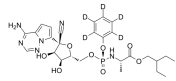


**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

**Remdesivir-d5**  
(GS-5734-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-104077S

Remdesivir-D5 (GS-5734-D5) is a deuterium labeled Remdesivir. Remdesivir (GS-5734) is a nucleoside analogue, with effective antiviral activity, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 74 nM for SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV in HAE cells, and 30 nM for murine hepatitis virus in delayed brain tumor cells.

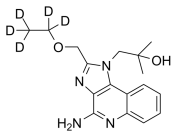


**Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Resiquimod-d5**  
(R848-d5; S28463-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-13740S

Resiquimod-d5 (R848-d5) is deuterium labeled Resiquimod. Resiquimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 and 8 (TLR7/TLR8) agonist that induces the upregulation of cytokines such as TNF-α, IL-6 and IFN-α.




**Purity:** 98.46%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Resolvin D2**  
(RvD2)

Cat. No.: HY-121636

Resolvin D2 is a metabolite of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), with anti-inflammatory, anti-infective activities. Resolvin D2 is a potent regulator of leukocytes and controls microbial sepsis.

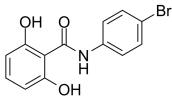


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 µg, 50 µg

**Resorantel**

Cat. No.: HY-121477

Resorantel is an anthelmintic. Resorantel is used in the research of paramphistomiasis in cattle and sheep and has also been used for the research of *G. aegypticus*.

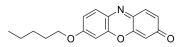


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Resorufin pentyl ether**  
(Pentoxylresorufin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0147

Resorufin pentyl ether (Pentoxylresorufin) is a Resazurin (HY-111391) analogue. Resorufin pentyl ether can function as a substrate probe to characterize and differentiate between a variety of inducers of cytochromes P-450.

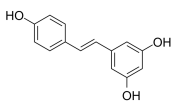


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Resveratrol**  
(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)

Cat. No.: HY-16561

Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

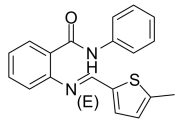


**Purity:** 99.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Retro-2**

Cat. No.: HY-122571

Retro-2 is a selective inhibitor of retrograde protein trafficking at the endosome-trans-Golgi network interface. Retro-2 is an ebolavirus (EBOV) infection inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 12.2 µM in HeLa cells. Retro-2 induces cell autophagy.

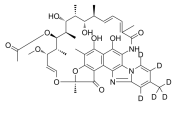
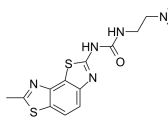
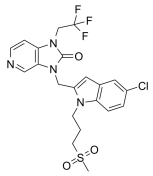
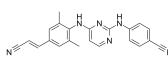
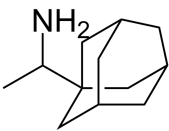
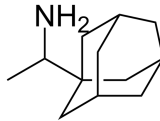
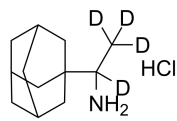
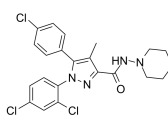
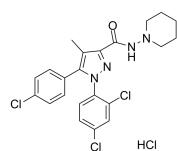
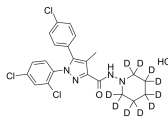


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Retro-2 cycl</b> (RN 1-001)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114698</p>	<p><b>Retusin</b> (Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6829</p>
<p>Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) is a dihydroquinazolinone (DHQZ) inhibitor of retrograde trafficking. Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) inhibits JCPyV and HPV16 pseudovirus with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 54 <math>\mu</math>M and 160 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Antiviral agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <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>Retusin (Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether), a natural compound isolated from the leaves of <i>Talinum triangulare</i>, possesses antiviral and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Reutericyclin</b> (Reutericycline)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103249</p>	<p><b>Revaprazan hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7067</p>
<p>Reutericyclin (Reutericycline), a unique tetramic acid, is an antibiotic produced by some strains of <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i>. Reutericyclin (Reutericycline) exhibits a broad inhibitory spectrum including <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>, B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <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>Revaprazan hydrochloride is a novel acid pump antagonist (APA). Revaprazan hydrochloride reduces COX-2 expression and has significant anti-inflammatory actions in <i>H. pylori</i> infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Reveromycin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129337</p>	<p><b>Reverse transcriptase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130241</p>
<p>Reveromycin A, a benzoquinoid antibiotic isolated from the genus <i>Streptomyces</i>, is a selective inhibitor of protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells. Reveromycin A inhibits bone resorption by inducing apoptosis specifically in osteoclasts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Reverse transcriptase-IN-1 (Compound 12z), a diarylbenzopyrimidine (DABP) analogue, is a potent, orally active HIV-1 nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase 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>Rezafungin</b> (Biafungin; CD101; SP-3025)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108009</p>	<p><b>Rezafungin acetate</b> (Biafungin acetate; CD101 acetate; SP-3025 acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108009A</p>
<p>Rezafungin (Biafungin) is a next-generation, broad-spectrum, and long-lasting echinocandin. Rezafungin shows potent antifungal activity against <i>Candida</i> spp., <i>Aspergillus</i> spp., and <i>Pneumocystis</i> spp..</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rezafungin acetate (Biafungin acetate) is a next-generation, broad-spectrum, and long-lasting echinocandin. Rezafungin acetate shows potent antifungal activity against <i>Candida</i> spp., <i>Aspergillus</i> spp., and <i>Pneumocystis</i> spp..</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RG-101</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132600</p>	<p><b>RG7834</b> (RO 7020322)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117650A</p>
<p>RG-101 is a hepatocyte targeted N-acetylgalactosamine conjugated oligonucleotide that antagonises miR-122. miR-122 is an important host factor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) replication.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RG-101</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RG7834 (RO 7020322) is a highly selective and orally bioavailable HBV inhibitor, potently inhibits HBV antigens (both HBsAg and HBeAg) and HBV DNA, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.8, 2.6, and 3.2 nM, respectively, in dHepaRG Cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <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>Rhapontigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2229</p>	<p><b>Rhein</b> (Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0105</p>
<p>Rhapontigenin is a natural analog of resveratrol with anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial activities. Rhapontigenin is a mechanism-based, potent and selective <b>cytochrome P450 1A1</b> inactivator (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 400 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including hepatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.</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, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Rhein-8-glucoside calcium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0312</p>	<p><b>RhIR antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131337</p>
<p>Rhein-8-glucoside calcium, an anthraquinone compound, is isolated from the EtOH extract of the roots of <i>Saussurea lappa</i>. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium is an <b>hPTP1B</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11.5 <math>\mu</math>M. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium has antibacterial effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RhIR antagonist 1 is a potent RhIR antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 26 <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>Ribavirin</b> (ICN-1229)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0434</p>	<p><b>Ribocil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19487</p>
<p>Ribavirin (ICN-1229) is an <b>antiviral</b> agent against a broad spectrum of viruses including HCV, HIV1, and <b>RSV</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Ribocil is a highly selective chemical modulator of bacterial riboflavin riboswitches. Ribocil strongly inhibits GFP expression, achieving a 50% effective concentration (<math>EC_{50}</math>) of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ribocil B</b> (Ribocil S enantiomer; ent-Ribocil A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19487A</p>	<p><b>Ribocil-C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19488A</p>
<p>Ribocil-B is the active S-isomer of ribocil which can inhibit <b>flavin mononucleotide (FMN)</b> with a <math>K_D</math> of 6.6 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>Ribocil-C is a highly selective inhibitor of <b>bacterial riboflavin riboswitches</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</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>Ribocil-C (R enantiomer)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19488B</p>	<p><b>Ribocil-C Racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19488</p>
<p>Ribocil-C R enantiomer is the R enantiomer of Ribocil-C. Ribocil-C is a highly selective inhibitor of bacterial riboflavin riboswitches.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ribocil-C Racemate is the racemate of Ribocil-C. Ribocil-C is a highly selective inhibitor of <b>bacterial riboflavin riboswitches</b>.</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>

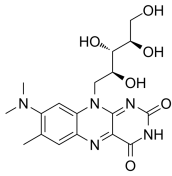
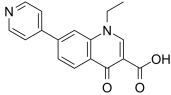
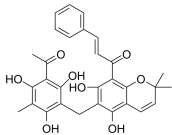
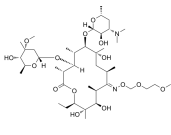
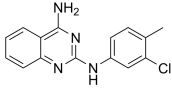
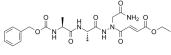
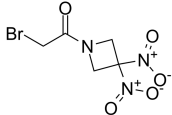
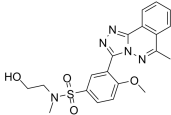
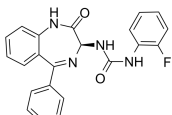
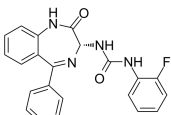
<p><b>Ribostamycin sulfate</b> (Vistamycin sulfate)</p>	<p><b>Ridinilazole</b> (SMT19969)</p>
<p>Ribostamycin sulfate (Vistamycin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of 30S and 50S ribosomal subunit binding, also inhibits the chaperone activity of protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), used in pharmacokinetic and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ridinilazole is a novel <b>antibacterial</b> with MICs range of 0.06-0.25µg/mL (<math>MIC_{90}=8\mu\text{g/mL}</math>) against <i>C.difficile</i>.</p> <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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Rifabutin</b> (Ansamycin; LM-427)</p>	<p><b>Rifalazil</b> (KRM-1648; ABI-1648)</p>
<p>Rifabutin (Ansamycin) is a semisynthetic ansamycin antibiotic with potent antimycobacterial properties. Rifabutin inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Rifalazil (KRM-1648; ABI-1648), a rifamycin derivative, inhibits the bacterial DNA-dependent <b>RNA polymerase</b> and kills bacterial cells by blocking off the <math>\beta</math>-subunit in RNA polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Rifampicin</b> (Rifampin; Rifamycin AMP)</p>	<p><b>Rifampicin-d3</b></p>
<p>Rifampicin is a potent and broad spectrum antibiotic against <b>bacterial</b> pathogens. Rifampicin has anti-<b>influenza virus</b> activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Rifampicin-d3 (Rifampin-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rifampicin. Rifampicin is a potent and broad spectrum antibiotic against <b>bacterial</b> pathogens. Rifampicin has anti-<b>influenza virus</b> activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rifamycin S</b></p>	<p><b>Rifamycin sodium</b> (Rifamycin SV sodium)</p>
<p>Rifamycin S, a quinone, is an antibiotic against <b>Gram-positive bacteria</b> (including MRSA). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Rifamycin sodium (Rifamycin SV monosodium) belongs to the family of ansamycin antibiotics and has been isolated from the fermentation of <i>A. mediterranei</i> or its mutants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Rifapentine</b> (DL 473; Cyclopentylrifampicin)</p>	<p><b>Rifaximin</b></p>
<p>Rifapentine (DL 473) is an antibiotic compound used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Rifapentine inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity in susceptible cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Rifaximin, a gastrointestinal-selective <b>antibiotic</b>, binds the <math>\beta</math>-subunit of bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase, resulting in inhibition of <b>bacterial RNA synthesis</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Rifaximin-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13234S</p>	<p><b>RIG-1 modulator 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107902</p>
<p>Rifaximin-d6 is the deuterium labeled Rifaximin. Rifaximin is an orally administered, semi-synthetic, nonsystemic antibiotic derived from rifamycin SV with antibacterial 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>RIG-1 modulator 1 is an anti-viral compound which can be useful for the treatment of viral infections including influenza virus, HBV, HCV and HIV extracted from patent WO 2015172099 A1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Rilematovir</b> (JNJ-678; JNJ-53718678)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112180</p>	<p><b>Rilpivirine</b> (R278474; TMC278; DB08864)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10574</p>
<p>Rilematovir (JNJ-678) is a novel fusion protein inhibitor. Rilematovir has the potential for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</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>Rilpivirine (R278474) is a potent and specific diarylpyrimidine (DAPY) non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI). Rilpivirine has high antiviral activity against wild-type HIV (EC<sub>50</sub>=0.4 nM) and mutant viruses (EC<sub>50</sub>=0.1-2.0 nM).</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</p>
<p><b>Rimantadine</b> (1-Rimantadine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0338</p>	<p><b>Rimantadine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0338A</p>
<p>Rimantadine (Flumadine) is an anti-influenza virus drug. Target: Influenza Virus rimantadine are oral antiviral drugs useful in the prophylaxis and treatment of influenza A virus infections.</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>Rimantadine hydrochloride is an anti-influenza virus drug. Target: Influenza Virus Rimantadine hydrochloride are oral antiviral drugs useful in the prophylaxis and treatment of influenza A virus infections.</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, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Rimantadine-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0338S</p>	<p><b>Rimonabant</b> (SR141716)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14136</p>
<p>Rimantadine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Rimantadine hydrochloride. Rimantadine hydrochloride is an anti-influenza virus agent.</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</p>	<p>Rimonabant (SR141716) is a highly potent, brain penetrated and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 nM. Rimonabant (SR141716) also inhibits Mycobacterial membrane protein Large 3 (MMPL3).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rimonabant Hydrochloride</b> (SR 141716A Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14137</p>	<p><b>Rimonabant-d10 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14137S</p>
<p>Rimonabant Hydrochloride (SR 141716A Hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with an K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Rimonabant-d10 (SR 141716A-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Rimonabant hydrochloride. Rimonabant hydrochloride (SR 141716A hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with an K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

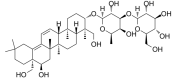
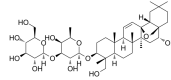
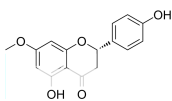
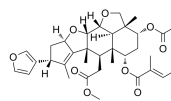
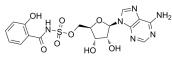
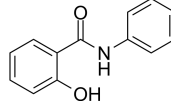
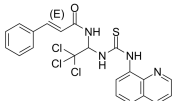
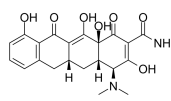
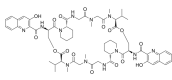
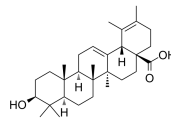


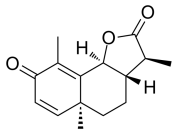
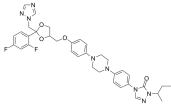
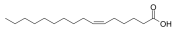
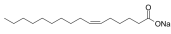
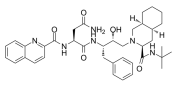
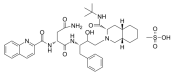
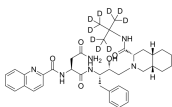
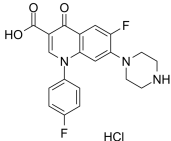
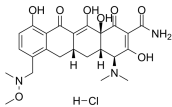
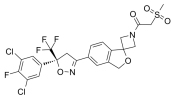
<p><b>Ristomycin sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131150</p>	<p><b>Ritonavir</b> (ABT 538; RTV)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-90001</p>
<p>Ristomycin sulfate is a glycopeptide antibiotic isolated from <i>Nocardia lurida</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of <b>HIV protease</b> used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is also a <b>SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.61 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Ritonavir metabolite</b> (Desthiazolymethoxy carbonyl Ritonavir)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-G0009</p>	<p><b>Ritonavir-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-90001S</p>
<p>Ritonavir metabolite is a metabolite of Ritonavir, which is a HIV protease inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ritonavir-d6 (ABT 538-d6) is the deuterium labeled Ritonavir. Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of <b>HIV protease</b> used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is also a <b>SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.61 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>RMG8-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139676</p>	<p><b>RMI 10874</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100279</p>
<p>RMG8-8 shows the excellent efficacy against <i>C. neoformans</i> (1.56 μg/mL).</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>RMI 10874 is a tilorone analogue. Tilorone is a small-molecule, orally bioavailable antiviral agent. RMI 10874 completely abolishes lung colonization of an H-2 negative (GR9.B9) MCA-induced fibrosarcoma clone.</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>RN-18</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102014</p>	<p><b>RNAIII-inhibiting peptide(TFA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1452A</p>
<p>RN-18 is a HIV-1 viral infectivity factor (<b>HIV-1 Vif</b>) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 6 μM in nonpermissive H9 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</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>RNAIII-inhibiting peptide(TFA) is a potent inhibitor of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, effective in the diseases such as cellulitis, keratitis, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis and mastitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RNPA1000</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12824</p>	<p><b>Ro 20-0657/000</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100622</p>
<p>RNPA1000, an <b>antibiotic</b>, is a potent <b>RnpA</b> inhibitor and inhibits RnpA-mediated cellular RNA degradation. RNPA1000 inhibits tRNA maturation with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 175 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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ro 20-0657/000 is a metabolite of Trimethoprim. Trimethoprim is a <b>dihydrofolate reductase</b> inhibitor, used as an antibacterial agent in human and veterinary medicine.</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>RO-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112684</p>	<p><b>RO-9187</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10870</p>
<p>RO-7 is a next-generation polymerase (PA) endonuclease inhibitor of influenza A and B viruses.</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>RO-9187 is a potent inhibitor of HCV virus replication with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 171 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ro24-7429</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19149</p>	<p><b>RO8191</b> (CDM-3008; RO4948191)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W063968</p>
<p>Ro24-7429 is a potent and orally active HIV-1 transactivator protein <b>Tat</b> antagonist. Ro24-7429 is also a <b>runx-related transcription factor 1 (RUNX1)</b> inhibitor. Ro24-7429 has anti-HIV, antifibrotic and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RO8191 (CDM-3008), an imidazonaphthyridine compound, is an orally active and potent <b>interferon (IFN) receptor</b> agonist. RO8191 directly binds to IFN<math>\alpha/\beta</math> receptor 2 (IFNAR2) and activates IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) expression and JAK/STAT phosphorylation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Robenidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2157</p>	<p><b>Robinetin</b> (3,3',4',5',7-Pentahydroxyflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1347</p>
<p>Robenidine hydrochloride is an anticoccidial agent which is also active against <b>MRSA</b> and <b>VRE</b> with <math>MIC_{50}</math>s of 8.1 and 4.7 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Robinetin (3,3',4',5',7-Pentahydroxyflavone), a naturally occurring flavonoid with remarkable 'two color' intrinsic fluorescence properties, has antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, antimutagenesis, and antioxidant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rolitetracycline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18257</p>	<p><b>Ronidazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0565</p>
<p>Rolitetracycline, a derivative of tetracycline, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic. Rolitetracycline has a role as a protein synthesis inhibitor, an antiprotozoal drug and a prodrug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ronidazole is a potent and orally active <b>antiprotozoal</b> and anti-microbial agent. Ronidazole acts as a veterinary agent against <i>Trichomonas foetus</i> in cats models. Ronidazole can be used the research of forhistomoniasis and swine dysentery.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</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>Roquefortine C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6748</p>	<p><b>Rosamultin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2565</p>
<p>Roquefortine C, a fungal cyclopeptide isolated from <i>Penicillium roquefortii</i>, activates <b>P-gp</b> and also inhibits <b>P450-3A</b> and other haemoproteins. Roquefortine C has bacteriostatic activities against Gram-positive bacteria.</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</p>	<p>Rosamultin is a 19 <math>\alpha</math>-hydroxyursane-type triterpenoid isolated from <i>Potentilla anserina</i> L. Rosamultin has inhibitory effects against <b>HIV-1 protease</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Roseoflavin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121295</p> <p>Roseoflavin, a natural pigment originally isolated from <i>Streptomyces davawensis</i>, is an antimetabolite analog of Riboflavin and flavin mononucleotide that has antimicrobial properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rosoxacin</b> (Acrosoxacin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0208</p> <p>Rosoxacin (Acrosoxacin) is a potent and orally active quinolone antibiotic. Rosoxacin (Acrosoxacin) has antibacterial activities against a broad spectrum of Gram negative bacteria including <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (MIC<sub>90</sub>=0.03mg/ml).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rottlerin</b> (Mallotoxin; NSC 56346; NSC 94525)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18980</p> <p>Rottlerin, a natural product purified from <i>Mallotus Philippinensis</i>, is a specific PKC inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values for PKCδ of 3-6 μM, PKCα,β,γ of 30-42 μM, PKCε,η,ζ of 80-100 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Roxithromycin</b> (RU-28965)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0435</p> <p>Roxithromycin (RU-28965) is a semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic.</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><b>RPW-24</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W035409</p> <p>RPW-24 protects <i>C. elegans</i> from bacterial infection by stimulating the host immune response of the nematode. RPW-24 has antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>RR-11a analog</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112205A</p> <p>RR-11a analog is a potent and selective inhibitors of asparaginyl endopeptidases (AE) (Legumain), with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4.5 nM, 4.5 nM and 31 nM for AE1 in <i>Trichomonas Vaginalis</i>, AE in <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> and AE in <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>RRx-001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16438</p> <p>RRx-001, a hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent and studied as a radio- and chem-sensitizer, triggers apoptosis and overcomes drug resistance in myeloma. RRx-001 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity with minimal toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>RSV-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112673</p> <p>RSV-IN-1 is a human respiratory syncytial virus (hRSV) inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.11 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>RSV604</b> (A-60444)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12993</p> <p>RSV604 (A-60444) is an inhibitor of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) replication. RSV604 targets the nucleocapsid protein, with a K<sub>d</sub> of 1.6 μM. RSV604 displays submicromolar activity against numerous clinical isolates of both the A and B subtypes of RSV (average EC<sub>50</sub>=0.8 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>RSV604 (R enantiomer)</b> (A-60444 (R enantiomer))</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12993B</p> <p>RSV604 R enantiomer is the R-enantiomer of RSV604. RSV604 is an inhibitor of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) replication. R-enantiomer is less active against RSV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Rubinaphthin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8024</p>	<p><b>Rufloxacin hydrochloride</b> (MF-934 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0902A</p>
<p>Rubinaphthin A is a naphthohydroquinone that can be found in the roots of <i>Rubia yunnanensis</i>. Rubinaphthin A exhibits inhibitory activity against <b>tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rufloxacin hydrochloride (MF-934 hydrochloride) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial, inhibits B-cell differentiation in human mononuclear cells, inhibits Topo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rupestonic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3016</p>	<p><b>Rupintrivir</b> (AG7088)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106161</p>
<p>Rupestonic acid, a sesquiterpene, can inhibit <b>influenza virus</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rupintrivir (AG7088), an antiviral drug, is a potent, selective and irreversible inhibitor of <b>human rhinovirus (HRV) 3C protease</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>S-6123</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122123</p>	<p><b>S-Methylisothiurea sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-79457</p>
<p>S-6123 is a potent <b>antimicrobial</b> compound of the oxazolidinone series. S-6123 inhibits ribosomal protein synthesis without inhibiting DNA or RNA synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>S-Methylisothiurea sulfate is a potent, selective and competitive inhibitor of <b>inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b>. S-Methylisothiurea sulfate exerts beneficial effects in rodent models of septic shock.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>S-MGB-234</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145287</p>	<p><b>S.pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-44688</p>
<p>S-MGB-234 is a minor groove binder to cure Animal African Trypanosomiasis (AAT). S-MGB-234 displays excellent in vitro activities against the principal causative organisms of AAT; <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>, and <i>Trypanosoma vivax</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>S.pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of <b>lumazine synthases</b> with <math>K_i</math> values of 243 <math>\mu</math>M and 9.6 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</b> and <b>Mycobacterium tuberculosis lumazine synthases</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>S119-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112543</p>	<p><b>Safracin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126804</p>
<p>S119-8 is a broad spectrum inhibitor of influenza A and B viruses, showing activity against multiple influenza B viruses and an oseltamivir-resistant influenza A virus, but does not inhibit a non-influenza virus, vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <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>Safracin B, a tetrahydroisoquinoline (THIQ) alkaloid, is a naturally occurring <b>antibiotic</b> from <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>. Safracin B exhibits broad spectrum antimicrobial and strong antitumor 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>Saikosaponin B2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0248</p>	<p><b>Saikosaponin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0250</p>
<p>Saikosaponin B2 is an active component from <i>Bupleurum kaoi</i> root, acts as an entry inhibitor against HCV infection. Anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from <i>Bupleurum</i>, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities; Saikosaponin D inhibits <b>selectin</b>, <b>STAT3</b> and <b>NF-kB</b> and activates <b>estrogen receptor-β</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sakuranetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3006</p>	<p><b>Salannin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123026</p>
<p>Sakuranetin is a rice flavonoid phytoalexin, shows strong antifungal activity. Sakuranetin has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Sakuranetin ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Salannin, a limonoid bitter principle of the seed oil of <i>Azadirachta indica</i>, shows antiulcer and spermicidal activities. Salannin displays antibacterial activity towards both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Salicyl-AMS</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108941</p>	<p><b>Salicylanilide</b> (2-Hydroxybenzanilide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1408</p>
<p>Salicyl-AMS is a <b>mycobactin biosynthesis</b> inhibitor which can also inhibit <b>M. tuberculosis</b> growth in vitro under iron-limited conditions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Salicylanilide demonstrates a wide range of biological activities including antiviral potency which can inhibit <b>HIV virus</b> by targeting <b>HIV-1 integrase</b> or <b>reverse transcriptase</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Salubrinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15486</p>	<p><b>Sancycline</b> (Bonomycin; 6-Demethyl-6-deoxytetracycline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17466</p>
<p>Salubrinol is a cell-permeable and selective inhibitor of <b>eIF2α dephosphorylation</b>. Salubrinol acts as a dual-specificity phosphatase 2 (<b>Dusp2</b>) inhibitor and suppresses inflammation in anti-collagen antibody-induced arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <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>Sancycline is a rare semi-synthetic tetracycline prepared by hydrogenolysis of the chloro and benzylic hydroxy moieties of Declomycin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%  <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>Sandramycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19829</p>	<p><b>Sanguisorbigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8151</p>
<p>Sandramycin is a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic isolated from cultured broth of a <i>Nocardioidei</i> sp. Sandramycin is also a DNA intercalator that potently binds DNA and is an <b>ADC cytotoxin</b>. Sandramycin is active against <b>Gram-positive bacteria</b> and has potent antitumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Sanguisorbigenin is a natural antibacterial agent that inhibits methicillin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Santonin</b> (Alpha-Santonin)</p> <p>Santonin is an active principle of the plant <i>Artemisia cina</i>, which is formerly used to treat worms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1761</p>	<p><b>Saperconazole</b> (R66905)</p> <p>Saperconazole (R66905) is a broad-spectrum <b>antifungal</b> triazole and has potent activity against <i>Aspergillus</i> with an MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.19 mg/L.</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-U00249</p>
<p><b>Sapienic acid</b></p> <p>Sapienic acid is a fatty acid commonly found on the skin and in mucosa. Sapienic acid has variable antimicrobial activities against <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b> found on the skin and in the oral cavity.</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-130187</p>	<p><b>Sapienic acid sodium</b></p> <p>Sapienic acid sodium is a fatty acid commonly found on the skin and in mucosa. Sapienic acid sodium has variable antimicrobial activities against <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b> found on the skin and in the oral cavity.</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><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130187A</p>
<p><b>Saquinavir</b> (Ro 31-8959)</p> <p>Saquinavir (Ro 31-8959) is an HIV Protease inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. Saquinavir is also a <b>SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.36 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17007</p>	<p><b>Saquinavir Mesylate</b> (Ro 31-8959/003)</p> <p>Saquinavir mesylate is an HIV Protease Inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: Target: HIV Protease Saquinavir is a protease inhibitor. Proteases are enzymes that cleave protein molecules into smaller fragments.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17003</p>
<p><b>Saquinavir-d9</b></p> <p>Saquinavir-d9 (Ro 31-8959-d9) is the deuterium labeled Saquinavir. Saquinavir (Ro 31-8959) is an HIV Protease inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. Saquinavir is also a <b>SARS-CoV 3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.36 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17007S</p>	<p><b>Sarafloxacin hydrochloride</b> (A-56620 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Sarafloxacin (hydrochloride) (A-56620 (hydrochloride)) is a quinolone antibiotic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0343A</p>
<p><b>Sarecycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Sarecycline hydrochloride is a narrow-spectrum tetracycline-class <b>antibiotic</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13858A</p>	<p><b>Sarolaner</b> (PF-6450567)</p> <p>Sarolaner (PF-6450567) is an orally active, broad-spectrum ectoparasiticide, has efficacy against fleas and ticks on dogs, with LC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 μg/mL against <i>C. felis</i> and an LC<sub>100</sub> of 0.003 μg/mL against <i>O. turicata</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16730</p>

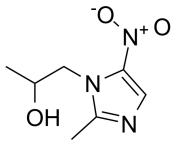
<p><b>SARS-CoV MPro-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136606</p>	<p><b>SARS-CoV-2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135860</p>
<p>SARS-CoV MPro-IN-1 is a SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro covalent inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 40 nM. SARS-CoV MPro-IN-1 shows good anti-SARS-CoV-2-infection activity in cell culture with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.33 <math>\mu</math>M. SARS-CoV MPro-IN-1 has the potential for COVID-19 research.</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>SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 is a potent Mpro inhibitor. SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 inhibits the purified recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Mpro, SARS-CoV Mpro and MERS-CoV Mpro with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.67, 0.90 and 0.58 <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>SARS-CoV-2-IN-6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132886</p>	<p><b>SARS-CoV-2-IN-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141841</p>
<p>SARS-CoV-2-IN-6 is a SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro inhibitor that shows the most potent enzyme inhibitory <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 73 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>SARS-CoV-2-IN-7 inhibits viral replication with a nanomolar <math>IC_{50}</math> value (844 nM) in SARS-CoV-2-infected Vero E6 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SARS-CoV-2-IN-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139732</p>	<p><b>SARS-CoV-2-IN-9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139866</p>
<p>SARS-CoV-2-IN-8 is a SARS-CoV-2 main protease inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.75 <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>SARS-CoV-2-IN-9 is an inhibitor binding to subsites S1 and S2 in SARS-CoV-2 main protease.</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>SARS-CoV-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135855</p>	<p><b>SARS-CoV-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135856</p>
<p>SARS-CoV-IN-1 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-1 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 4.9 <math>\mu</math>M in Vero cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SARS-CoV-IN-2 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-2 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.9 <math>\mu</math>M in Vero cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SARS-CoV-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135858</p>	<p><b>SC75741</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10496</p>
<p>SARS-CoV-IN-3 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-3 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 3.6 <math>\mu</math>M in Vero cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>SC75741 is a broad and efficient NF-<math>\kappa</math>B inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 200 nM for p65. SC75741 blocks influenza viruses (IV) replication. SC75741 impairs DNA binding of the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B subunit p65, resulting in reduced expression of cytokines, chemokines, and pro-apoptotic factors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</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>Schisantherin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123336</p>	<p><b>Schisantherin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7543</p>
<p>Schisantherin C exhibits anti-HBV activity with potency against HBsAg and HBeAg secretion by 59.7% and 34.7% at 50µg/mL.</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>Schisantherin D is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruit of Schisandra sphenanthera. Schisantherin D shows anti-HIV replication activities with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.5 µg/mL. Schisantherin D inhibits endothelin receptor B (ETBR) and has hepatoprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Schisanwilsonin C</b> (Arisanschinin K)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2988</p>	<p><b>Sclareolide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0129</p>
<p>Schisanwilsonin C (Arisanschinin K) shows anti-HBV 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>Scclareolide is isolated from the flower of Salvia sclarea with antibacterial and cytotoxic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Scutellarein tetramethyl ether</b> (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4314</p>	<p><b>Scutellarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0751</p>
<p>Scutellarein tetramethyl ether (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone) is a bioactive component of Siam weed extract. Scutellarein tetramethyl ether (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through NF-κB pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Scutellarin, an active flavone isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, can down-regulates the STAT3/Girdin/Akt signaling in HCC cells, and inhibits RANKL-mediated MAPK and NF-κB signaling pathway in osteoclasts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SDZ 224-015</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141622</p>	<p><b>SDZ285428</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108938</p>
<p>SDZ 224-015 is an orally active inhibitor of the interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β) converting enzyme and caspase-1. SDZ 224-015 possesses anti-COVID-19 activity, targeting M<sup>pro</sup> (IC<sub>50</sub> of 30 nM). &lt;br/&gt;.</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>SDZ285428 is a CYP51 inhibitor. SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma cruzi (TC) CYP51 with I/E2 &lt;1 (5 min) and I/E2=9 (1 h). SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma brucei (TB) CYP51 with I/E2 &lt;1 (5 min) and I/E2=35 (1 h).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SEB Domain (144-153)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1900</p>	<p><b>SEB Domain (144-153) (TFA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1900A</p>
<p>SEB Domain 144-153 is Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B domain amino acid residue 144-153. Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) is a toxin produced by Staphylococcus aureus.</p> <p><b>KKKVTAQELD</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>SEB Domain 144-153 TFA is Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B domain amino acid residue 144-153. Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) is a toxin produced by Staphylococcus aureus.</p> <p><b>KKKVTAQELD (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>



**Secnidazole**  
(RP-14539; PM-185184) Cat. No.: HY-B1118

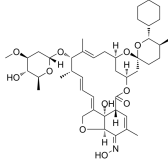
Secnidazole (RP-14539;PM-185184) is an orally activeazole **antibiotic** with a longer half-life than metronidazole (HY-B0318). Secnidazole is against the vaginosis-associated bacteria and has the potential for bacterial vaginosis research.



**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Selamectin** Cat. No.: HY-107212

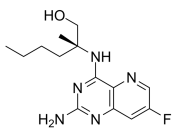
Selamectin, a semi-synthetic macrocyclic lactone, is a potent parasiticide and anthelmintic. Selamectin activates **glutamate-gated chloride channels** in neurons and pharyngeal muscles to prevent **heartworm**, **Lymphatic filariae**, and **nematode** infection.



**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Selgantolimod**  
(GS-9688) Cat. No.: HY-109137

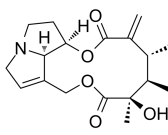
Selgantolimod (GS-9688) is an orally active, potent and selective **toll-like receptor 8 (TLR8)** agonist for the treatment of **hepatitis B virus (HBV)** and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.



**Purity:** 99.17%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Senecivernine** Cat. No.: HY-133591

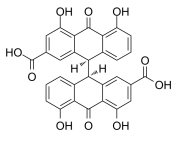
Senecivernine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from Senecio species, exhibits a weakly mutagenic activity.



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

**Sennidin A** Cat. No.: HY-N6936

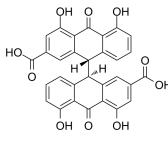
Sennidin A, isolated from the leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation. Sennidin A stimulates the glucose incorporation.



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

**Sennidin B** Cat. No.: HY-N6935

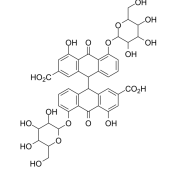
Sennidin B, a stereoisomer isolated from the leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, has lower activity than Sennidin A. Sennidin A inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation.



**Purity:** 98.15%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Senoside A** Cat. No.: HY-N0365

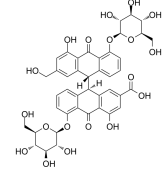
Senoside A is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (*Cassia angustifolia*). Senoside A is a **HIV-1** inhibitor effective on HIV-1 replication.



**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Senoside D** Cat. No.: HY-N1973

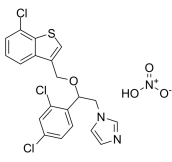
Senoside D is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (*Cassia angustifolia*).



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

**Sertaconazole nitrate**  
(F17056) Cat. No.: HY-B0736A

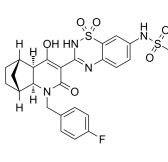
Sertaconazole nitrate is a topical broad-spectrum antifungal that is developed to provide an additional agent for the treatment of superficial cutaneous and mucosal infections.



**Purity:** 99.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Setrobuvir**  
(ANA598) Cat. No.: HY-13247

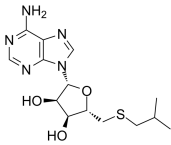
Setrobuvir (ANA598) is an orally active non-nucleosidic **HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor**. ANA-598 inhibits both de novo **RNA synthesis** and primer extension, with **IC<sub>50</sub>s** between 4 and 5 nM. Setrobuvir also shows excellent binding affinity to SARS-CoV-2 **RdRp** and induces RdRp inhibition.



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

**SIBA** (5'-Isobutylthioadenosine;  
5'-Deoxy-5'-isobutylthioadenosine) Cat. No.: HY-18684

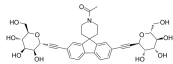
SIBA (5'-Isobutylthioadenosine), a synthetic analogue of SAH (HY-19528), acts as an inhibitor of S-adenosylmethionine-mediated transmethylation.



**Purity:** 99.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Sibofimloc**  
(Antibiotic-202) Cat. No.: HY-12820

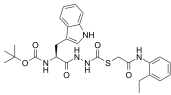
Sibofimloc (Antibiotic-202) is a first-in-class, gut-restricted, orally active **FimH adhesion** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2014100158A1, Compound Example 202. Sibofimloc has anti-bacterial infective activity. Sibofimloc is developed for inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).



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

**SID 26681509** Cat. No.: HY-103353

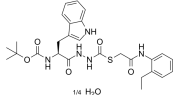
SID 26681509 is a potent, reversible, competitive, and selective inhibitor of **human cathepsin L** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 56 nM.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**SID 26681509 quarterhydrate** Cat. No.: HY-103353A

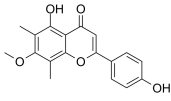
SID 26681509 quarterhydrate is a potent, reversible, competitive, and selective inhibitor of **human cathepsin L** with an  $IC_{50}$  of 56 nM.



**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Sideroxylin** Cat. No.: HY-N1306

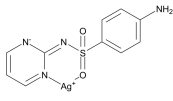
Sideroxylin is a C-methylated flavone isolated from *Callistemon lanceolatus* and exerts antimicrobial activity against **Staphylococcus aureus**.



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

**Silver sulfadiazine**  
(AgSD) Cat. No.: HY-B1497

Silver sulfadiazine (AgSD), a sulfonamide antibiotic, effects a dual inhibitory action on **bacterial** growth by its sulfa moiety (SD-SDZ) that prevents bacterial folate absorption and subsequent **DNA synthesis**.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 250 mg

**Silymarin** Cat. No.: HY-N7073

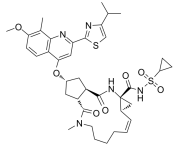
Silymarin is an extract of the milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*). Silymarin can significantly reduce tumor cell proliferation, angiogenesis as well as insulin resistance.

**Silymarin**

**Purity:** ≥80.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 250 mg, 500 mg

**Simeprevir**  
(TMC435) Cat. No.: HY-10241

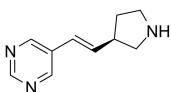
Simeprevir (TMC435) is an oral and potent **HCV NS3/4A protease** inhibitor with a  $K_i$  of 0.36 nM. Simeprevir inhibits HCV replication with an  $EC_{50}$  of 7.8 nM. Simeprevir inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> activity.



**Purity:** 99.46%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Simpinicline**  
(OC-02) Cat. No.: HY-139582

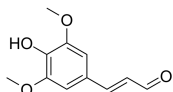
Simpinicline (OC-02), a highly selective **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** agonist, shows potent antiviral activity against the SARS-CoV-2 variants in cell culture with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.04 μM.



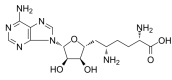
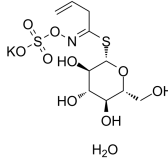
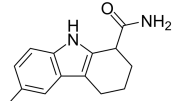
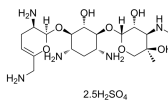
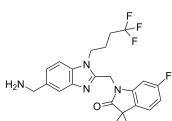
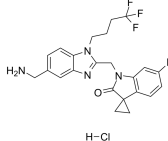
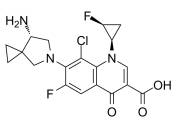
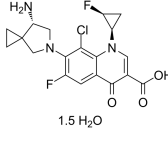
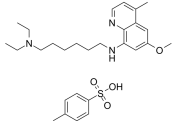
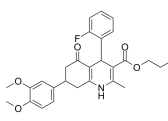
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

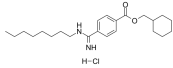
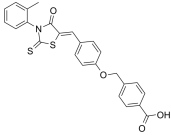
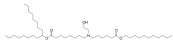

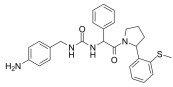
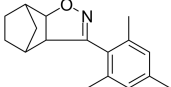

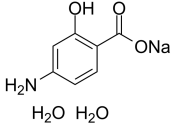
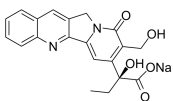
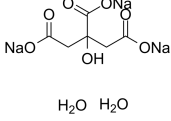
**Sinapaldehyde** Cat. No.: HY-N1312

Sinapaldehyde exhibits moderate **antibacterial** activity against Methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and *E. coli* with MIC values of 128 and 128 μg/mL.



**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

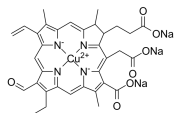
<p><b>Sinefungin</b> (Adenosyl-Ornithine; A-9145; Antibiotic 32232RP)</p> <p>Sinefungin is a potent inhibitor of virion mRNA(guanine-7-)-methyltransferase, mRNA(nucleoside-2'-)-methyltransferase, and viral multiplication. Sinefungin, a SET7/9 inhibitor, ameliorates renal fibrosis by inhibiting H3K4 methylation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101938</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-N2423</p> 
<p><b>SIRT1-IN-1</b></p> <p>SIRT1-IN-1 is a selective SIRT1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.205 μM. SIRT1-IN-1 inhibits SIRT2 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11.5 μM. SIRT1-IN-1, a indole, is a cytomegalovirus (CMV) inhibitors and has antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136199</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1222</p> 
<p><b>Sisunatovir</b> (RV521)</p> <p>Sisunatovir (RV521), an orally available inhibitor of the RSV fusion (RSV-F) protein, exhibits potent efficacy against a panel of clinical isolates of RSV-A and RSV-B viruses, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.4 nM and 1.0 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123475</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <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-123475A</p> 
<p><b>Sitafloxacin</b> (DU6859a)</p> <p>Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) is a potent, orally active fluoroquinolone antibiotic with in vitro activity against a broad range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including anaerobic bacteria, as well as against atypical pathogens.</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-B0395</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0395C</p> 
<p><b>Sitamaquine tosylate</b> (WR 6026 tosylate)</p> <p>Sitamaquine (WR 6026) tosylate, an orally active 8-aminoquinoline analog, is an antileishmanial agent. Sitamaquine is a lipophilic weak base that rapidly accumulates in acidic compartments of Leishmania spp., mainly in acidocalcisomes.</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-19688B</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-136448</p> 

<p><b>SKF1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123454</p>	<p><b>Slingshot inhibitor D3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124366</p>
<p>SKF1 is a <b>FK506</b> suppressor, causes a mitochondrially induced death in low salt, concomitant with the release of <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b>.</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>Slingshot inhibitor D3 is a potent, selective, reversible and competitive inhibitor of <b>Slingshot</b>. The <math>IC_{50}</math> value for Slingshot 1 is 3 <math>\mu</math>M and the <math>K_i</math> value for Slingshot 2 is 3.9 <math>\mu</math>M. Slingshot inhibitor D3 has similar inhibitory activities toward both <b>Slingshot 1</b> and <b>Slingshot 2</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SM-102</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134541</p>	<p><b>SMAP-29</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2460</p>
<p>SM-102 is an ionizable amino lipid that can be used for the formation of lipid nanoparticles (LNPs). SM-102 has the potential for development of lipid nanoparticles for delivery of mRNA-based vaccines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SMAP-29, a promising <b>antiinfective</b> agent, is a broad spectrum antibacterial and antifungal <math>\alpha</math>-helical cathelicidin-derived peptide. SMAP-29 acts by permeabilizing bacterial membranes and inducing remarkable changes in the surface morphology of susceptible microorganism.</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>SMCypI C31</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125182</p>	<p><b>SN 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16696</p>
<p>SMCypI C31 is a non-peptidic cyclophilin inhibitor with potent <b>peptidyl-prolyl cis/trans isomerases (PPIase)</b> inhibitory activity (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M).</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>SN 2 is a potent activator of <b>TRPML3</b> ion channel with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1.8 <math>\mu</math>M. SN 2 also acts as a potent inhibitor of Dengue virus 2 (DENV2) and Zika virus (ZIKV).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SNAP-25 (187-203)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1820</p>	<p><b>Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate</b> (4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-I0447A</p>
<p>SNAP-25 (187-203), a peptide corresponding to residues 187–203 of SNAP-25, is a substrate for botulinum neurotoxin (BoNT)/A and can be used as a substrate for quantifying the activity of BoNT/C1(1-430).</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>Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate (4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate) is one of the antimycobacterial drugs currently used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Sodium Camptothecin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8533</p>	<p><b>Sodium citrate dihydrate</b> (Trisodium citrate dihydrate; Citric acid trisodium salt dihydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1610</p>
<p>Sodium Camptothecin is a plant alkaloid, with antitumor activity. Sodium Camptothecin is a reversible inhibitor of <b>RNA synthesis</b>. Sodium Camptothecin is an effective inhibitor of adenovirus replication.</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>Sodium citrate dihydrate is an anticoagulant and also used as a buffer and food preservatives.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

## Sodium copper chlorophyllin B

Cat. No.: HY-B2226

Sodium copper chlorophyllin B exerts **antiviral** activities against **Influenza virus** and **HIV** with  $IC_{50}$ s of 50 to 100  $\mu$ M for both of them.

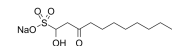


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

## Sodium Houttuynonate

Cat. No.: HY-N6934

Sodium Houttuynonate is an orally active compound synthesized by combining sodium bisulfite with houttuynia. Sodium Houttuynonate exhibits antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and cardiovascular protective activities.

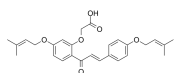


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

## Sofalcone

Cat. No.: HY-B2184

Sofalcone, a gastric **antiulcer** agent, is known to induce the expression of **Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** in gastric epithelium.



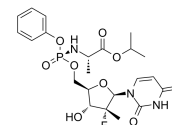
**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

## Sofosbuvir

(GS-7977; PSI-7977)

Cat. No.: HY-15005

Sofosbuvir (GS-7977) is an **HCV RNA replication** inhibitor with an  $EC_{50}$  of 92 nM.



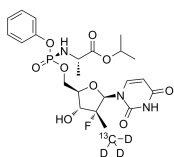
**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

## Sofosbuvir 13CD3

(PSI-7977 13CD3; GS-7977 13CD3)

Cat. No.: HY-15005S

Sofosbuvir 13CD3 (PSI-7977 13CD3) is the deuterium labeled Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an active inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication** in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

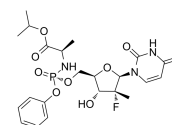


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Sofosbuvir impurity A

Cat. No.: HY-15005C

Sofosbuvir impurity A, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication**, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

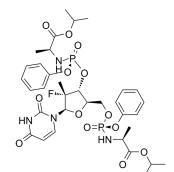


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

## Sofosbuvir impurity F

Cat. No.: HY-I0406

Sofosbuvir impurity F, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication**, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

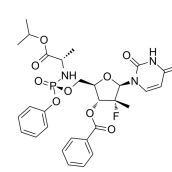


**Purity:** 98.77%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

## Sofosbuvir impurity H

Cat. No.: HY-I0938

Sofosbuvir impurity H, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication**, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

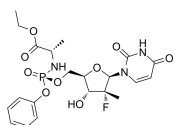


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

## Sofosbuvir impurity I

Cat. No.: HY-I0512

Sofosbuvir impurity I, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication**, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

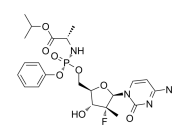


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

## Sofosbuvir impurity J

Cat. No.: HY-I0975

Sofosbuvir impurity J, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV RNA replication**, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

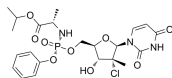


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sofosbuvir impurity K

Cat. No.: HY-I0515

Sofosbuvir impurity K, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

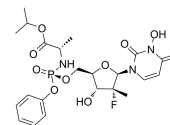


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sofosbuvir impurity L

Cat. No.: HY-I1196

Sofosbuvir impurity L, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

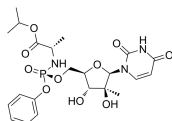


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sofosbuvir impurity M

Cat. No.: HY-I0735

Sofosbuvir impurity M, a diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.



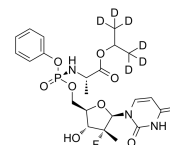
**Purity:** 99.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sofosbuvir-d6

(PSI-7977-d6; GS-7977-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-15005S1

Sofosbuvir D6 (PSI-7977 D6) is the deuterium labeled Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.



**Purity:** 98.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Solanesol

Cat. No.: HY-N0576

Solanesol is an aliphatic terpene alcohol mainly found in Solanaceous plants, with anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial activities.



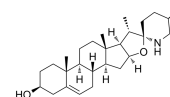
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

### Solasodine

(Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0068

Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.



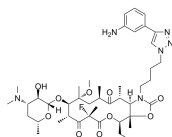
**Purity:** 98.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Solithromycin

(CEM-101; OP-1068)

Cat. No.: HY-17593

Solithromycin (CEM-101) is an orally bioavailable, effective antimicrobial agent, with IC<sub>50</sub>s for inhibition of cell viability, protein synthesis, and growth rate are 7.5 ng/mL, 40 ng/mL, and 125 ng/mL for Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, and Haemophilus influenzae,...

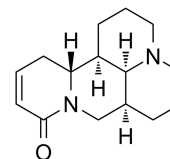


**Purity:** 99.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Sophocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0103

Sophocarpine is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

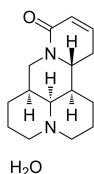


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Sophocarpine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0103A

Sophocarpine (monohydrate) is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

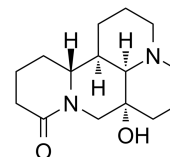


**Purity:** 99.15%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

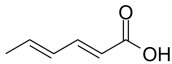
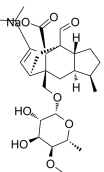
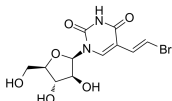
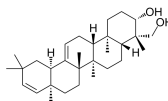
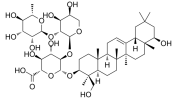
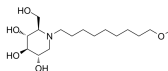
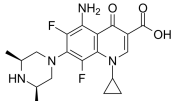
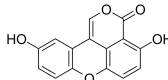
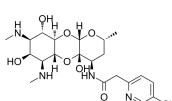
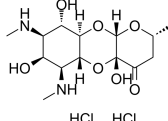
### Sophoranol

Cat. No.: HY-126033

Sophoranol is an alkaloid that can be isolated from *S. flavescens*, with antiviral activity. Sophoranol has anti-HBV (hepatitis B virus) activity. Sophoranol shows potent antiviral activities against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10.4 μg/mL.



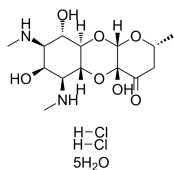
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Sorbic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0626</p>	<p><b>Sordarin sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126396</p>
<p>Sorbic acid is a highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservative. Sorbic acid generally is an effective inhibitor of most molds and yeasts and some bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sordarin is a potent diphthamide-dependent eEF2 inhibitor with antifungal properties. Sordarin targets eEF2 so as to inhibit protein translation by blocking eEF2-mediated translocation of tRNAs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sorivudine (BV-araU)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123032</p>	<p><b>Soyasapogenol C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8156</p>
<p>Sorivudine (BV-araU) is an orally active synthetic pyrimidine nucleoside antimetabolite drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Soyasapogenol C is an oleanane-type triterpenoid. Soyasapogenol C exhibits anti-HSV-1 activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 18.9 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Soyasaponin II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122920</p>	<p><b>SP187 (MON-DNJ; UV4)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00160</p>
<p>Soyasaponin II is a saponin with antiviral activity. Soyasaponin II inhibits the replication of HSV-1, HCMV, influenza virus, and HIV-1. Soyasaponin II shows potent inhibition on HSV-1 replication.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>SP187 is a host-targeted iminosugar with activity against filovirus infections in vitro and in vivo. SP187 is active against influenza and dengue in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Sparfloxacin (CI-978; AT-4140)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0308</p>	<p><b>Sparstolonin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116213</p>
<p>Sparfloxacin (CI-978) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, shows broad and potent antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sparstolonin B acts as a selective TLR2 and TLR4 antagonist and selectively blocks TLR2- and TLR4-mediated inflammatory signaling. Sparstolonin B has anti-HIV and anticancer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Spectinamide 1599</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139695</p>	<p><b>Spectinomycin dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0438</p>
<p>Spectinamide-1599 is a combination partner for anti-tuberculosis therapy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Spectinomycin is an antibiotic which acts by binding to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome and interrupting protein synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g</p>

### Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate (Spectinomycin hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1828A

Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate is a broad-spectrum aminocyclitol antibiotic that inhibits the growth of a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.

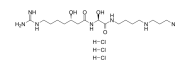


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

### Spergualin trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15087A

Spergualin trihydrochloride is a natural occurring antibiotic initially identified from culture filtrates of *Bacillus laterosporus* BMG162-aF2.

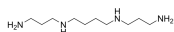


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Spermine (NSC 268508; Neuridine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1777

Spermine (NSC 268508) functions directly as a free radical scavenger to protect DNA from free radical attack. Spermine has antiviral effects.



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

### Sphistin Synthetic Peptide(12-38,Fitc in N-Terminal-Fluorescently Labeled Peptide)

Cat. No.: HY-P1459

Sphistin Synthetic Peptide (12-38, Fitc in N-Terminal-Fluorescently Labeled Peptide) is a truncated fragments of Sphistin Synthetic Peptide that shows potent antimicrobial activity.

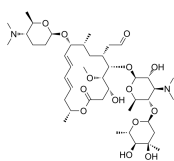


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Spiramycin (Rovamycin)

Cat. No.: HY-100593

Spiramycin (Rovamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces ambofaciens* with against bacteria and *Toxoplasma gondii* activities, and also has antiparasitic effect.

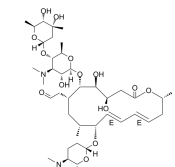


**Purity:** 98.56%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Spiramycin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7141

Spiramycin I is a macrolide antibiotic and antiparasitic.

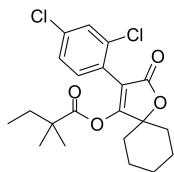


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Spirodiclofen (BAJ-2740)

Cat. No.: HY-B0826

Spirodiclofen is a broad spectrum acaricide acting via lipid biosynthesis inhibition (LBI) with no cross resistance to currently available acaricides and with additional insecticidal properties.

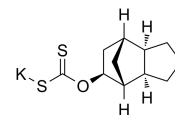


**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### SPK-601 (LMV-601)

Cat. No.: HY-70083

SPK-601 (LMV-601) is an inhibitor of the phosphatidylcholine-specific phospholipase C (PC-PLC). SPK-601 also can be used as an antimicrobial agent.

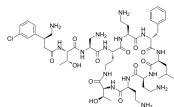


**Purity:** 98.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### SPR206

Cat. No.: HY-128780

SPR206, a polymyxin analogue, and shows antibiotic activity against multidrug resistant Gram-negative pathogen. The MIC values of SPR206 against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Pa14 and *Acinetobacter baumannii* NCTC13301 are both 0.125 mg/L.

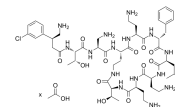


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### SPR206 acetate

Cat. No.: HY-128780B

SPR206 acetate is a polymyxin analog with antibiotic activity against Gram-negative pathogens, including multidrug-resistant (MDR) variants. SPR206 acetate has an anti-bacterial infection effect by interacting with the bacterium's outer membrane.

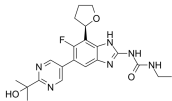


**Purity:** 98.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



**SPR719**  
(VXc-486) Cat. No.: HY-12930

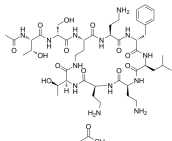
SPR719 (VXc-486) is a **gyrase B** inhibitor, with bactericidal activity. SPR719 potently inhibits multiple drug-sensitive isolates and drug-resistant isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, with MICs of 0.03 to 0.30 µg/ml and 0.08 to 5.48 µg/ml, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SPR741 acetate**  
(NAB741 acetate) Cat. No.: HY-P1649B

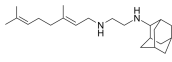
SPR741 acetate (NAB741 acetate) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiator molecule. SPR741 acetate increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.



**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**SQ109**  
(NSC 722041) Cat. No.: HY-14989

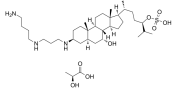
SQ109 is a potent inhibitor of the **trypomastigote** form of the parasite, with  $IC_{50}$  for cell killing of  $50 \pm 8$  nM. SQ109, targets **MmpL3**, is an antitubercular agent.



**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Squalamine lactate**  
(MSI-1256F) Cat. No.: HY-16467

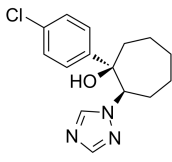
Squalamine lactate is an aminosterol compound discovered in the tissues of the dogfish shark, with antimicrobial activity, and used for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration.



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

**SSF-109**  
(Huanjunzuo) Cat. No.: HY-135307

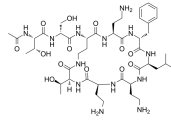
SSF-109 is a broad-spectrum fungicide which has protective activity against plant disease. SSF-109 inhibits the biosynthesis of ergosterol at the  $14\alpha$ -demethylation step in *Botrytis cinerea*.



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

**SPR741**  
(NAB741) Cat. No.: HY-P1649

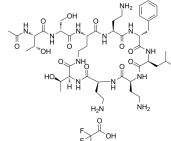
SPR741 (NAB741) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiator molecule. SPR741 increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.



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

**SPR741 TFA**  
(NAB741 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1649A

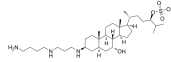
SPR741 TFA (NAB741 TFA) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiator molecule. SPR741 TFA increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.



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

**Squalamine**  
(MSI-1256) Cat. No.: HY-16468


Squalamine (MSI-1256) is an aminosterol compound with potent broad spectrum antiviral activity.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Squalene**  
(Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax) Cat. No.: HY-N1214

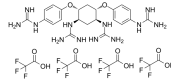
Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.



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

**SSM3 tetraTFA** Cat. No.: HY-110147A

SSM3 tetraTFA is a potent synthetic furin inhibitor with an  $EC_{50}$  and a  $K_i$  of 54 nM and 12 nM, respectively. SSM3 tetraTFA is able to block furin-dependent cell surface processing of anthrax protective antigen-83 in vitro.

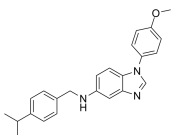


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**ST-193**

Cat. No.: HY-101441

ST-193 is a potent broad-spectrum **arenavirus** inhibitor; inhibits Guanarito, Junin, Lassa and Machupo virus with  $IC_{50}$  values of 0.44, 0.62, 1.4 and 3.1 nM, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.86%

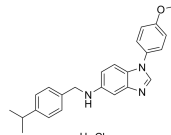
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ST-193 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-101441A

ST-193 hydrochloride is a potent broad-spectrum **arenavirus** inhibitor; inhibits Guanarito, Junin, Lassa and Machupo virus with  $IC_{50}$  values of 0.44, 0.62, 1.4 and 3.1 nM, respectively.



**Purity:** 98.54%


**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**STAD 2**

Cat. No.: HY-P2261

STAD 2 is a potent and selective disruptor of **PKA-RIL**, with a  $K_d$  of 6.2 nM. STAD 2 disrupts interactions between PKA and AKAP in an isoform-selective manner. STAD 2 displays antimalarial activity through a PKA-independent mechanism.



**Purity:** >98%

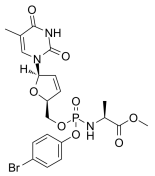
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Stampidine**

Cat. No.: HY-122470

Stampidine is a **nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)** with potent and broad-spectrum anti-HIV activity. Stampidine inhibits the laboratory HIV-1 strain HTLV<sub>III</sub>B (B-envelope subtype) and primary clinical isolates with  $IC_{50}$ s of 1 nM and 2 nM, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.80%

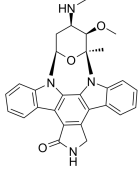
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Staurosporine**  
(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)

Cat. No.: HY-15141

Staurosporine is a potent, ATP-competitive and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with  $IC_{50}$ s of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for PKC, PKA, c-Fgr, and Phosphorylase kinase respectively. Staurosporine also inhibits TAOK2 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 3  $\mu$ M. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.



**Purity:** 99.98%

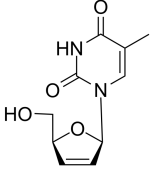
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Stavudine**  
(d4T)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116

Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**. Stavudine has activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).



**Purity:** 99.67%

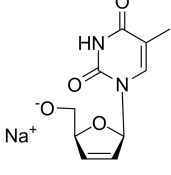
**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

**Stavudine sodium**  
(d4T sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116A

Stavudine (d4T) sodium is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**. Stavudine sodium has activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Stavudine sodium also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).



**Purity:** >98%


**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Stearyl gallate**

Cat. No.: HY-N8082

Stearyl gallate is an alkyl gallate with a long alkyl chain (carbon number of 18). Stearyl gallate has an antioxidant activity, and a weak antiviral activity against HSV-1.



**Purity:** >98%

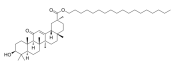
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Stearyl glycyrrhetinate**

Cat. No.: HY-N2417

Stearyl glycyrrhetinate, a major component in licorice extract, has a MIC against *S. aureus* strains of more than 256 mg/L. Stearyl glycyrrhetinate has **antibacterial** effects.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 97.0%

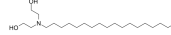
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 500 mg

**Stearyldiethanolamine**

Cat. No.: HY-129197

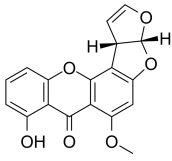


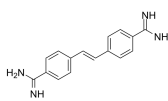
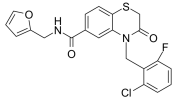
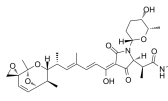

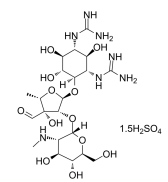
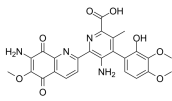
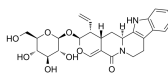
Stearyldiethanolamine is one of the compounds used in development for antibacterial freshness-keeping film or antibacterial nonwoven fabric.

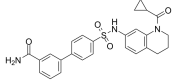
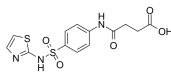
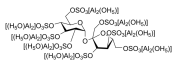
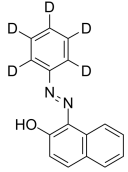
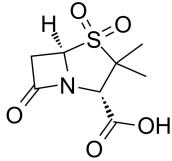
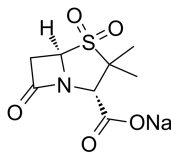
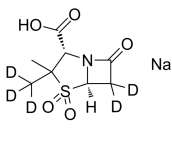
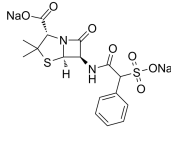
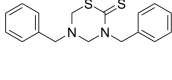
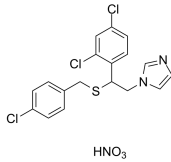


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%

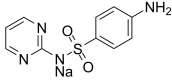
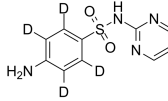
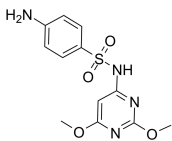
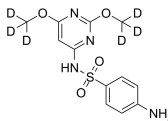
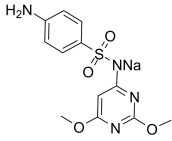
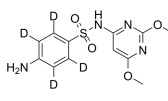
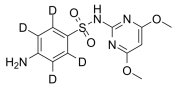
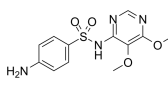
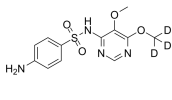
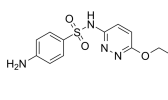
**Clinical Data:**

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

<p><b>Sterigmatocystine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6725</p> <p>Sterigmatocystine is a precursor of aflatoxins and a mycotoxin produced by common mold strains from <i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>. Sterigmatocystine, a inhibitor of G1 Phase and DNA synthesis, is used to inhibit p21 activity. Sterigmatocystine has teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in animals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>STh</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2695</p> <p>STh, an <i>Escherichia coli</i> heat-stable toxin, is a 19 amino acid polypeptide encompassing three disulfide bridges. STh is an antigen of interest in the search for a broad coverage enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (ETEC) vaccine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>STIEEQAKTFLDKFNHEAEDLFYQSSLASWN</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3141</p> <p>STIEEQAKTFLDKFNHEAEDLFYQSSLASWN, an angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) related peptide, can be used to study the function of ACE2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stilbamidine</b> (Ba 2652; Stilbamidin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00007</p> <p>Stilbamidine is a diamidine compound derived from Stilbene and used chiefly in the form of its crystalline isethionate salt in treating various fungal infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>STING agonist-1</b> (G10)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19711</p> <p>STING agonist-1 (G10) is human-specific <b>STING</b> agonist that elicits antiviral activity against emerging Alphaviruses. G10 potently blocks replication of Alphavirus species Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus (VEEV) with <math>IC_{90}</math> of 24.57 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>Streptolydigin</b> (Portamycin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122337</p> <p>Streptolydigin (Portamycin) is a 3-acetyltetramic acid antibiotic and a potent <b>bacterial RNA polymerase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_d</math> of 15 <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>Streptolysin O</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135416</p> <p>Streptolysin O, a group A streptococcal toxin, is a well-characterized oxygen-labile prototype of a cholesterol-binding bacterial exotoxin. Streptolysin O causes both lysis of cells and cardiotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 KU</p> 	<p><b>Streptomycin sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0472</p> <p>Streptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, that inhibits protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</p> 
<p><b>Streptonigrin</b> (Bruneomycin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124586</p> <p>Streptonigrin (Bruneomycin), a natural product produced by <i>Streptomyces flocculus</i>, possesses both anti-tumor and anti-bacterial 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>Strictosamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1198</p> <p>Strictosamide has important effects on inflammation and inflammatory pain. Strictosamide possesses <b>antiplasmodial</b> and <b>antifungal</b> 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>SU0268</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139056</p>	<p><b>Succinylsulfathiazole</b> (Succinylsulphathiazole)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0921</p>
<p>SU0268 is a potent and specific inhibitor of <b>8-Oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1 (OGG1)</b>. SU0268 regulates inflammatory responses during <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Succinylsulfathiazole is a sulfonamide, it is an ultra long acting drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sucralfate</b> (Sucrose octasulfate-aluminum complex)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0644</p>	<p><b>Sudan I-d5</b> (Solvent Yellow 14-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W019776</p>
<p>Sucralfate (Sucrose octasulfate-aluminum complex) is a potent and orally active <b>gastroprotectant</b> with no systemic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sudan I-d5 (Solvent Yellow 14-d5) is a the deuterated Sudan I. Sudan I is a diazo-conjugate red dye and can be used as an additive to products such as oils, solvents or polishes. Sudan I inhibits growth of bacterial strains <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> and <i>L. rhamnosus</i>.</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>Sulbactam</b> (CP45899)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0334</p>	<p><b>Sulbactam sodium</b> (CP45899 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0334A</p>
<p>Sulbactam (CP45899) is a competitive, irreversible <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor. Sulbactam shows antimicrobial activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) acinetobacter calcoaceticus--Acinetobacter baumannii (Acb) complex.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sulbactam (CP45899) sodium is a competitive, irreversible <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor. Sulbactam sodium shows antimicrobial activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) acinetobacter calcoaceticus--Acinetobacter baumannii (Acb) complex.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulbactam-d5 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0334AS</p>	<p><b>Sulbenicillin disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7097</p>
<p>Sulbactam-d5 sodium (CP45899-d5) sodium is the deuterium labeled Sulbactam sodium. Sulbactam (CP45899) sodium is a competitive, irreversible <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 500 µg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Sulbenicillin disodium is the disodium salt of Sulbenicillin. Sulbenicillin is a Penicillin antibiotic with antibacterial activity against a number of mucoid and non-mucoid strains of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulbentine</b> (Dibenzthione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1133</p>	<p><b>Sulconazole mononitrate</b> (±)-Sulconazole mononitrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1460</p>
<p>Sulbentine (Dibenzthione) is an azole <b>antifungal agent</b> that has fungistatic and fungicidal activities. Sulbentine is used as a locally acting antimycotic in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sulconazole mononitrate ((±)-Sulconazole mononitrate), an imidazole derivative, is a broad-spectrum fungicide. Sulconazole mononitrate can be used for the research of dermatomycoses, pityriasis versicolor, and cutaneous candidiasis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Sulfabenzamide</b> (N-Sulfanilylbenzamide)</p> <p>Sulfabenzamide (N-Sulfanilylbenzamide) is an antimicrobial agent and usually consumed in combination with Sulfathiazole and Sulfacetamide. Sulfabenzamide is effective against Gram-positive and negative bacterial strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfabrom</b> (N 3517; Sulfabromomethazine)</p> <p>Sulfabrom (N 3517; Sulfabromomethazine) is a long-acting Sulfonamide that is used for the treatment of coccidiosis and various <b>bacterial</b> infections in the poultry, swine and cattle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfacetamide</b> (Sulphacetamide)</p> <p>Sulfacetamide (Sulphacetamide), a bacteriostatic sulphonamide, is a popular antibiotic prescribed for treating ocular infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfacetamide Sodium</b></p> <p>Sulfacetamide Sodium is an anti-infective agent that is used topically to treat skin infections and orally for urinary tract infections. Target: Antibacterial Sulfacetamide is a sulfonamide antibiotic. Sulfacetamide is able to inhibit the growth of all isolated strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Sulfacetamide sodium monohydrate</b></p> <p>Sulfacetamide sodium monohydrate is a sulfonamide antibiotic, has been investigated for use in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor and rosacea.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfachloropyridazine</b> (Sulfachlorpyridazine)</p> <p>Sulfachloropyridazine is a broad spectrum sulfonamide used against both <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative</b> aerobic bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfaclozine</b> (Sulfachloropyrazine)</p> <p>Sulfaclozine (Sulfachloropyrazine) is an efficacious sulphonamide derivative with antibacterial and anticoccidial effects. Sulfaclozine is commonly used for the treatment of various poultry diseases (particularly, colibacteriosis, fowl cholera and coccidiosis).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfaclozine sodium</b> (Sulfachloropyrazine sodium)</p> <p>Sulfaclozine sodium (Sulfachloropyrazine sodium) is an efficacious sulphonamide derivative with antibacterial and anticoccidial effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfacytine</b></p> <p>Sulfacytine is a short-acting sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b>. Sulfacytine is active against <b>bacteria</b> and is an effective drug for the research of acute uncomplicated urinary tract infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfadiazine</b></p> <p>Sulfadiazine is a sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b> with antimalarial activity. Sulfadiazine can be used for toxoplasmosis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Sulfadiazine sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0273A</p>	<p><b>Sulfadiazine-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0273S</p>
<p>Sulfadiazine sodium is a sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b> with antimalarial activity. Sulfadiazine can be used for toxoplasmosis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfadiazine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadiazine. Sulfadiazine is a sulfonamide antibiotic used for the treatment of toxoplasmosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfadimethoxine</b> (Sulphadimethoxine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0337</p>	<p><b>Sulfadimethoxine D6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0337S1</p>
<p>Sulfadimethoxine (Sulphadimethoxine) is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfadimethoxine D6 is the deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxine. Sulfadimethoxine is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfadimethoxine sodium</b> (Sulphadimethoxine sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0337A</p>	<p><b>Sulfadimethoxine-d4</b> (Sulphadimethoxine-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0337S</p>
<p>Sulfadimethoxine sodium (Sulphadimethoxine sodium) is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfadimethoxine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxine (Sulphadimethoxine). Sulfadimethoxine is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections including treatment of respiratory, urinary tract, enteric, and soft tissue infections.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfadimethoxyprymidine D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135393S</p>	<p><b>Sulfadoxine</b> (Sulphadoxine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0439</p>
<p>Sulfadimethoxyprymidine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxyprymidine. Sulfadimethoxyprymidine is a sulfonamide antibiotic with a broad-spectrum antibacterial effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Sulfadoxine(Sulphadoxine) is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits <b>HIV</b> replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Sulfadoxine D3</b> (Sulphadoxine D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0439S1</p>	<p><b>Sulfaethoxyprydazine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112586</p>
<p>Sulfadoxine D3 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadoxine. Sulfadoxine is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits <b>HIV replication</b> in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sulfaethoxyprydazine is a sulfonamide <b>antibacterial</b> agent. Sulfaethoxyprydazine is a sulfonamide that is used in veterinary medicine as feedstuffs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

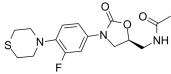
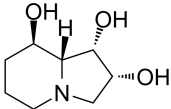
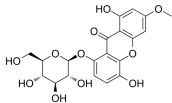
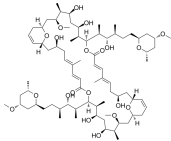

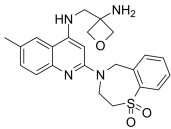
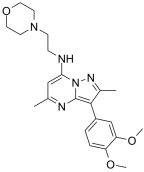
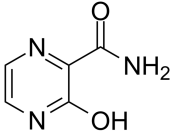
<p><b>Sulfaguanidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1267</p>	<p><b>Sulfalene</b> (Sulfametyopyrazine; AS-18908)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0130</p>
<p>Sulfaguanidine is an orally active antimicrobial agent/antibiotic of sulfonamide class. Sulfaguanidine can be used for the research of enteric infections such as bacillary dysentery.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfalene (Sulfametyopyrazine) is an antimalarial agent. Sulfalene is also a long-acting sulfonamide antibacterial.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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>Sulfamerazine</b> (RP2632)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0512</p>	<p><b>Sulfamerazine D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0512S</p>
<p>Sulfamerazine (RP-2632) is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Sulfamerazine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfamerazine. Sulfamerazine, a sulfonamide antibacterial, inhibits bacterial synthesis of dihydrofolic acid by competing with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) for binding to dihydropteroate synthetases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfamerazine sodium salt</b> (Soluble sulfamerazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0512A</p>	<p><b>Sulfameter</b> (Sulfametoxydiazine; 5-Methoxysulfadiazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0213</p>
<p>Sulfamerazine Sodium is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Target: Antibacterial Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfameter (Sulfametoxydiazine; 5-Methoxysulfadiazine) is an effective long-acting sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b> with antibacterial activities. Sulfameter can be used for the research of urinary tract infections and leprosis.</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, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfamethazine</b> (Sulfadimidine; Sulfadimerazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0035</p>	<p><b>Sulfamethazine sodium</b> (Sulfadimidine sodium; Sulfadimerazine sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0035A</p>
<p>Sulfamethazine (Sulfadimidine) is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulfamethazine sodium (Sulfadimidine sodium) is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).</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>Sulfamethazine-d4</b> (Sulfadimidine-d4; Sulfadimerazine-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0035S</p>	<p><b>Sulfamethizole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0333</p>
<p>Sulfamethazine-D4 (Sulfadimidine-D4) is a deuterium labeled Sulfamethazine (Sulfadimidine). Sulfamethazine is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Sulfamethizole is a sulfathiazole antibacterial agent. Target: Antibacterial Sulfamethizole is a sulfathiazole antibacterial agent. Sulfamethizole is a competitive inhibitor of bacterial para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), a substrate of the enzyme dihydropteroate synthetase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

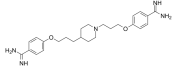
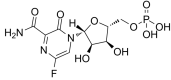
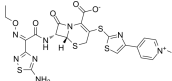
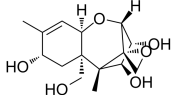
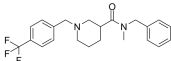
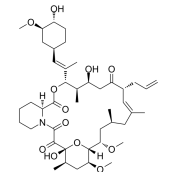
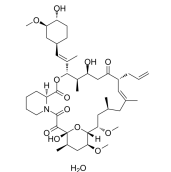
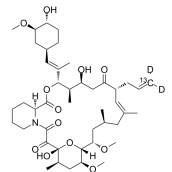
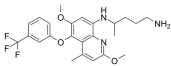
<p><b>Sulfamethoxazole</b> (Ro 4-2130)</p> <p>Sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections. Sulfonamides is a competitive antagonists of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfamethoxazole sodium</b> (Ro 4-2130 sodium)</p> <p>Sulfamethoxazole sodium (Ro 4-2130 sodium) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic. Sulfamethoxazole sodium is used to treat various urinary tract pathogens and in combination with Trimethoprim is considered the gold standard in the treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfamethoxazole-d4</b> (Ro 4-2130-d4)</p> <p>Sulfamethoxazole D4 (Ro 4-2130 D4) is a deuterium labeled Sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130). Sulfamethoxazole is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfamethoxyipyridazine</b></p> <p>Sulfamethoxyipyridazine is a long-acting sulfonamide antibiotic, for treatment of Dermatitis herpetiformis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfamonomethoxine</b></p> <p>Sulfamonomethoxine is a long acting sulfonamide antibacterial agent, used in blood kinetic studies, and blocks the synthesis of folic acid by inhibiting synthetase of dihydropteroate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfamonomethoxine-d4</b></p> <p>Sulfamonomethoxine-d4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfamonomethoxine. Sulfamonomethoxine is a long acting sulfonamide antibacterial agent, used in blood kinetic studies, and blocks the synthesis of folic acid by inhibiting synthetase of dihydropteroate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfamoxole</b></p> <p>Sulfamoxole is a broad- spectrum chemotherapeutic antimicrobial agent. Sulfamoxole can be used for the study of pediatric infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfanilamide</b> (Sulphanilamide)</p> <p>Sulfanilamide is a competitive inhibitor for bacterial enzyme dihydropteroate synthetase with IC50 of 320 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Sulfanitran</b></p> <p>Sulfanitran is an antibacterial and anticoccidial agent used in poultry feeds. Sulfanitran also is a multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2) stimulator that can increase the affinity of MRP2 for estradiol-17-β-D-glucuronide (E217βG).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sulfanitran-d4</b></p> <p>Sulfanitran-d4 is the deuterium labeled Sulfanitran. Sulfanitran is an antibacterial and anticoccidial agent used in poultry feeds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>

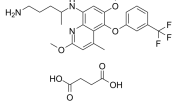
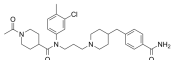
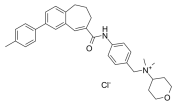
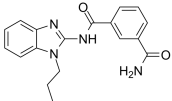
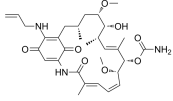
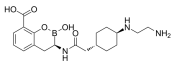
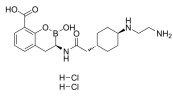
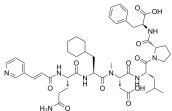
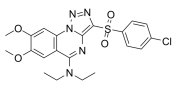
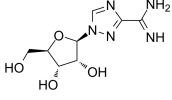


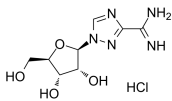
<p><b>Sulfaphenazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1218</p>	<p><b>Sulfaproxiline</b> (Sulfaproxylin; Sulfaproxyline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101829</p>
<p>Sulfaphenazole is a specific inhibitor of CYP2C9 which blocks atherogenic and pro-inflammatory effects of linoleic acid (increase in oxidative stress and activation of AP-1) mediated by CYP2C9. Acts as an antibacterial and antimicrobial.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sulfaproxiline is a synthetic antimicrobial drug that is sulfonamide.</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>Sulfapyridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0212</p>	<p><b>Sulfapyridine-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0212S</p>
<p>Sulfapyridine, a major metabolite of Sulfasalazine, is a sulfonamide antibiotic agent. Sulfapyridine inhibits recombinant <i>P. carinii</i> dihydropteroate synthetase (DHPS) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.18 μM. Sulfapyridine has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Sulfapyridine D4 a deuterium labeled Sulfapyridine. Sulfapyridine is a sulfonamide antibacterial.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfaquinoxaline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1282</p>	<p><b>Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1282A</p>
<p>Sulfaquinoxaline is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.</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>Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfaquinoxaline-D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1282S</p>	<p><b>Sulfasalazine</b> (NSC 667219)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14655</p>
<p>Sulfaquinoxaline-D4 is the deuterium labeled Sulfaquinoxaline. Sulfaquinoxaline is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.</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>Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress NF-κB activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 ferroptosis inducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</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>Sulfasymazine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100262</p>	<p><b>Sulfathiazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0507</p>
<p>Sulfasymazine is a sulfonamide drug and displays antibacterial properties.</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>Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>

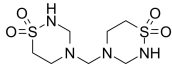
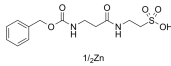
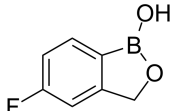
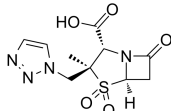
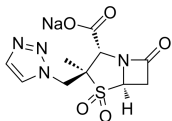
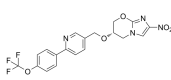
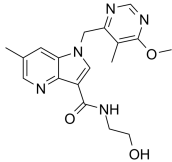
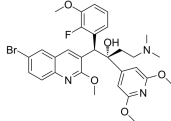
<p><b>Sulfathiazole sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0507A</p>	<p><b>Sulfathiazole-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0507S</p>
<p>Sulfathiazole sodium is an organosulfur compound that has been used as a short-acting sulfa drug. Target: Antibacterial Sulfathiazole (20 µg/L) starts to be degraded between day 31 and day 38 in one of the two batch reactors containing different wastewater matrices.</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</p>	<p>Sulfathiazole D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfathiazole. Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfiram</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121817</p>	<p><b>Sulfisomidin</b> (Sulfaisodimidine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1784</p>
<p>Sulfiram, an ectoparasiticide, is a drug applied topically to treat scabies.</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>Sulfisomidin (Sulfaisodimidine) is an orally active short-acting sulfonamide antibacterial. Sulfisomidin can be used for the research of lower urinary tract infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfisoxazole</b> (Sulfafurazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0323</p>	<p><b>Sulopenem</b> (CP-70429)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105284</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> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulopenem (CP-70429) is an orally active, parenteral penem antibiotic with broad-spectrum activities against <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b>. Sulopenem has the potential for urinary tract infections and intra-abdominal infections treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Sultamicillin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7115</p>	<p><b>Sultamicillin tosylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7111</p>
<p>Sultamicillin is an orally active double prodrug of Ampicillin/Sulbactam.</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>Sultamicillin (tosylate) is a potent and orally active <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor, an antibiotic with antibacterial activity. Sultamicillin (tosylate) is the tosylate salt of the double ester of sulbactam plus ampicillin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Suramin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0879</p>	<p><b>Suramin sodium salt</b> (Suramin hexasodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0879A</p>
<p>Suramin is a reversible and competitive <b>protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)</b> inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of <b>sirtuins</b>: SirT1 (IC<sub>50</sub>=297 nM), SirT2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.15 µM), and SirT5 (IC<sub>50</sub>=22 µM).</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>Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt) is a reversible and competitive <b>protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)</b> inhibitor. Suramin sodium salt is a potent inhibitor of <b>sirtuins</b>: SirT1 (IC<sub>50</sub>=297 nM), SirT2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.15 µM), and SirT5 (IC<sub>50</sub>=22 µM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>

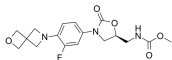
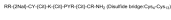
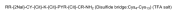
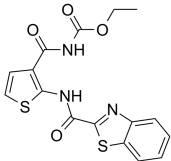
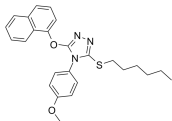
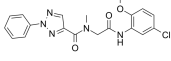
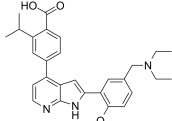
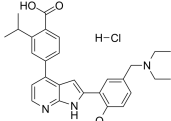
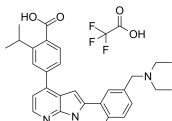
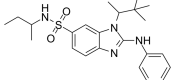
<p><b>Surfactin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129555</p>	<p><b>Sutezolid</b> (PNU-100480; U-100480; PF-02341272)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10392</p>
<p>Surfactin is a potent cyclic lipopeptide biosurfactants consists of four isomers (Surfactin A, B, C and D), which mediates flux of mono- and divalent cations, such as calcium, across lipid bilayer membranes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surfactin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Sutezolid (PNU-100480), an orally active oxazolidinone antimicrobial agent, acts by inhibiting <b>bacterial protein synthesis</b>. Sutezolid has potent activity against mycobacteria, and is used for the research of drug-resistant tuberculosis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <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>SV40 large T antigen NLS</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0310</p>	<p><b>Swainsonine</b> (Tridolgosir)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6722</p>
<p>SV40 large T antigen NLS is from Large T antigen residue 47 to 55, enables protein import into cell nucleus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CGGGPKKKRKVED</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Swainsonine is an alkaloid isolated from Astragalus, acts as an inhibitor of <math>\alpha</math>-mannosidase, with anti-tumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Swertianolin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2192</p>	<p><b>Swinholide A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111009</p>
<p>Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentianaella Acuta, inhibits <b>acetylcholinesterase (AChE)</b>. Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Swinholide A is the <b>actin-binding</b> marine polyketide and dimerizes actin with the <math>K_d</math> of ~ 50 nM. Swinholide A is a microfilament disrupting marine toxin that stabilizes actin dimers and severs actin filaments. Swinholide A disrupts the actin cytoskeleton of cells. <b>Antifungal</b> activity.</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>Symetine</b> (L 16726)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101590</p>	<p><b>Syncytial Virus Inhibitor-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119375</p>
<p>Symetine is an <b>antiparasitic</b> and antispirochete agent.</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>Syncytial Virus Inhibitor-1 is a potent, orally bioavailable <b>respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)</b> fusion inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.002 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.004 <math>\mu</math>M, and 0.002 <math>\mu</math>M for RSV Long, RSV A2, and RSV B strains, respectively.</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>T-00127_HEV1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108313</p>	<p><b>T-1105</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015764</p>
<p>T-00127_HEV1 is a <b>phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase III beta (PI4KB)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 60 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>T-1105, a novel broad-spectrum viral <b>polymerase</b> inhibitor, structural analogue of T-705, inhibits the polymerases of RNA viruses after being converted to ribonucleoside triphosphate (RTP) metabolite.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>T-2307</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114220</p>	<p><b>T-705RMP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136498</p>
<p>T-2307, an arylamidine, has antifungal activities in vitro and in vivo.</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>T-705RMP, a phosphorylated metabolite of T-705, exhibits a very weak inhibitory effect on the IMP dehydrogenase (IMPDH) activities of the host cells, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 601 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>T-91825</b> (PPI-0903M)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105049</p>	<p><b>T-peptide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2251</p>
<p>T-91825 (PPI-0903M), an N-phosphono-type cephalosporin, is the active form of TAK-599. T-91825 is active against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>T-peptide, a Tuftsin analog, can be used for the research of <b>human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)</b> infection. T-peptide prevents cellular immunosuppression and improves survival rate in septic mice. T-peptide also can inhibit the growth of residual tumor cells after surgical resection.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-VQIVYKRRRRRRRRR-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>T-2 Tetraol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6721</p>	<p><b>T.cruzi-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103033</p>
<p>T-2 Tetraol is a metabolite of T-2 toxin, and also a trichothecene mycotoxin, with less toxicity and is unable to induce apoptosis.</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>T.cruzi-IN-1 is a potent <b>Trypanosoma cruzi</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM. T.cruzi-IN-1, a 4-trifluoromethyl substituted analog, has the potential for both the acute and chronic stages of Chagas disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%</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>Tacrolimus</b> (FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13756</p>	<p><b>Tacrolimus monohydrate</b> (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13756A</p>
<p>Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to <b>FK506 binding protein (FKBP)</b> to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits <b>calcineurin phosphatase</b>, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to <b>FK506 binding protein (FKBP)</b> to form a complex and inhibits <b>calcineurin phosphatase</b>, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tacrolimus-13C,d2</b> (FK506-13C,d2; Fujimycin-13C,d2; FR900506-13C,d2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13756S</p>	<p><b>Tafenoquine</b> (WR 238605)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111529</p>
<p>Tacrolimus-13C,D2 (FK506-13C,D2) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Tacrolimus. Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to <b>FK506 binding protein (FKBP)</b> to form a complex.</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>Tafenoquine (WR 238605) is an 8-aminoquinoline. Tafenoquine is an anti-malarial prophylactic 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>Tafenoquine Succinate</b> (WR 238605 (Succinate))</p> <p>Tafenoquine Succinate (WR 238605 Succinate) is an 8-aminoquinoline. Tafenoquine is an anti-malarial prophylactic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111529A</p>  <p><b>TAK-220</b></p> <p>TAK-220 is a selective and orally bioavailable CCR5 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19974</p>
<p><b>TAK-779</b> (Takeda 779)</p> <p>TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of CCR5 and CXCR3, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits R5 HIV-1, with EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>90</sub> of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13406</p>  <p><b>Takinib</b> (EDHS-206)</p> <p>Takinib (EDHS-206) is an orally active and selective TAK1 inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=9.5 nM), more than 1.5 log more potent than the second and third ranked targets, IRAK4 (120 nM) and IRAK1 (390 nM), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103490</p>
<p><b>Tanespimycin</b> (17-AAG; NSC 330507; CP 127374)</p> <p>Tanespimycin (17-AAG) is a potent HSP90 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM, having a 100-fold higher binding affinity for tumour cell derived HSP90 than normal cell derived HSP90. Tanespimycin depletes cellular STK38/NDR1 and reduces STK38 kinase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10211</p>  <p><b>Taniborbactam</b> (VNRX-5133)</p> <p>Taniborbactam (VNRX-5133) is a reversible and selective boronic acid-containing pan-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8-530 nM. Taniborbactam has IC<sub>50</sub>s of 30 nM, 32 nM, 42 nM, 20 nM for KPC-2, AmpC, OXA-48, and VIM-2. Taniborbactam is against Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109124</p>
<p><b>Taniborbactam hydrochloride</b> (VNRX-5133 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Taniborbactam hydrochloride (VNRX-5133 hydrochloride) is a reversible and selective boronic acid-containing pan-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8-530 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109124A</p>  <p><b>Targeting the bacterial sliding clamp peptide 46</b></p> <p>Targeting the bacterial sliding clamp peptide 46 is a short peptide targeting the bacterial sliding clamp(SC), inhibiting SC-dependent DNA synthesis.</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-P3326</p>
<p><b>Targocil</b></p> <p>Targocil functions as a bacteriostatic inhibitor of wall teichoic acid (WTA) biosynthesis which can inhibit the growth of methicillin-susceptible <i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA) and methicillin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA) with MIC<sub>90</sub>s of 2 μg/mL for both MRSA and MSSA.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18702</p>  <p><b>Taribavirin</b></p> <p>Taribavirin is an orally active inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, has activity against a wide range of viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus and influenza virus.</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-10545</p>

<b>Taribavirin hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-10545A	<b>TAT</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0281
<p>Taribavirin hydrochloride is an orally active <b>inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase</b> inhibitor, has activity against a wide range of viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus and influenza virus.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>TAT (YGRKKRRQRRR) is derived from the transactivator of transcription (TAT) of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) and is a cell-penetrating peptide. TAT can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> <p><b>YGRKKRRQRRR</b></p>
<b>TAT (48-57)</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1575	<b>TAT (48-57) (TFA)</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1575A
<p>TAT (48-57) is a cell-permeable peptide, derived from HIV-1 transactivator of transcription (Tat) protein residue 48-57.</p> <p><b>GRKKRRQRRR</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TAT (48-57) (TFA) is a cell-permeable peptide, derived from HIV-1 transactivator of transcription (Tat) protein residue 48-57.</p> <p><b>GRKKRRQRRR (TFA salt)</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>
<b>TAT 2-4</b> Cat. No.: HY-P1579	<b>TAT peptide</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0282
<p>TAT 2-4 is a peptide derived from HIV-1 transactivator of transcription (Tat) protein.</p> <p><b>YGRKKRRQRRRGYGRKKRRQRRRG</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>TAT peptide is a cell penetrating peptide (GRKKRRQRRRPQ) derived from the trans-activating transcriptional activator (Tat) from HIV-1.</p> <p><b>GRKKRRQRRRPQ</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>
<b>TAT peptide TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0282A	<b>TAT TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0281A
<p>TAT peptide (TFA) is a cell penetrating peptide (GRKKRRQRRRPQ) derived from the trans-activating transcriptional activator (Tat) from HIV-1.</p> <p><b>GRKKRRQRRRPQ (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TAT TFA (YGRKKRRQRRR) is derived from the transactivator of transcription (TAT) of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) and is a cell-penetrating peptide. TAT can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.</p> <p><b>YGRKKRRQRRR (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>TAT-amide</b> Cat. No.: HY-P2193	<b>TAT-amide TFA</b> Cat. No.: HY-P2193A
<p>TAT-amide is a cell penetrating peptide. Cell-penetrating peptides (CPPs) are short amino acid sequences able to enter different cells.</p> <p><b>YGRKKRRQRRR-NH<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>TAT-amide TFA is a cell penetrating peptide. Cell-penetrating peptides (CPPs) are short amino acid sequences able to enter different cells.</p> <p><b>YGRKKRRQRRR-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Tat-beclin 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2260</p>	<p><b>Tat-beclin 1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2260A</p>
<p>Tat-beclin 1, a peptide derived from a region of the autophagy protein (beclin 1), is a potent inducer of <b>autophagy</b> and interacts with negative regulator of autophagy, GAPR-1 (GLIPR2).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YGRKKRRQRRIGGTNVFNATFEIWHDDGEFGT</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>Tat-beclin 1 TFA, a peptide derived from a region of the autophagy protein (beclin 1), is a potent inducer of <b>autophagy</b> and interacts with negative regulator of autophagy, GAPR-1 (GLIPR2).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YGRKKRRQRRIGGTNVFNATFEIWHDDGEFGT (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>Taurolidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011522</p>	<p><b>Tauroxicum</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00291</p>
<p>Taurolidine is a broad-spectrum <b>antimicrobial</b> for the prevention of central venous catheter-related infections. Taurolidine has a direct and selective antineoplastic effect on brain tumor cells by the induction of <b>apoptosis</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tauroxicum can be used as a nontoxic, non-antimicrobial agent that can replace or supplement the use of antibiotics in the animal husbandry of livestock animals to increase health and general well-being, productivity, feed efficiency and weight gain.</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><b>Tavaborole</b> (AN-2690)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10980</p>	<p><b>Tazobactam</b> (CL-298741; YTR-830H)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1418</p>
<p>Tavaborole (AN-2690) is an antifungal agent with activity against Trichophyton species, in a topical solution formulation for the potential treatment of onychomycosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 200 mg</p>	<p>Tazobactam is a beta Lactamase Inhibitor with antibacterial activity Target: Antibacterial Tazobactam is a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits the action of bacterial β-lactamases, especially those belonging to the SHV-1 and TEM groups.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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>Tazobactam sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009168</p>	<p><b>TBA-354</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12485</p>
<p>Tazobactam sodium is an antibiotic of the beta-lactamase inhibitor class. Ceftolozane combines with Tazobactam, extends the activity of ceftolozane against many ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae and some Bacteroides spp..</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>TBA-354 is a potent anti-tuberculosis compound; maintains activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv isogenic mono-resistant strains.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%</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>TBA-7371</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19750</p>	<p><b>TBAJ-587</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111747</p>
<p>TBA-7371 is a potent, noncovalent DprE1 inhibitor. TBA-7371 has potent antitubercular activity .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</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>TBAJ-587, a potent <b>anti-tuberculosis</b> agent, inhibits M.tb strain H37Rv growth with MIC<sub>95</sub> of 0.006 and &lt;0.02 μg/mL in MABA and LORA assay, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%</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>TBI-223</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139398</p>	<p><b>TC14012</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1102</p>
<p>TBI-223 is an orally bioavailable oxazolidinone antibiotic and an <b>antimicrobial</b>. TBI-223 shows activity against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (Mtb).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TC14012, a serum-stable derivative of T140, is a selective and peptidomimetic <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19.3 nM. TC14012 is a potent <b>CXCR7</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 350 nM for recruiting <math>\beta</math>-arrestin 2 to CXCR7. TC14012 has <b>anti-HIV</b> activity and anti-cancer activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>TC14012 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1102A</p>	<p><b>TCA1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12904</p>
<p>TC14012 TFA, a serum-stable derivative of T140, is a selective and peptidomimetic <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19.3 nM. TC14012 TFA is a potent <b>CXCR7</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 350 nM for recruiting <math>\beta</math>-arrestin 2 to CXCR7. TC14012 TFA has <b>anti-HIV</b> activity and anti-cancer 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>TCA1 is a small molecule with activity against drug-susceptible and -resistant <b>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</b> (Mtb). TCA1 inhibits enzymes involved in cell wall and molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis, such as DprE1 and MoeW.</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>TCMDC-125431</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132929</p>	<p><b>TCMDC-125457</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132931</p>
<p>TCMDC-125431 is a novel disruptor of the malaria parasite calcium dynamics but minimally inhibits heme crystallization.</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>TCMDC-125457 is potent in inducing calcium redistribution but minimally inhibits heme crystallization. TCMDC-125457 demonstrated high efficacy when pulsed in a single-dose combination with artesunate against tightly synchronized artemisinin-resistant ring-stage parasites.</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>TCMDC-135051</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126323</p>	<p><b>TCMDC-135051 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126323B</p>
<p>TCMDC-135051 is a highly selective and potent protein kinase <b>PfCLK3</b> inhibitor with low off-target toxicity. TCMDC-135051 prevents trophozoite-to-schizont transition, disrupts transcription and reduces transmission to the mosquito vector.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TCMDC-135051 hydrochloride is a highly selective and potent protein kinase <b>PfCLK3</b> inhibitor with low off-target toxicity. TCMDC-135051 hydrochloride prevents trophozoite-to-schizont transition, disrupts transcription and reduces transmission to the mosquito vector.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23%  <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>TCMDC-135051 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126323A</p>	<p><b>TCMDC-136230</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132930</p>
<p>TCMDC-135051 TFA is a highly selective and potent protein kinase <b>PfCLK3</b> inhibitor with low off-target toxicity. TCMDC-135051 TFA prevents trophozoite-to-schizont transition, disrupts transcription and reduces transmission to the mosquito vector.</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>TCMDC-136230 is a novel disruptor of the malaria parasite calcium dynamics but minimally inhibits heme crystallization.</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>

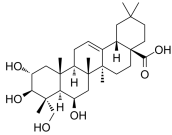
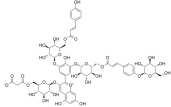
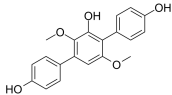
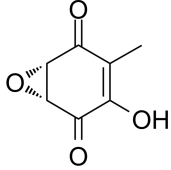
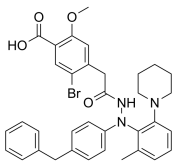
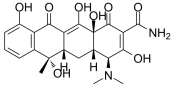
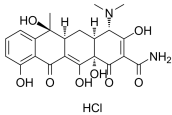
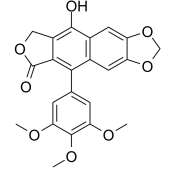
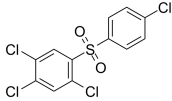
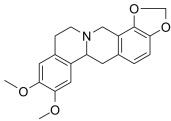


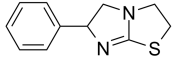
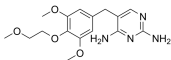
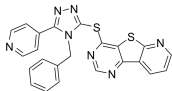
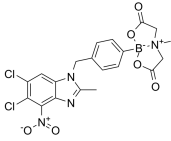
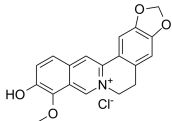
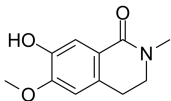
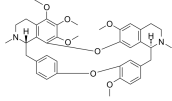
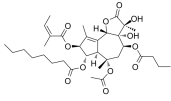
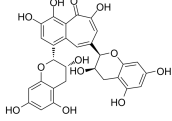
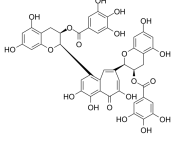
<p><b>TCS PrP Inhibitor 13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107662</p>	<p><b>Tebipenem</b> (LJC 11036)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0076</p>
<p>TCS PrP Inhibitor 13, an antiprion agent, is a cellular prion protein (PrP<sup>C</sup>) inhibitor. TCS PrP Inhibitor 13, as a protease-resistant form of prion protein (PrP<sup>res</sup>) accumulation inhibitor, shows an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3 nM in both ScN2a and F3 cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tebipenem is an orally available carbapenem antibiotic, shows broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria, except for <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tebipenem pivoxil</b> (L084)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0396</p>	<p><b>Tebuconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0852</p>
<p>Tebipenem Pivoxil is a novel oral carbapenem antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Tebipenem is a broad spectrum orally administered antibiotic, from the carbapenem subgroup of beta-lactam antibiotics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tebuconazole is an agricultural azole fungicide which can also inhibit CYP51 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.9 and 1.3 μM for <i>Candida albicans</i> CYP51 (CaCYP51) and truncated <i>Homo sapiens</i> CYP51 (Δ60HsCYP51), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Tectol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7634</p>	<p><b>Tedizolid</b> (TR 700; Torezolid; DA-7157)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14855</p>
<p>Tectol, isolated from <i>Lippia sidoides</i>, exhibits significant activity against human leukemia cell lines HL60 and CEM. Tectol is a <b>farnesyltransferase (FTase)</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.09 and 1.73 μM for human and <i>T. brucei</i> FTase, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Tedizolid (TR 700; Torezolid; DA-7157) is a novel oxazolidinone, acting through inhibition of <b>bacterial</b> protein synthesis by binding to 23S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) of the 50S subunit of the ribosome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tedizolid phosphate</b> (TR-701FA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14855B</p>	<p><b>Tegobuvir</b> (GS 333126; GS-9190)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10544</p>
<p>Tedizolid phosphate (TR-701FA) is a novel oxazolidinone with activity against Gram-positive pathogens.</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>Tegobuvir is a specific, covalent inhibitor of the HCV NS5B polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Teicoplanin</b> (Antibiotic MDL-507; MDL-507)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0097</p>	<p><b>Telaprevir</b> (VX-950)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10235</p>
<p>Teicoplanin is a semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic used in the prophylaxis and treatment of serious infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria, including Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Telaprevir (VX-950) is a highly selective, reversible, and potent peptidomimetic inhibitor of the HCV NS3-4A protease, the steady-state inhibitory constant (K<sub>i</sub>) of Telaprevir is 7 nM against a genotype 1 (H strain) NS3 protease domain plus a NS4A cofactor peptide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Telbivudine</b> (Epavudine; L-Thymidine; NV 02B)</p>	<p><b>Telithromycin</b> (HMR3647; RU66647)</p>
<p>Telbivudine (Epavudine), an orally active thymidine nucleoside analog, is a potent antiviral inhibitor of hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Telithromycin(HMR3647) is a ketolide antibiotic to treat community acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity. Target: Antibacterial Telithromycin prevents bacteria from growing, by interfering with their protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tellimagrandin II</b> (Eugeniin)</p>	<p><b>Temafloxacin</b> (TMFX; TA-167 free acid; A-62254 free acid)</p>
<p>Tellimagrandin II (Eugeniin), the first intermediate in the <sup>13</sup>C<sub>1</sub>-glucose derived series of ellagitannins, also inhibits antibiotic resistance of drug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Temafloxacin (TMFX) is a quinolone antimicrobial agent that has a broad antibacterial spectrum against <b>Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic bacteria.</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Temephos</b> (Temefos)</p>	<p><b>Temocillin disodium</b> (BRL 17421 disodium)</p>
<p>Temefos is an organophosphate larvicide, used to treat water infested with disease-carrying insects including mosquitoes, midges, and black fly larvae. Temefos affects the central nervous system through inhibition of cholinesterase, results in death before reaching the adult stage.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Temocillin disodium, a 6-<math>\alpha</math>-methoxy penicillin, possesses antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>90.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Temporin A</b></p>	<p><b>Temporin L</b></p>
<p>Temporin A is a short alpha-helical antimicrobial peptide isolated from the skin of the frog Rana temporaria. Temporin A is effective against a broad spectrum of Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Temporin L is a potent antimicrobial peptide and is active against <b>Gram-negative bacteria and yeast strains.</b> Temporin L also has antiendotoxin 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>Temsavir</b> (BMS-626529)</p>	<p><b>Tenatoprazole</b> (TU-199)</p>
<p>Temsavir (BMS-626529) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets HIV-1 gp120 and prevents its binding to CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tenatoprazole (TU-199) is an orally active imidazopyridine-based <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor with a prolonged plasma half-life. Tenatoprazole inhibits hog gastric H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

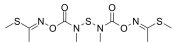
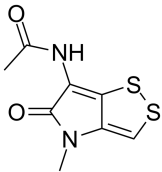
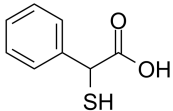
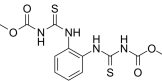
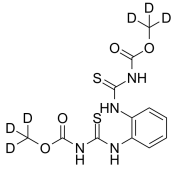
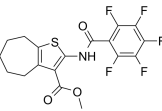
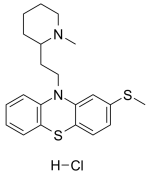
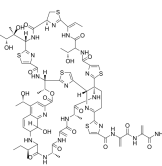

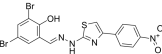
<p><b>Tenofovir</b> (GS 1278; PMPA)</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir alafenamide</b> (GS-7340)</p>
<p>Tenofovir (GS 1278) is a <b>nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b> to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir alafenamide (GS-7340) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a <b>HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate</b> (GS-7340 (fumarate))</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate</b> (GS-7340 (hemifumarate))</p>
<p>Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (GS-7340 fumarate) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a <b>HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate (GS-7340 hemifumarate) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a <b>HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenofovir amibufenamide</b> (HS-10234)</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir diphosphate</b> (TFV-DP)</p>
<p>Tenofovir amibufenamide (HS-10234), a Tenofovir prodrug, is an orally active antiviral agent. Tenofovir amibufenamide inhibits HBV, and can be used for chronic hepatitis B (CHB) study.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP) is a competitive <b>DNA polymerases inhibitor</b> (with respect to dATP) and a substrate of HIV type 1 (<b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT)</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenofovir diphosphate triethylamine</b> (TFV-DP triethylamine)</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir Disoproxil fumarate</b> (Tenofovir DF; Bis(POC)-PMPA fumarate; GS 4331 fumarate)</p>
<p>Tenofovir diphosphate triethylamine (TFV-DP triethylamine) is a competitive <b>DNA polymerases inhibitor</b> (with respect to dATP) and a substrate of HIV type 1 (<b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT)</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir Disoproxil fumarate is a <b>nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b> used to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenofovir exalidex</b> (CMX-157)</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir hydrate</b> (GS 1278 hydrate; PMPA hydrate)</p>
<p>Tenofovir exalidex (CMX157) is a lipid conjugate of the acyclic nucleotide analog Tenofovir with activity against both wild-type and antiretroviral drug-resistant HIV strains, including multidrug nucleoside/nucleotide analog-resistant viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir hydrate is a <b>nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b> to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Tenofovir maleate</b> (GS 1278 maleate; PMPA maleate)</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir-C3-O-C12-trimethylsilylacetylene ammonium</b></p>
<p>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate is a <b>nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor</b> to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tenofovir-C3-O-C12-trimethylsilylacetylene (ammonium) exhibits substantially longer t<sub>1/2</sub> values than tenofovir in human liver microsomes, potent <b>anti-HIV</b> activity in vitro, and enhances pharmacokinetic properties in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenofovir-C3-O-C15-CF3 ammonium</b></p>	<p><b>Tentoxin</b></p>
<p>Tenofovir-C3-O-C15-CF3 (ammonium) exhibits substantially longer t<sub>1/2</sub> values than tenofovir in human liver microsomes, potent <b>anti-HIV</b> activity in vitro, and enhances pharmacokinetic properties in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tentoxin is a cyclic tetrapeptide isolated from <i>Alternaria tenuis</i>, acts as a herbicide, causes seedling chlorosis, inhibits cyclic photophosphorylation and functions as an energy transfer inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenuazonic acid</b></p>	<p><b>Tenuigenin</b> (Senegenin)</p>
<p>Tenuazonic acid, belonging to tetramic acids that are the largest family of natural products, is a putative nonhost-selective mycotoxin isolated from <i>Alternaria alternate</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tenuigenin is a major active component isolated from the root of the Chinese herb <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i>. Tenuigenin protects against <i>S.aureus</i>-induced pneumonia by inhibiting <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Tenuigenin has anti-inflammatory effect.</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>Terbinafine</b> (TDT 067)</p>	<p><b>Terbinafine hydrochloride</b> (TDT 067 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Terbinafine (TDT 067) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of <b>squalene epoxidase</b> from <i>Candida</i> with a K<sub>i</sub> of 30 nM. Terbinafine also antibacterial activity against certain <b>Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Terbinafine hydrochloride (TDT 067 hydrochloride) is an antifungal medication used to treat <b>fungal</b> infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of <b>squalene epoxidase</b> from <i>Candida</i> with a K<sub>i</sub> of 30 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Terbutaline sulfate</b> (Terbutaline hemisulfate)</p>	<p><b>Terconazole</b> (R42470)</p>
<p>Terbutaline sulfate is a β<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist; a fast-acting bronchodilator and a tocolytic to delay premature labor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Terconazole is a broad-spectrum <b>antifungal</b> medication for the treatment of vaginal yeast infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

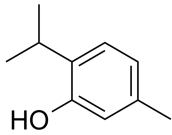
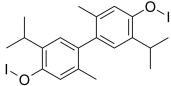
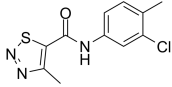
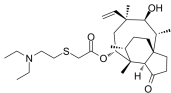
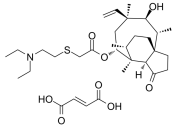
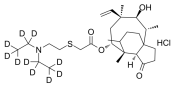
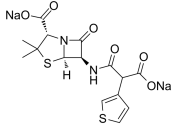
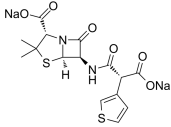
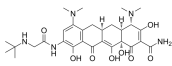
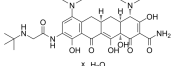
<p><b>Terminolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7652</p> <p>Terminolic acid is a pentacyclic triterpenoid glucoside isolated from <i>Combretum racemosum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Ternatin B4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7461</p> <p>Ternatin B4 is an <b>anthocyanin</b> isolated from the flowers of <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. (Leguminosae).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Terphenyllin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119821</p> <p>Terphenyllin is a naturally abundant p-terphenyl metabolite isolated from the coral derived fungus <i>Aspergillus candidus</i>, has significant <b><math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase</b> inhibitory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Terreic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110013</p> <p>Terreic acid, a quinone epoxide <b>antibiotic</b>, acts as an effective <b>Btk</b> inhibitor. Terreic acid blocks the interaction between PKC and the pleckstrin homology domain of Btk.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Teslexivir</b> (BTA074; AP 611074)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109045</p> <p>Teslexivir (BTA074; AP 611074) is a topical antiviral agent that is a potent and selective inhibitor of the interaction between two essential viral proteins, E1 and E2, an interaction that is a necessary step for Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) 6 and 11 DNA replication and thus viral production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tetracycline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0107</p> <p>Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Tetracycline hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0474</p> <p>Tetracycline (hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative <b>bacteria</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Tetradehydropodophyllotoxin</b> (Dehydropodophyllotoxin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2502</p> <p>Tetradehydropodophyllotoxin possesses antifungal 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>Tetradifon</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119725</p> <p>Tetradifon is a broad spectrum organochlorine insecticide that can be used to control a wide range of mites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Tetrahydroepiberberine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3035</p> <p>Tetrahydroepiberberine is a isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Corydalis impatiens</i> (Pall). Tetrahydroepiberberine has <b>antifungal</b> and selective inhibition against the <b>PI-3 virus</b> activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Tetramisole hydrochloride</b> ((±)-Tetramisole hydrochloride; DL-Tetramisole hydrochloride; R-829) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1194</span></p> <p>Tetramisole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of alkaline phosphatases, is a high purity antiparasitic.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>H-Cl</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 2 g</p>	<p><b>Tetroxoprim</b> (HE 781) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107033</span></p> <p>Tetroxoprim is an antimicrobial DHFR inhibitor.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TH1020</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116961</span></p> <p>TH1020 is a potent and selective <b>toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5)/flagellin complex</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.85 <math>\mu</math>M. TH1020 inhibits flagellin-induced TLR5 signaling. TH1020 is inactive against TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR7 and TLR8.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>TH1217</b> (ZINC1775962367) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135909</span></p> <p>TH1217 (ZINC1775962367) is a potent and selective <b>dCTPase pyrophosphatase 1 (dCTPase)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 47 nM. TH1217 enhances the cytotoxic effect of cytidine analogues in leukemia cells.</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>Thalifendine chloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2023A</span></p> <p>Thalifendine chloride is a metabolite of Berberine (HY-N0716), with antiplasmodial and antiamoebic activities. Thalifendine chloride shows activities against <i>P. falciparum</i> and <i>E. histolytica</i> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 7.91 <math>\mu</math>M and 116 <math>\mu</math>M, 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>Thalifoline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8420</span></p> <p>Thalifoline is an alkaloid and displays antifungal activity.</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>Thalugosaminine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6078</span></p> <p>Thalugosaminine is a benzyloisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from the roots of <i>Thalictrum minus</i>. Thalugosaminine shows good <b>antibacterial</b> activity with MIC values of 64-128 <math>\mu</math>g/ml.</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>Thapsigargin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13433</span></p> <p>Thapsigargin, an <b>endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inducer</b>, is an inhibitor of microsomal <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase</b>. Thapsigargin efficiently inhibits coronavirus (HCoV-229E, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2) replication in different cell types.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Theaflavin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0243</span></p> <p>Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (H1N1) neuraminidase.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate</b> (TF-3; ZP10) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1992</span></p> <p>Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate (TF-3) is a potent <b>Zika virus (ZIKV) protease inhibitor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.3 <math>\mu</math>M. Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate directly binds to ZIKVpro (<math>K_d=8.86 \mu</math>M) and inhibits ZIKV replication.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

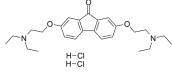
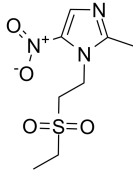
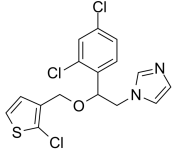
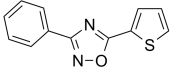
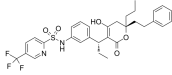
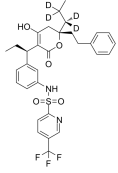
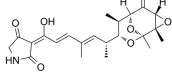
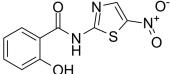
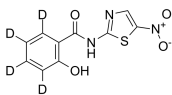
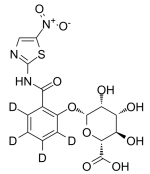
<p><b>Thermopsine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5009</p>	<p><b>Thiabendazole</b> (2-(4-Thiazolyl)benzimidazole)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0263</p>
<p>Thermopsine is a quinolizidine alkaloid isolated from the fruits and pods and stem bark of <i>Sophora velutina</i> subsp. Thermopsine has <b>antibacterial</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Thiabendazole inhibits the mitochondrial helminth-specific enzyme, fumarate reductase, with anthelmintic property. Target: Fumarate Reductase Thiabendazole serves to block angiogenesis in both frog embryos and human cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Thiacetazone</b> (Thioacetazone; Amithiozone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1526</p>	<p><b>Thiacloprid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1953</p>
<p>Thiacetazone (Thioacetazone) is a thiourea-containing antitubercular agent and is an orally active antibiotic. Thiacetazone has antibacterial action, which inhibits growth of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> H37Rv with a MIC value of 0.1 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Thiacloprid, a chloronicotinyl insecticide, is targeted chiefly to control aphid pest species in orchards and vegetables. Thiacloprid destabilizes DNA. Thiacloprid changes the structure and stability of DNA through binding into the minor groove by hydrophobic or hydrogen interactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thiamine disulfide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2224</p>	<p><b>Thiamphenicol</b> (Thiophenicol; Dextrosulphenidol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0479</p>
<p>Thiamine disulfide, a vitamin B1 derivative, is an oxidized dimer of Thiamine. Thiamine disulfide is a potent <b>HIV-1</b> inhibitor. Thiamine disulfide significantly depresses HIV-1 transactivator (Tat) activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Thiamphenicol (Thiophenicol), a methyl-sulfonyl derivative of Chloramphenicol, is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial <b>antibiotic</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Thiethylperazine dimaleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1794A</p>	<p><b>Thifluzamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2004</p>
<p>Thiethylperazine dimaleate is a phenothiazine derivative, and an orally active <b>dopamine D2-receptor</b> and <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Thiethylperazine dimaleate is also a selective <b>ABCC1</b> activator that reduces amyloid-β (Aβ) load in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Thifluzamide, a broad-spectrum succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI) fungicide, has been widely used in the controlling of a variety of fungal diseases in rice fields.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Thio-TEPA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17574</p>	<p><b>Thiocillin I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125733</p>
<p>Thio-TEPA is a <b>DNA alkylating</b> agent, with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Thiocillin I is a thiopeptide antibiotic and has in vitro antibacterial activity against Gram-positive <b>bacterial</b> strains. The MIC values of Thiocillin I against <i>S. aureus</i> 1974149, <i>E. faecalis</i> 1674621, <i>B. subtilis</i> ATCC 6633 and <i>S.</i></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

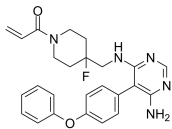
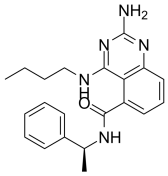
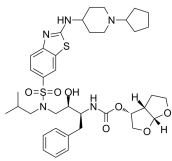
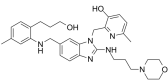
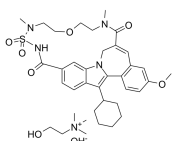
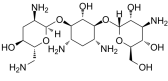
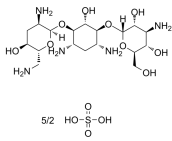
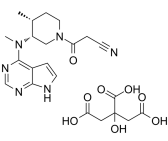
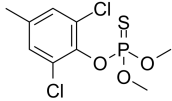
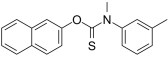
<p><b>Thiodicarb</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013767</p>	<p><b>Thiolutin</b> (Acetopyrrothin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6712</p>
<p>Thiodicarb is a carbamate insecticide used to control flies in animal and poultry houses and dairies. Thiodicarb is metabolized into methomyl in animals and plants, and subsequently degraded into carbon dioxide and acetonitrile.</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>Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothin) is a disulfide-containing antibiotic and anti-angiogenic compound produced by Streptomyces. Thiolutin inhibits the JAMM metalloproteases Csn5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thiomandelic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129629</p>	<p><b>Thiophanate-Methyl</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0842</p>
<p>Thiomandelic acid is a broad spectrum inhibitor of Zinc -lactamases.</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>Thiophanate-Methyl is a systematic fungicide.</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, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Thiophanate-methyl-d6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0842S</p>	<p><b>Thiophene-2</b> (TP2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117145</p>
<p>Thiophanate-methyl-d6 is the deuterium labeled Thiophanate-methyl. Thiophanate-Methyl is a systematic fungicide.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Thiophene-2 (TP2) is a specific polyketide synthase 13 (Pks13) inhibitor. Thiophene-2 inhibits mycolic acid biosynthesis and rapidly leads to mycobacterial cell death.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thioridazine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0965</p>	<p><b>Thiostrepton</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0990</p>
<p>Thioridazine hydrochloride, an antagonist of the dopamine receptor D2 family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities. Thioridazine hydrochloride is also a potent inhibitor of PI3K-Akt-mTOR signaling pathways with anti-angiogenic effect.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Thiostrepton is a thiazole antibiotic which selectively inhibits FOXM1. FOXM1 binds to YAP/TEAD complex. YAP/TEAD/FOXM1 complex binding at regulatory regions of genes governing cell cycle may impact cell proliferation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Thonzonium bromide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1246</p>	<p><b>ThrRS-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139657</p>
<p>Thonzonium bromide is an antibacterial agent that is structurally similar to Farnesol (HY-Y0248A).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>ThrRS-IN-2 is a threonyl-tRNA synthetase (ThrRS) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 56.5 ± 3.5 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

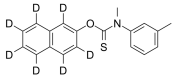
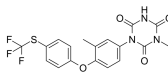
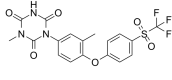
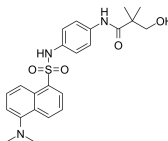
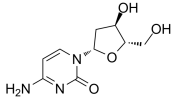
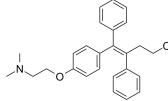
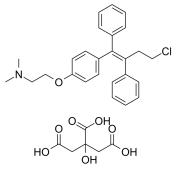
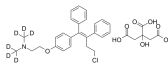
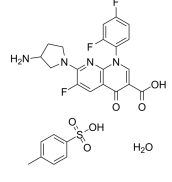
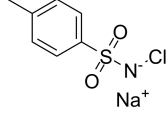


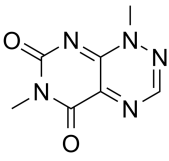
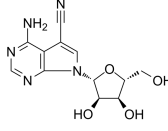
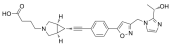
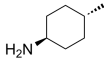
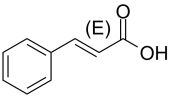
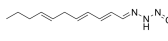
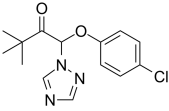
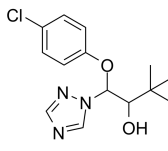
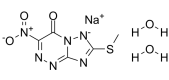
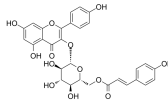
<p><b>Thymol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6810</p> <p>Thymol is the main monoterpene phenol occurring in essential oils isolated from plants belonging to the Lamiaceae family, and other plants such as those belonging to the Verbenaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Ranunculaceae and Apiaceae families.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thymol iodide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1796</p> <p>Thymol iodide is a compound of Iodide and Thymol. Thymol iodide acts as a substitute for iodoform. Thymol iodide is an iodine derivative of Thymol (a phenol derived from thyme oil), which is mostly used as mild antiseptic and fungicide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tiadinil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17517</p> <p>Tiadinil is a plant activator of systemic acquired resistance, boosts the production of herbivore-induced plant volatiles; fungicide.</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>Tiamulin</b> (Thiamutilin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2060</p> <p>Tiamulin (Thiamutilin) is a diterpenic compound that widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.</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>Tiamulin fumarate</b> (Thiamutilin fumarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2060A</p> <p>Tiamulin fumarate (Thiamutilin fumarate) is a diterpenic compound that widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.</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, 250 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Tiamulin-d10 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2060S</p> <p>Tiamulin-d10 (Thiamutilin-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Tiamulin. Tiamulin (Thiamutilin) is a diterpenic compound that widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.</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>Ticarcillin disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1175</p> <p>Ticarcillin disodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating <i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ticarcillin sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100577</p> <p>Ticarcillin sodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating <i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> infections.</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>Tigecycline</b> (GAR-936)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0117</p> <p>Tigecycline (GAR-936) is a broad-spectrum glycylycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for <i>E. coli</i> (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tigecycline hydrate</b> (GAR-936 hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0117D</p> <p>Tigecycline hydrate (GAR-936 hydrate) is a broad spectrum glycylycline antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Tigecycline hydrochloride</b> (GAR-936 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Tigecycline hydrochloride (GAR-936 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum glycylycylcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tigecycline mesylate</b> (GAR-936 mesylate)</p> <p>Tigecycline mesylate (GAR-936 mesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycylycylcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tigecycline tetramesylate</b> (GAR-936 tetramesylate)</p> <p>Tigecycline tetramesylate (GAR-936 tetramesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycylycylcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Tigemonam</b></p> <p>Tigemonam is a monobactam, with potent activity against Gram-negative aerobic bacterial pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tigloylgomisin P</b></p> <p>Tigloylgomisin P, a lignin, has anti-HIV activity with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 37 μM. Tigloylgomisin P has anticancer effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tigolaner</b></p> <p>Tigolaner is a GABA antagonist that regulates chloride channel. Tigolaner is an antiparasitic 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>Tilbroquinol</b></p> <p>Tilbroquinol is an antiprotozoal agent effective against amoebiasis. It has also been used against Vibrio cholerae.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Tildipirosin</b></p> <p>Tildipirosin, a long-acting macrolide, has antibiotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tilmicosin</b> (LY-177370; EL-870)</p> <p>Tilmicosin is a macrolide antibiotic, is used for the research of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Tilmicosin phosphate</b> (LY-177370 phosphate; EL-870 phosphate)</p> <p>Tilmicosin phosphate is a antibiotic, is used for the research of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Tilorone dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1080</p> <p>Tilorone dihydrochloride is the first recognized synthetic, small molecular weight compound that is an orally active interferon inducer, used as an antiviral drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Tindazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0177</p> <p>Tindazole, an orally available antibacterial agent, is a 5-nitroimidazole with selective activity against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Tioconazole</b> (UK-20349)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0319</p> <p>Tioconazole (UK-20349) is an antifungal imidazole derivative with broad spectrum activity. Tioconazole has inhibitory active against several dermatophytes and several yeasts with MIC<sub>50</sub>s &lt;3.12 mg/L and &lt;9 mg/L, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Tioxazafen</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136240</p> <p>Tioxazafen is a disubstituted oxadiazole and a broad-spectrum seed treatment nematicide. Tioxazafen is designed to provide consistent broad-spectrum control of nematodes in corn, soy, and cotton.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tipranavir</b> (PNU-140690)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15148</p> <p>Tipranavir (PNU-140690) inhibits the enzymatic activity and dimerization of <b>HIV-1 protease</b>, exerts potent activity against multi-protease inhibitor (PI)-resistant HIV-1 isolates with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 66-410 nM. Tipranavir inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Tipranavir-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15148S</p> <p>Tipranavir-d4 (PNU-140690-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tipranavir. Tipranavir (PNU-140690) inhibits the enzymatic activity and dimerization of <b>HIV-1 protease</b>, exerts potent activity against multi-protease inhibitor (PI)-resistant HIV-1 isolates with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 66-410 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tirandamycin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126406</p> <p>Tirandamycin A, an antibiotic, is a <b>bacterial RNA polymerase</b> inhibitor. Tirandamycin A has antiameobic and antibacterial 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>Tizoxanide</b> (TIZ)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12687</p> <p>Tizoxanide is the active metabolite of Nitazoxanide, which is a thiazolide anti-infective compound against anaerobic bacteria, protozoa, and a range of viruses. Tizoxanide has <b>anti-HIV-1</b> activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tizoxanide D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12687S</p> <p>Tizoxanide D4 (TIZ D4) is the deuterium labeled Tizoxanide. Tizoxanide is the active metabolite of Nitazoxanide, which is a thiazolide anti-infective compound against anaerobic bacteria, protozoa, and a range of viruses. Tizoxanide has <b>anti-HIV-1</b> 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>Tizoxanide-d4 glucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136307S</p> <p>Tizoxanide glucuronide-D4 is the deuterium labeled Tizoxanide glucuronide. Tizoxanide glucuronide is the <b>metabolite</b> of Nitazoxanide (HY-B0217) and is cell-permeable to inhibit asexual and sexual stages development of <b>parasite C. parvum</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>TL-895</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139481</p> <p>TL-895 is a potent, orally active, ATP-competitive, and highly selective irreversible BTK inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_i</math> of 1.5 nM and 11.9 nM, respectively. TL-895 is used be for JAK1-relapsed/refractory myelofibrosis, acute myeloid leukemia, COVID-19 and cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TLR7 agonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111358</p> <p>TLR7 agonist 1 is a potent, selective and oral TLR7 agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> 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>TMC310911</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107123</p> <p>TMC310911 is a potent and orally active HIV type-1 (HIV-1) protease inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math> values ranged from 2.2 nM to 14.2 nM for wild-type HIV-1. TMC310911 has potent activity against a wide spectrum of recombinant HIV-1 isolates. TMC310911 has strong antiviral 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>TMC353121</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-11097</p> <p>TMC353121 is a potent respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion inhibitor with <math>pEC_{50}</math> of 9.9.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>TMC647055 Choline salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15591A</p> <p>TMC647055 choline salt is a cell-permeating, selective HCV NSSB inhibitor, eliciting a mean <math>IC_{50}</math> of 34 nM, as assessed in the RdRp primer-dependent transcription assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tobramycin</b> (Nebramycin Factor 6; Deoxykanamycin B)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0441</p> <p>Tobramycin (Nebramycin Factor 6) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tobramycin sulfate</b> (Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate; Deoxykanamycin B sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0441A</p> <p>Tobramycin sulfate (Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tofacitinib citrate</b> (Tasocitinib citrate; CP-690550 citrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-40354A</p> <p>Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tolclofos-methyl</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2053</p> <p>Tolclofos-methyl is a broad-spectrum aromatic hydrocarbon fungicide that is used as a see treatment for protection against soil-borne and seed borne fungal pathogens that caused seed decay and seedling blights.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tolnaftate</b> (NP-27)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0370</p> <p>Tolnaftate (NP-27) is a synthetic thiocarbamate used as an anti-fungal agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 

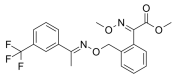
<p><b>Tolnaftate (D7)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0370S</p>	<p><b>Toltrazuril</b> (BAY-i 9142)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0175</p>
<p>Tolnaftate D7 (NP-27 D7) is the deuterium labeled Tolnaftate. Tolnaftate (NP-27) is a synthetic thiocarbamate used as an anti-fungal agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Toltrazuril (BAY-i 9142) is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Toltrazuril (sulfone)</b> (Ponazuril)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17008</p>	<p><b>Tomeglovir</b> (BAY 38-4766)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108261</p>
<p>Toltrazuril sulfone (Ponazuril) is a metabolite of Toltrazuril (HY-B0175), with antiprotozoal activity. Toltrazuril sulfone is a triazine anticoccidial that is developed to prevent coccidiosis in poultry.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tomeglovir is a potent anti-CMV agent, inhibiting processing of viral DNA-concatemers, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.34 μM and 0.039 μM for HCMV and MCMV.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <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>Torcitabine</b> (2'-Deoxy-L-cytidine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121513</p>	<p><b>Toremifene</b> (Z-Toremifene; NK 622 free base; FC-1157a free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0005A</p>
<p>Torcitabine (2'-Deoxy-L-cytidine) is an antiviral agent. Torcitabine has the potential for chronic hepatitis B virus infection treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Toremifene (Z-Toremifene) is a second-generation selective <b>estrogen-receptor modulator (SERM)</b> in development for the prevention of osteoporosis. Toremifene also potent inhibits infectious <b>EBOV Zaire</b> and <b>Marburg (MARV)</b> with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.07 μM and 2.6 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Toremifene citrate</b> (Z-Toremifene citrate; NK 622; FC-1157a)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0005</p>	<p><b>Toremifene-d6 citrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0005S</p>
<p>Toremifene citrate (Z-Toremifene citrate) is a second-generation selective <b>estrogen-receptor modulator (SERM)</b> in development for the prevention of osteoporosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Toremifene-d6 (Z-Toremifene-d6) citrate is the deuterium labeled Toremifene citrate. Toremifene citrate (Z-Toremifene citrate) is a second-generation selective <b>estrogen-receptor modulator (SERM)</b> in development for the prevention of osteoporosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Tosufloxacin tosylate hydrate</b> (A-61827 tosylate hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1802A</p>	<p><b>Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00087</p>
<p>Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and Chlamydia trachomatis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate (Chloramine T sodium trihydrate) is a disinfectant agent widely used in laboratories, kitchens and hospitals. It is also used as a biocide in air fresheners and deodorants.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>H<sub>2</sub>O H<sub>2</sub>O H<sub>2</sub>O</p>

<p><b>Toxoflavin</b> (Xanthothricin; Toxoflavine; PKF-118-310)</p> <p>Toxoflavin (Xanthothricin) is an antagonist of <b>transcription factor 4 (TCF4)/β-catenin complex</b>, also acts as an inhibitor of KDM4A, with antitumor activity. Antibiotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100760</p> 	<p><b>Toyocamycin</b> (Vengicide)</p> <p>Toyocamycin (Vengicide) is an adenosine analog produced by Actinomycete, acts as an <b>XBP1</b> inhibitor, inhibits IRE1α-induced ATP-dependent XBP1 mRNA cleavage, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 80 nM. Toyocamycin (Vengicide) induces apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103248</p> 
<p><b>TP0586532</b></p> <p>TP0586532 is a <b>non-hydroxamate LpxC</b> inhibitor (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=0.101 μM). TP0586532 as a compound with a low cardiovascular risk that is effective against <i>K. pneumoniae</i>, including resistant strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-131981</p> 	<p><b>trans-4-Methylcyclohexanamine</b></p> <p>trans-4-Methylcyclohexanamine is an intermediate and can be used for the development of <i>T. cruzi</i> enzyme inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W010538</p>  <p>Relative stereochemistry</p>
<p><b>trans-Cinnamic acid</b> (trans-3-Phenylacrylic acid)</p> <p>trans-Cinnamic acid is a natural antimicrobial, with minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 250 μg/mL against fish pathogen <i>A. sobria</i>, SY-AS1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0610</p> 	<p><b>Triacsin C</b> (WS 1228A; FR 900190)</p> <p>Triacsin C (WS 1228A), a natural intracellular long-chain acyl-CoA synthetases (ACSL) inhibitor, is from <i>Streptomyces aureofaciens</i>. Triacsin C inhibits TAG accumulation into lipid droplets (LD) by suppressing ACSL activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6707</p> 
<p><b>Triadimefon</b></p> <p>Triadimefon is a triazole <b>fungicide</b> used to control powdery mildew, rusts, and other fungal pests on grains, fruit and vegetable crops, turf, shrubs, and trees.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123037</p> 	<p><b>Triadimenol</b></p> <p>Triadimenol, a metabolite of Triadimefon, is a broad-spectrum chiral triazole fungicide, that is formed by reduction of a carbonyl group to the corresponding alcohol.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0851</p> 
<p><b>Triazavirin</b></p> <p>Triazavirin is a nucleoside analogue of nucleic acid and an antiviral agent. Triazavirin works by inhibiting the synthesis of viral RNA and DNA and replication of genomic fragments. Triazavirin is also an effective protective agent on the transmission stage of influenza.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19743</p> 	<p><b>Tribuloside</b></p> <p>Tribuloside is a flavonoid that can be isolated from <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L. Tribuloside exhibits <b>anti-mycobacterial</b> activity against the non-pathogenic <i>Mycobacterium</i> species with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 5.0 mg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2443</p> 

<p><b>Tricin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1127</p>	<p><b>Triclabendazole</b> (CGA89317)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0621</p>
<p>Tricin is a natural flavonoid present in large amounts in rice bran. Tricin can inhibit <b>human cytomegalovirus (HCMV)</b> replication by inhibiting CDK9.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Triclabendazole(CGA89317) is a benzimidazole, it binds to tubulin impairing intracellular transport mechanisms and interferes with protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Triclabendazole sulfoxide</b> (TCBZ-SO)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136450</p>	<p><b>Triclocarban</b> (3,4,4'-Trichlorocarbanilide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1805</p>
<p>Triclabendazole sulfoxide (TCBZ-SO) is the main plasma metabolite of Triclabendazole, and exhibits anti-parasite effects. Triclabendazole sulfoxide can inhibit membrane transporter ABCG2/BCRP.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Triclocarban (3,4,4'-Trichlorocarbanilide), a broad spectrum antibacterial compound, is widely used in a broad range of applications such as the production of soaps, skin creams, toothpastes and deodorants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Triclopyricarb</b> (SYP-7017)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136356</p>	<p><b>Triclosan</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1119</p>
<p>Triclopyricarb (SYP-7017) is a strobilurin fungicide that can be used in crops disease control. Triclopyricarb inhibits mycelial growth with EC<sub>50</sub> values ranged from 0.006 µg/mL to 0.047 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in consumer products, including soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Triclosan-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1119S</p>	<p><b>Triclosan-methyl</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136441</p>
<p>Triclosan D3 is the deuterium labeled Triclosan. Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in consumer products, including soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Triclosan-methyl is a transformation product of triclosan. Triclosan is a bactericide in personal care products such as toothpaste, shampoos, and soaps. Triclosan is also a stabilizing agent in a multitude of detergents and cosmetics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tricyclazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0848</p>	<p><b>Tridecanoic acid</b> (N-Tridecanoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y1718</p>
<p>Tricyclazole is a <b>pentaketide-derived melanin biosynthesis</b> inhibitor and a unique fungicide for control of <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> on rice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tridecanoic acid (N-Tridecanoic acid), a 13-carbon medium-chain saturated fatty acid, can serve as an antipersister and antibiofilm agent that may be applied to research bacterial infections. Tridecanoic acid inhibits <i>Escherichia coli</i> persistence and biofilm formation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

**Trifloxystrobin**  
(CGA 279202) Cat. No.: HY-123230

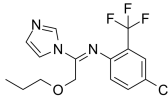
Trifloxystrobin (CGA 279202) is a **fungicide**, with  $EC_{50}$ s of 23.0  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and 1.7  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for *Daphnia magna* neonate and embryos, respectively, after treatment for 48 h.



**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Triflumizole** Cat. No.: HY-W020777

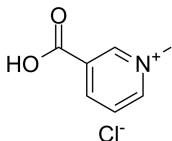
Triflumizole is one of imidazole fungicides that works by inhibiting ergosterol biosynthesis, and is widely used for the control of powdery mildew and scabs on various fruits and crops.



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

**Trigonelline chloride**  
(Trigonelline hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0415

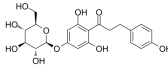
Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline chloride has anti-HSV-1, antibacterial, and antifungal activities.



**Purity:** 98.46%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Trilobatin** Cat. No.: HY-N4100

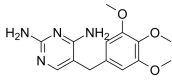
Trilobatin, a natural sweetener derived from *Lithocarpus polystachyus* Rehd, Trilobatin is an HIV-1 entry inhibitor targeting the HIV-1 Gp41 envelope. Neuroprotective effects.



**Purity:** 98.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL,

**Trimethoprim** Cat. No.: HY-B0510

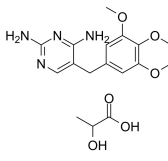
Trimethoprim is a bacteriostatic antibiotic and an orally active **dihydrofolate reductase** inhibitor. Trimethoprim is active against a wide range of **Gram-positive** and **Gram-negative aerobic bacteria**.



**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

**Trimethoprim lactate** Cat. No.: HY-B0510C

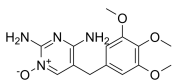
Trimethoprim lactic is a bacteriostatic antibiotic and an orally active **dihydrofolate reductase** inhibitor. Trimethoprim lactic is active against a wide range of **Gram-positive** and **Gram-negative aerobic bacteria**.



**Purity:** 99.57%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

**Trimethoprim N-oxide**  
(Trimethoprim 1-N-oxide) Cat. No.: HY-100644

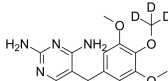
Trimethoprim N-oxide (Trimethoprim 1-N-oxide) belongs to human urinary metabolites. Trimethoprim N-oxide is generated by oxidation of nitrogen atoms in the pyrimidine ring. Trimethoprim N-oxide is formed predominantly by CYP1A2 in human liver microsomes.



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

**Trimethoprim-D3** Cat. No.: HY-B0510S2

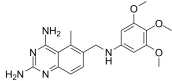
Trimethoprim-D3 is the deuterium labeled Trimethoprim. Trimethoprim is a bacteriostatic antibiotic and an orally active **dihydrofolate reductase** inhibitor. Trimethoprim is active against a wide range of **Gram-positive** and **Gram-negative aerobic bacteria**.



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

**Trimetrexate**  
(CI-898) Cat. No.: HY-10373

Trimetrexate(CI-898) is a potent competitive inhibitor of bacterial, protozoan, and mammalian dihydrofolate reductase.



**Purity:** 99.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Triphala** Cat. No.: HY-114335

Triphala, an Ayurvedic polyherbal formulation comprising of equiproportional fruit parts of *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia bellerica*, and *Phyllanthus emblica*. Triphala inhibits **NF- $\kappa$ B** activation. Triphala exerts **antifungal** action.

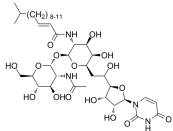
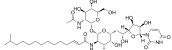
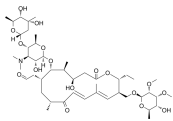
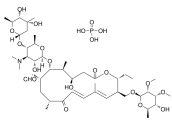
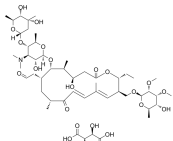
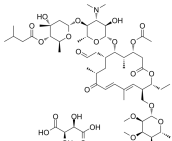
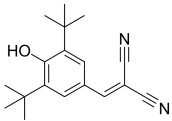
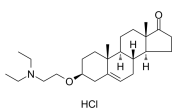
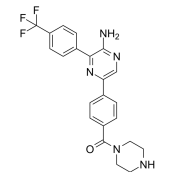
**Triphala**

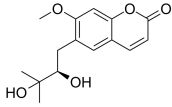
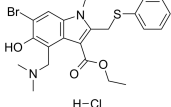
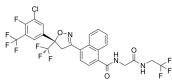
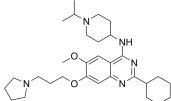

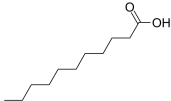
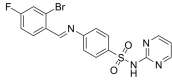
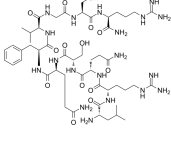
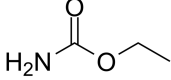
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg(10 mg  $\times$  mL in Water)

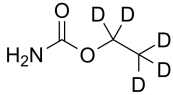
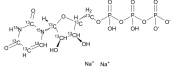
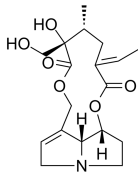
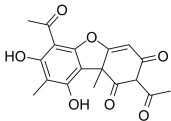
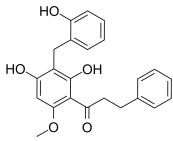
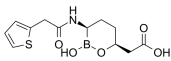
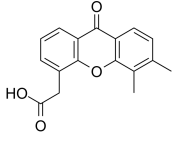
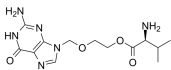
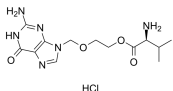
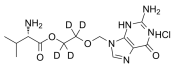


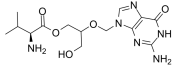
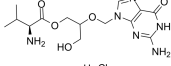
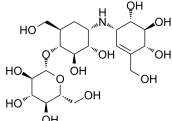
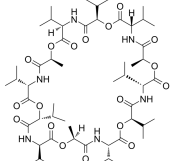
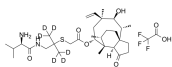
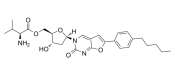
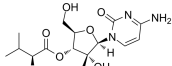
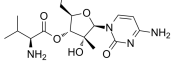
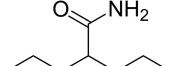
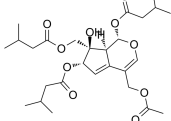
<p><b>Tripterifordin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6080</p>	<p><b>Triptonine B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3511</p>
<p>Tripterifordin possesses significant anti-HIV replication activities in H9 lymphocyte cells with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 3100 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Triptonine B, a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid, inhibits HIV replication in H9 lymphocytes with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of &lt;0.10 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane</b> (Leucoparosaniline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0306</p>	<p><b>Triticonazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2058</p>
<p>Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane is a triphenylmethane dye. Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane is a weak HCV helicase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Triticonazole is a triazole pesticide. Triticonazole is an azole fungicide and shows endocrine disrupting 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>Troleandomycin</b> (Triacetyloleandomycin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108881</p>	<p><b>Tromantadine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00124</p>
<p>Troleandomycin (Triacetyloleandomycin), a macrolide acrolide antibiotic, is a selective CYP3A inhibitor. Troleandomycin is an oral corticosteroid for asthma study.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥80.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tromantadine hydrochloride, an Amantadine derivative with antiherpetic activity, inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and HSV-2 replication.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tromantadine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00124B</p>	<p><b>Tropodithietic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6705</p>
<p>Tromantadine hydrochloride, an Amantadine derivative with antiherpetic activity, inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and HSV-2 replication.</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>Tropodithietic acid is a sulfur-containing antibiotic produced by the marine bacterium Phaeobacter inhibens.</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>Trovafloxacin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0170</p>	<p><b>Trovafloxacin mesylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103399</p>
<p>Trovafloxacin is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic organisms. Trovafloxacin blocks the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Trovafloxacin mesylate is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic organisms. Trovafloxacin mesylate blocks the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

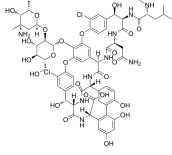
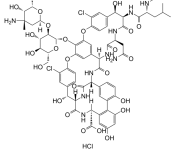
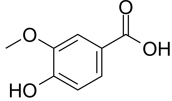
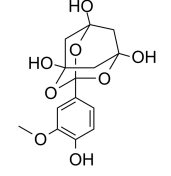
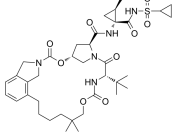
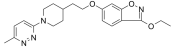
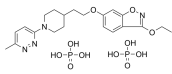
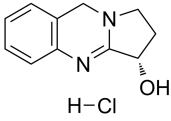
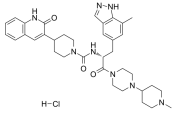
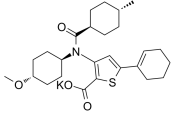
<p><b>Trovafloxacin-d4 mesylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103399S</p>	<p><b>Trovirdine</b> (LY300046)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15349</p>
<p>Trovafloxacin-d4 mesylate is the deuterium labeled Trovafloxacin mesylate. Trovafloxacin mesylate is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against <b>Gram-positive</b>, <b>Gram-negative</b> and <b>anaerobic organisms</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Trovirdine inhibits HIV-1 RT with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7 nM when employing heteropolymeric primer/template (oligo-DNA/ribosomal RNA) and dGTP as substrate.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TSWV-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-141814</p>	<p><b>TTP-8307</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124806</p>
<p>TSWV-IN-1 is a potential anti-TSWV agent that targets TSWV N.</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>TTP-8307 is a potent inhibitor of the replication of several <b>rhino- and enteroviruses</b>. TTP-8307 inhibits coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3; EC<sub>50</sub>=1.2 μM) and poliovirus by interfering with the synthesis of <b>viral RNA</b>. TTP-8307 exerts antiviral activity through oxysterol-binding protein (<b>OSBP</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</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>Tubercidin</b> (7-Deazaadenosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100126</p>	<p><b>Tuberculosis inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119938</p>
<p>Tubercidin (7-Deazaadenosine) is an antibiotic obtained from <i>Streptomyces tubercidicus</i>. Tubercidin inhibits the growth of <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> (8043) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.02 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68%</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>Tuberculosis inhibitor 1 is a potent and non-cytotoxic <b>trypanosoma brucei</b> growth inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 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><b>Tuberculosis inhibitor 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114147</p>	<p><b>Tuberoestemonine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0352</p>
<p>Tuberculosis inhibitor 3 (compound 2i) displays potent anti-TB activity (MIC &lt; 0.016 μg/mL) against drug-sensitive/resistant MTB strains. Tuberculosis inhibitor 3 (compound 2i) shows acceptable PK profiles with oral bioavailability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</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>Tuberoestemonine, an alkaloid, is an antimalarial agent that targets <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> ferredoxin-NADP<sup>+</sup> reductases (pfFNR).</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>Tulathromycin A</b> (Tulathromycin; CP 472295)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15662</p>	<p><b>Tulobuterol hydrochloride</b> (C-78)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011733</p>
<p>Tulathromycin A (Tulathromycin), a macrolide antibiotic, inhibits <b>protein synthesis</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.26 μM) by targeting bacterial ribosome. Tulathromycin A is used for the research of respiratory disease in cattle and swine. Immunomodulatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78) is a long-acting β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</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, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Tunicamycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0098</p>	<p><b>Tunicamycin V</b> (Tunicamycin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8395</p>
<p>Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits N-linked glycosylation and blocks GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Tunicamycin V (Tunicamycin A) is a nucleoside natural product that inhibits bacterial phospho-N-acetylmuramyl-pentapeptide transferase (MraY) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.35 μM. Tunicamycin V has antibacterial activities.</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><b>Tylosin</b> (Tylosin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0519A</p>	<p><b>Tylosin phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0519B</p>
<p>Tylosin (Tylosin A) is a macrolide antibiotic found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Tylosin is widely used as a feed additive for promoting animal growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Tylosin phosphate is a macrolide antibiotic found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin tartrate exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tylosin tartrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0519</p>	<p><b>Tylvalosin tartrate</b> (Acetylisovaleryltylosin tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128423</p>
<p>Tylosin tartrate is a macrolide antibiotic found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin tartrate exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria.</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, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Tylvalosin tartrate (Acetylisovaleryltylosin tartrate) is a macrolide antibiotic that can against Gram-positive bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tyrothricin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120435</p>	<p><b>Tyrphostin A9</b> (Tyrphostin 9; Malonoben)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15511</p>
<p>Tyrothricin is a polypeptide antibiotic mixture isolated from Bacillus brevis and consists of tyrocidines and gramicidins. Tyrothricin shows activity against bacteria, fungi and some viruses.</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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Tyrothricin</b></p>	<p>Tyrphostin A9, a PDGFR inhibitor, is a potent inducer of mitochondrial fission. Tyrphostin A9 emerged as the most potent and selective of 51 tyrosine kinase inhibitors tested against the TNF-induced respiratory burst. Tyrphostin A9 has anti-influenza virus activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>U18666A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107433</p>	<p><b>UCT943</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112435</p>
<p>U18666A, an intra-cellular cholesterol transport inhibitor, inhibits replication of Ebola virus, dengue virus, and human hepatitis C virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>UCT943 is a next-generation Plasmodium falciparum PI4K inhibitor. UCT943 inhibits the P. vivax PI4K (PvPI4K) enzyme with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 23 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Ulopterol</b> (Peucedanol methyl ether)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0080</p>	<p><b>Umifenovir hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14904A</p>
<p>Ulopterol is a coumarin isolated from the leaves of <i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam with potent antibacterial and antifungal activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Umifenovir hydrochloride is a potent, orally active broad-spectrum antiviral with activity against a number of enveloped and non-enveloped viruses. Umifenovir hydrochloride is used as an anti-influenza virus agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Umifoxolaner</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139587</p>	<p><b>UNC0638</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15273</p>
<p>Umifoxolaner is an anti-parasitic agent (veterinary).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>UNC0638 selectively inhibits G9a and GLP histone methyltransferase activity with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of less than 15 nM and 19 nM, respectively. UNC0638 has anti-FMDV (foot-and-mouth disease virus) and anti-VSV (vesicular stomatitis virus) activities.</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><b>Undecane</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8593</p>	<p><b>Undecanoic acid</b> (Undecanoate; Hendecanoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004282</p>
<p>Undecane has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities on sensitized rat basophilic leukemia (RBL-2H3) mast cells and HaCaT keratinocytes. In sensitized mast cells, Undecane inhibits degranulation and the secretion of histamine and TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Undecanoic acid (Undecanoate) is a monocarboxylic acid with antimycotic property, which inhibits the production of exocellular keratinase, lipase and the biosynthesis of several phospholipids in <i>T. rubrum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Urease-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141806</p>	<p><b>Urechistachykinin I</b> (Uru-TK I)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1768</p>
<p>Urease-IN-1 is an urease inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of <math>2.21 \pm 0.45 \mu\text{M}</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Urechistachykinin I (Uru-TK I), an invertebrate tachykinin-related peptides (TRPs) isolated from echinoid worms, shows antimicrobial activities without a hemolytic effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Urechistachykinin II</b> (Uru-TK II)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1763</p>	<p><b>Urethane</b> (Ethyl carbamate; Carbamic acid ethyl ester; Ethylurethane)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1207</p>
<p>Urechistachykinin II (Uru-TK II), an invertebrate tachykinin-related peptides (TRPs) isolated from echinoid worms, shows antimicrobial activities without a hemolytic effect.</p> <p>AAGMGFFGAR-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>Urethane (Ethyl carbamate), the ethyl ester of carbamic acid, is a byproduct of fermentation found in various food products. Urethane has the ability to suppress bacterial, protozoal, sea urchin egg, and plant tissue growth in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

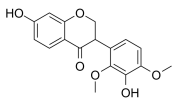

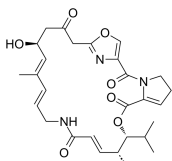
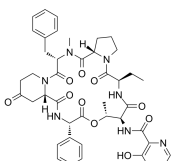
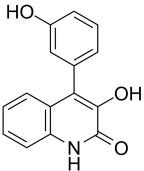
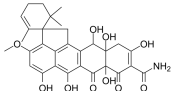
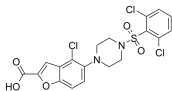
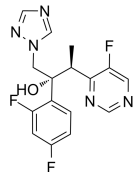
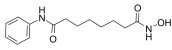
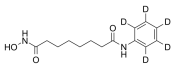
<p><b>Urethane-d5</b> (Ethyl carbamate-d5; Carbamic acid ethyl ester-d5; Ethylurethane-d5) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B12075</span></p>	<p><b>Uridine triphosphate 13C9,15N2 sodium</b> (UTP 13C9,15N2 sodium; Uridine 5'-triphosphate 13C9,15N2 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-1073725</span></p>
<p>Urethane-d5 (Ethyl carbamate-d5) is the deuterium labeled Urethane. Urethane (Ethyl carbamate), the ethyl ester of carbamic acid, is a byproduct of fermentation found in various food products.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Uridine triphosphate 13C9,15N2 (UTP 13C9,15N2) sodium is a labeled Uridine triphosphate sodium. Uridine triphosphate sodium can be used in nucleic acid synthesis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Usaramine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6931</span></p>	<p><b>Usnic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0656</span></p>
<p>Usaramine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from seeds of <i>Crotalaria pallida</i>. Usaramine demonstrates a highlighted antibiofilm activity against <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> by reducing more than 50% of biofilm formation without killing the bacteria.</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Usnic acid, a lichen-derived secondary metabolite, has a unique dibenzofuran skeleton. Usnic acid has excellent anticancer and antimicrobial properties.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Uvaretin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10129</span></p>	<p><b>Vaborbactam</b> (RPX7009) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19930</span></p>
<p>A mixture of uvaretin and isouvaretin (HY-N10130) exhibits significant antibacterial activity against <i>B. subtilis</i> (EC<sub>50</sub> 8.7 μM) and <i>S. epidermidis</i> (IC<sub>50</sub> 7.9 μM).</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>Vaborbactam (RPX7009) is a cyclic boronic acid pharmacophore β-lactamase inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <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>Vadimezan</b> (DMXAA; ASA-404) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10964</span></p>	<p><b>Valacyclovir</b> (Valaciclovir) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17425</span></p>
<p>Vadimezan (DMXAA; ASA-404), the tumor vascular disrupting agent (tumor-VDA), is a murine agonist of the <b>stimulator of interferon genes (STING)</b> and also a potent inducer of <b>type I IFNs</b> and other cytokines. Vadimezan has anti-influenza virus <b>H1N1-PR8</b> activities.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Valacyclovir (Valaciclovir) is an orally active <b>antiviral</b> drug for herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B. Valacyclovir inhibits <b>HSV-1 W</b> (EC<sub>50</sub>=2.9 μg/ml). Valacyclovir is a prodrug of Aciclovir (HY-17422) .</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Valacyclovir hydrochloride</b> (Valaciclovir hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17425A</span></p>	<p><b>Valacyclovir-d4 hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17425AS1</span></p>
<p>Valacyclovir hydrochloride (Valaciclovir hydrochloride) is an orally active <b>antiviral</b> drug for herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B. Valacyclovir hydrochloride inhibits <b>HSV-1 W</b> (EC<sub>50</sub>=2.9 μg/ml). Valacyclovir hydrochloride is a prodrug of Aciclovir (HY-17422) .</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Valacyclovir-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Valacyclovir hydrochloride. Valacyclovir hydrochloride (Valaciclovir hydrochloride) is an orally active <b>antiviral</b> drug for herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B.</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>Valganciclovir</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0032</p>	<p><b>Valganciclovir hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0032A</p>
<p>Valganciclovir, the L-valyl ester of ganciclovir, is actually a prodrug for ganciclovir. Valganciclovir is an antiviral medication used to treat cytomegalovirus infections.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Valganciclovir (hydrochloride), the L-valyl ester of ganciclovir, is actually a prodrug for ganciclovir. Valganciclovir is an antiviral medication used to treat cytomegalovirus infections.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Validamycin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0856</p>	<p><b>Valinomycin</b> (NSC 122023)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6693</p>
<p>Validamycin A, a fungicidal, is an agricultural antibiotic. Validamycin A is originally isolated from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> var. <i>limoneus</i>. Validamycin A inhibits the growth of <i>A. flavus</i>, with a MIC of 1µg/mL.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥60.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Valinomycin (NSC 122023), a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic, act as a potassium selective ionophore. Valinomycin (NSC 122023) inhibits lymphocyte proliferation by its effects on the cell membrane, and induces apoptosis in CHO cells.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Valnemulin-d6 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113829S</p>	<p><b>Valnivudine</b> (FV-100 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109016</p>
<p>Valnemulin-d6 TFA is the deuterium labeled Valnemulin TFA. Valnemulin TFA is a pleuromutilin antibiotic which inhibits protein synthesis in bacteria by binding the <b>peptidyl transferase</b> enzyme in the 50s ribosomal subunit.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 250 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Valnivudine (FV-100 free base), a prodrug of CF-1743, is an orally active anti-herpes zoster (HZ) nucleoside analogue. CF-1743, a bicyclic nucleoside analog (BCNA), has highly specific antiviral activity against varicella-zoster virus (VZV).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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><b>Valopicitabine</b> (NM283)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108060</p>	<p><b>Valopicitabine dihydrochloride</b> (NM283 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108060A</p>
<p>Valopicitabine (NM283) is a nucleoside analog and the orally bioavailable prodrug of the potent anti-HCV agent 2'-C-methylcytidine (NM107). NM107 competitively inhibits <b>NS5B polymerase</b>, causing chain termination.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Valopicitabine (NM283) dihydrochloride is a nucleoside analog and the orally bioavailable prodrug of the potent anti-HCV agent 2'-C-methylcytidine (NM107). NM107 competitively inhibits <b>NS5B polymerase</b>, causing chain termination.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Valpromide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2117</p>	<p><b>Valtrate hydrine B4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8173</p>
<p>Valpromide is an amide derivative of valproic acid and inhibits human <b>epoxide hydrolase</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>Valtrate hydrine B4 is a natural compound with antifungal activities.</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>Vancomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0671</p> <p>Vancomycin is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vancomycin hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17362</p> <p>Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Vanillic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0708</p> <p>Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits NF-κB activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vanillinbananin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145117</p> <p>Vanillinbananin is an effective inhibitor of the ATPase activity of the SARS Coronavirus helicase with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.68 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>Vaniprevir</b> (MK-7009)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10243</p> <p>Vaniprevir (MK-7009) is a non-covalent competitive inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3/4A protease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vapendavir</b> (BTA798)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106254</p> <p>Vapendavir (BTA798) is a potent enteroviral capsid binder (CB). Vapendavir (BTA798) possesses potent antiviral activity for enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication, with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.5-1.4 μM in different EV71 strains.</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>Vapendavir diphosphate</b> (BTA798 diphosphate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106254A</p> <p>Vapendavir diphosphate (BTA798 diphosphate) is a potent enteroviral capsid binder (CB). Vapendavir diphosphate (BTA798 diphosphate) possesses potent antiviral activity for enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication, with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.5-1.4 μM in different EV71 strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vasicine hydrochloride</b> (Peganine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1103A</p> <p>Vasicine hydrochloride (peganine hydrochloride) is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Justicia adhatoda. Vasicine (peganine) possesses anti-tuberculosis activity.</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, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Vazegepant hydrochloride</b> (Zavegepant hydrochloride; BHV-3500 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132131</p> <p>Vazegepant (BHV-3500) hydrochloride is a highly soluble CGRP receptor antagonist (hCGRP K<sub>i</sub> = 0.023 nM). Vazegepant hydrochloride is the first intranasal gepant for migraine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>VCH-916</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13465</p> <p>VCH-916 is a novel nonnucleoside HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor. IC50 Value: Target: HCV VCH-916 is a novel allosteric inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</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> 

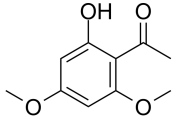
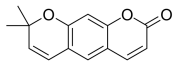
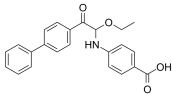
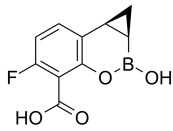
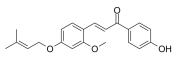
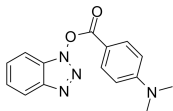
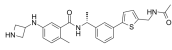
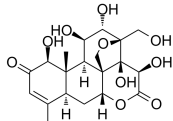
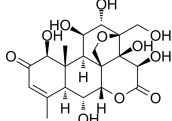
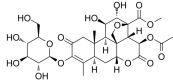
<b>Vebicorvir</b> (ABI-H0731)	<b>Vebufloxacin</b> (Flumenique; OPC7241; DM8966)
<p>Vebicorvir (ABI-H0731) is a first-generation hepatitis B virus (HBV) core protein inhibitor. Vebicorvir (ABI-H0731) suppresses covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA) formation in two de novo infection models with EC<sub>50</sub>s from 1.84μM to 7.3μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vebufloxacin (Flumenique; OPC7241; DM8966) exhibits potent antibacterial activity against gram-positive and -negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>Verbenalin</b>	<b>Verbenone</b> (-)-Verbenone
<p>Verbenalin is Verben glycoside, with anti-inflammatory, anti-fungal anti-virus activities. Verbenalin can be used for the research of prostatitis. Verbenalin can reduce cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Verbenone ((-)-Verbenone) is a natural terpene in leaves of the tree, Suregada zanzibariensis Verdc. Verbenone has anti-aggregation pheromone and interrupts the attraction of bark beetles to their aggregation pheromones.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>
<b>Verrucologen</b>	<b>Vesnarinone</b> (OPC-8212)
<p>Verrucologen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verrucologen inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channels. Verrucologen is an M phase inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Vesnarinone is a quinolinone derivative, and its pharmacodynamic effects include inhibition of phosphodiesterase III (PDE3) activity, increases in calcium flux and decreases in potassium flux.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<b>Vicriviroc maleate</b> (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate)	<b>Vidarabine</b> (Ara-A; Adenine Arabinoside; 9-β-D-Arabinofuranosyladenine)
<p>Vicriviroc maleate (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and CNS penetrated antagonist of CCR5, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 2.5 nM, and also inhibits HIV-1 in PBMC cells, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.3 nM (JrFL), 2.8 nM (ADA-M), 1.8 nM (301657), 4.9 nM (JV1083) and 10 nM (RU570).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vidarabine (Ara-A) an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses. Vidarabine has IC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.3 μg/ml for HSV-1 and 11.3 μg/ml for HSV-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<b>Vidarabine monohydrate</b>	<b>Vincetoxicoside B</b>
<p>Vidarabine monohydrate is an adenine arabinoside. Vidarabine monohydrate an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex viruses (HSV) and varicella zoster viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Vincetoxicoside B shows antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>



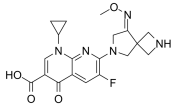
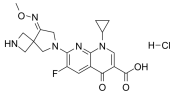
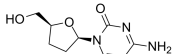
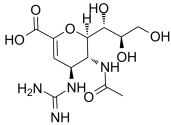
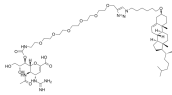
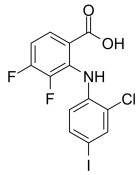
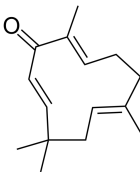
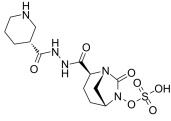
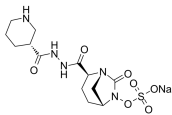
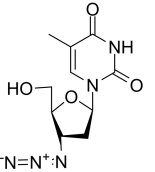
<p><b>Violanone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9842</p>	<p><b>VIR-165</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1753</p>
<p>Violanone, an isoflavanone compound, can inhibit tubulin polymerization. Violanone also exhibits larvicidal activity against <i>A. aegypti</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VIR-165 is a modified form of virus inhibitory peptide (VIRIP) that binds the fusion peptide of the gp41 subunit and prevents its insertion into the target membrane. VIRIP inhibits a wide variety of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) strains.</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>Virginiamycin M1</b> (Pristinamycin IIA; Ostreogrycin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6686</p>	<p><b>Virginiamycin S1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6680</p>
<p>Pristinamycin IIA (RP 12536) is a macrocyclic lactone peptolide antibiotic, derived from <i>Streptomyces pristinaespiralis</i>, which is a member of the streptogramin A group of antibiotics.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Virginiamycin S1 is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide antibiotic, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of aminoacyl-tRNA binding and peptide bond formation.</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>Viridicatol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116474</p>	<p><b>Viridicatumtoxin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129208</p>
<p>Viridicatol, a quinolinone alkaloid, is isolated from the fermentation of an endophytic fungus <i>Penicillium</i> sp. R22 in <i>Nerium indicum</i>. Viridicatol has strong <b>antifungal</b> activity against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> with MIC value of 15.6 µg/mL.</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>Viridicatumtoxin is a new mycotoxin extracted from <i>Penicillium viridicatum</i> with a LD<sub>50</sub> of 122.4 mg/kg in rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Vonafexor</b> (EYP001)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109197</p>	<p><b>Voriconazole</b> (UK-109496)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76200</p>
<p>Vonafexor (EYP001) is a selective FXR agonist with anti-HBV effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</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>Voriconazole (UK-109496) is a second-generation, broad-spectrum triazole <b>antifungal</b> agent that inhibits fungal ergosterol biosynthesis. Voriconazole exerts its antifungal activity by inhibition of 14-<math>\alpha</math>-lanosterol demethylation, which is mediated by fungal cytochrome P450 enzymes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Vorinostat</b> (SAHA; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10221</p>	<p><b>Vorinostat-d5</b> (SAHA-d5; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115412</p>
<p>Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of HDAC1, HDAC2 and HDAC3 (Class I), HDAC7 (Class II) and HDAC11 (Class IV), with ID<sub>50</sub> values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively. Vorinostat induces cell apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Vorinostat-d5 (SAHA-d5) is the deuterium labeled Vorinostat. Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of HDAC1, HDAC2 and HDAC3 (Class I), HDAC7 (Class II) and HDAC11 (Class IV), with ID<sub>50</sub> values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

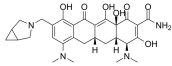
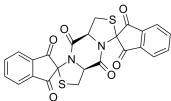
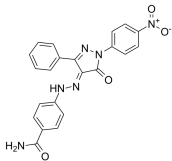
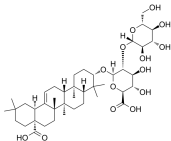
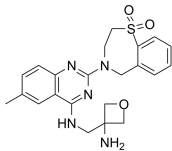
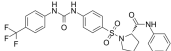
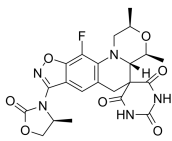
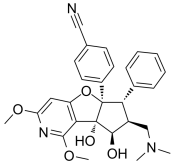
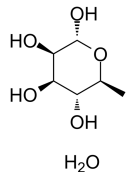
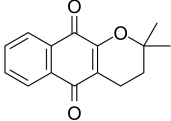
<p><b>Voxilaprevir</b> (GS-9857)</p> <p>Voxilaprevir (GS-9857) is a noncovalent, reversible inhibitor of HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor (PI) with pangentotypic antiviral activity. Voxilaprevir inhibits genotype 1b and 3a wild-type NS3 proteases with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.038 nM and 0.066 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>VSV-G tag Peptide</b></p> <p>VSV-G Peptide is a 11 amino acid peptide derived from the Vesicular Stomatitis viral glycoprotein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>VU0359595</b> (CID-53361951; ML-270)</p> <p>VU0359595 (CID-53361951; ML-270) is a potent and selective pharmacological phospholipase D1 (PLD1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.7 nM. VU0359595 is &gt;1700-fold selective for PLD1 over PLD2 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.4 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>VU041</b></p> <p>VU041 is a first submicromolar-affinity inhibitor of <i>Anopheles (An.) gambiae</i> and <i>Aedes (Ae.) aegypti</i> inward rectifier potassium 1 (Kir1) channels with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 2.5<math>\mu</math>M and 1.7<math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>VU0420373</b></p> <p>VU0420373 is a potent heme sensor system (HssRS) activator with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 10.7 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>pEC_{50}</math> of 4.97. VU0420373 induces heme biosynthesis, and is toxic to fermenting <i>S. aureus</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>Walrycin B</b></p> <p>Walrycin B is a novel antibacterial compound specifically targeting the essential WalR response regulator. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 0.39 <math>\mu</math>g/ml (MIC for <i>B. subtilis</i> 168); 3.13 <math>\mu</math>g/ml (MIC for <i>S.</i></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.01% <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>Warangalone</b> (Scandanolone)</p> <p>Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite 3D7 (chloroquine sensitive) and K1 (chloroquine resistant) with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 4.8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and 3.7 <math>\mu</math>g/mL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Wilfortrine</b></p> <p>Wilfortrine is a bioactive sesquiterpene alkaloid. Wilfortrine exhibits immunosuppressive effects. Wilfortrine also can inhibit leukaemia cell growth in mice and shows anti-HIV 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>WIN 54954</b></p> <p>WIN 54954 is an orally active and broad-spectrum anticoronavirus agent. WIN 54954 is effectiveness against human rhinovirus, echovirus 9 and enterovirus infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>WQ 2743</b></p> <p>WQ 2743 is a potent antimicrobial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

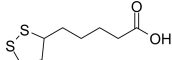
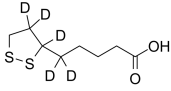
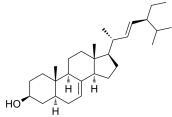
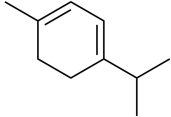
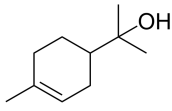
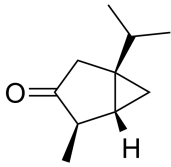
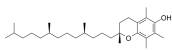
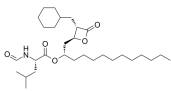
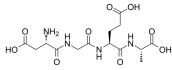
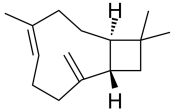
<p><b>WQ3810</b> (KPI-10 free base)</p> <p>WQ3810 is an orally active fluoroquinolone, with potent antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>WR99210</b></p> <p>WR99210 is a effective inhibitor of <b>dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;0.075 nM. WR99210 is effective against the most pyrimethamine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Wulignan A1</b></p> <p>Wulignan A1 is isolated from the stems of Schisandra henryi. Wulignan A1 exhibits anti-influenza virus <b>H1N1</b> and <b>H1N1-TR</b> (a Tamiflu drug resistant virus strain) 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>X77</b></p> <p>X77 is a potent non-covalent inhibitor of the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 (<b>SARS-CoV-2 M<sup>pro</sup></b>). X77 binds to SARS-CoV-2 M<sup>pro</sup> with a <math>K_d</math> value of 0.057 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Xanthatin</b></p> <p>Xanthatin is isolated from Xanthium strumarium leaves.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Xanthoangelol</b></p> <p>Xanthoangelol, extracted from Angelica keiskei, suppresses obesity-induced inflammatory responses. Xanthoangelol possesses antibacterial activity. Xanthoangelol inhibits monoamine oxidases. Xanthoangelol induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma and leukemia cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Xanthohumol</b></p> <p>Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (<b>DGAT</b>), <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b>, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Xanthone</b></p> <p>Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Xanthopterin</b></p> <p>Xanthopterin, an unconjugated pteridine compound, is the main component of the yellow granule in the Oriental hornet bear wings, produces a characteristic excitation/emission maximum at 386/456 nm. Xanthopterin (XPT) causes renal growth and hypertrophy in rat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Xanthorrhizol</b></p> <p>Xanthorrhizol, isolated from Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb, is a potential antibacterial 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>Xanthoxylin</b> (Xanthoxylin) Cat. No.: HY-N1063</p> <p>Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxylin) is isolated from <i>Zanthoxylum simulans</i>. Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxylin) has <b>antifungal</b> and antispasmodic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xanthyletin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N4116</p> <p>Xanthyletin is a coumarin isolated from <i>Citrus</i>, with anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activities. Xanthyletin also inhibits symbiotic fungus cultivated by leaf-cutting ants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Xenalamine</b> (Xenazoic acid; CV58903) Cat. No.: HY-100268</p> <p>Xenalamine is a synthetic antiviral 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>Xeruborbactam</b> (QPX7728) Cat. No.: HY-136069</p> <p>Xeruborbactam (QPX7728) is a potent, ultra-broad-spectrum boronic acid <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor. Xeruborbactam inhibits key serine and metallo beta-lactamases at a nano molar range.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Xinjiachalcone A</b> Cat. No.: HY-108421</p> <p>Xinjiachalcone A is an active principle of <i>Glycyrrhiza inflata</i> Batalin. Xinjiachalcone A shows both a low MIC and a strong bactericidal activity against <i>H. pylori</i>, with MIC values ranged from 12.5 to 50 μM for seventeen <i>H. pylori</i> strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>XP-59</b> Cat. No.: HY-136284</p> <p>XP-59 is a potent inhibitor of the SARS-CoV M<sup>pro</sup>, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.1 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <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>XR8-69</b> Cat. No.: HY-139892</p> <p>XR8-69 is a SARS-CoV-2 PL<sup>pro</sup> inhibitor that shows low micromolar antiviral potency in SARS-CoV-2-infected human cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Yadanziolide A</b> Cat. No.: HY-N4210</p> <p>Yadanziolide A, isolated from the cultivated dry seeds of <i>Bucea javanica</i>, has strong antiviral activities with IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.5 μM against tobacco mosaic virus. Yadanziolide A shows significant antitumor effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Yadanziolide B</b> Cat. No.: HY-N8399</p> <p>Yadanziolide B, a natural quassinoid, is a potential H5N1 neuraminidase 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>Yadanzioside I</b> Cat. No.: HY-N7532</p> <p>Yadanzioside I is a potent anti-tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) quassinoid with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.22 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

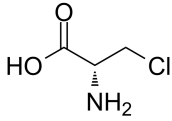
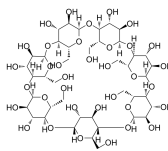
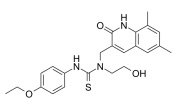
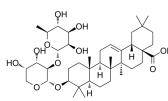
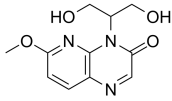
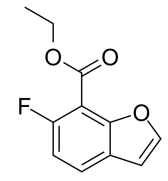
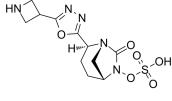
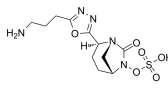
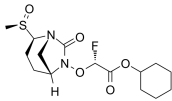
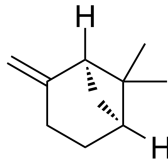
<p><b>Yadanzioside L</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7194</p>	<p><b>Yangambin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4267</p>
<p>Yadanzioside L is a quassinoid and shows anti-tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) activity (<math>IC_{50}</math>=4.86 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Yangambin, a furofuran lignan, is already isolated from plants such as member of the Annonaceae family, including species of the genus Rollinia: <i>R. pickelii</i>, <i>R. exalbida</i> and <i>R. mucosa</i>, as well from the <i>Magnolia biondii</i>.</p> <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>Yatein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1060</p>	<p><b>YH-53</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139311</p>
<p>Yatein is a lignan isolated from <i>A. chilensis</i>, with antiproliferative activity. Yatein suppresses <b>herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)</b> replication by interruption the immediate-early gene expression.</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>YH-53 is a potent <b>3CL<sup>pro</sup></b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 6.3 nM, 34.7 nM for SARS-CoV-1 3CL<sup>pro</sup> and SARS-CoV-2 3CL<sup>pro</sup>, respectively. YH-53 strongly blocks the SARS-CoV-2 replication. YH-53 is a peptidomimetic compound with a unique benzothiazolyl ketone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>YM-201636</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13228</p>	<p><b>YM-53601</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100313A</p>
<p>YM-201636 is a potent and selective <b>PIKfyve</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 33 nM. YM-201636 also inhibits p110<math>\alpha</math> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M. YM-201636 inhibits <b>retroviral</b> replication.</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, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>YM-53601, a <b>squalene synthase</b> inhibitor, reduces plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels in vivo. YM-53601 inhibits squalene synthase derived from human hepatoma cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 79 nM. Lipid-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>YYA-021</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100039</p>	<p><b>Z-FA-FMK</b></p> <p>(1S)-Z-FA-FMK</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0109A</p>
<p>YYA-021 is a small-molecule CD4 mimic that inhibits HIV entry, with high anti-HIV activity and low cytotoxicity. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 8.4 <math>\mu</math>M Target: HIV <math>IC_{50}</math> (=8.4 <math>\mu</math>M) value of YYA-021 is determined by a single round assay using cYTA48P virus and TZM-bl cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</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>Z-FA-FMK ((1S)-Z-FA-FMK; Compound 6) is a broad-spectrum halomethyl ketone inhibitor against Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) main protease 3CL with a <math>K_i</math> of 25.7 <math>\mu</math>M.</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><b>Z-LVG-CHN2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108137</p>	<p><b>Z-VRPR-FMK TFA</b></p> <p>(VRPR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1407</p>
<p>Z-LVG-CHN2 is a cell-permeable and irreversible inhibitor of <b>cysteine proteinase</b>. Z-LVG-CHN2 is a tripeptide derivative and mimics part of the human cysteine proteinase-binding center.</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</p>	<p>Z-VRPR-FMK (TFA) (VRPR), a tetrapeptide, is a selective and irreversible <b>MALT1</b> (Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation protein 1) inhibitor. Z-VRPR-FMK (TFA) can protect against <b>influenza A virus (IAV)</b> infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>

<p><b>Zabofloxacin</b> (DW-224a Free base) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106410</p> <p>Zabofloxacin (DW-224a Free base) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the <b>bacterial type II and IV topoisomerases</b>. Zabofloxacin has excellent activity against gram-positive pathogens including <i>Streptococcus</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Zabofloxacin hydrochloride</b> (DW-224a) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106410A</p> <p>Zabofloxacin hydrochloride (DW-224a) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the <b>bacterial type II and IV topoisomerases</b>. Zabofloxacin hydrochloride has excellent activity against gram-positive pathogens including <i>Streptococcus</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zalcitabine</b> (2',3'-Dideoxycytidine; ddC; Dideoxycytidine) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17392</p> <p>Zalcitabine is a potent nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor used in the treatment of HIV infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Zanamivir</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13210</p> <p>Zanamivir is an influenza viral <b>neuraminidase</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.95 nM and 2.7 nM for influenza A and B, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zanamivir-Cholesterol Conjugate</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-141862</p> <p>Zanamivir-cholesterol conjugate is a long-acting <b>neuraminidase</b> inhibitor with potent efficacy against drug-resistant influenza viruses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Zapnometinib</b> (PD0184264; ATR-002) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139558</p> <p>Zapnometinib (PD0184264), an active metabolite of CI-1040, is a <b>MEK</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.7 nM. Zapnometinib exhibits antiviral activity against influenza virus and antibacterial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zerumbone</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7015</p> <p>Zerumbone is a monocyclic sesquiterpene compound isolated from the rhizomes of <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> Smith. Zerumbone potently inhibits the activation of <b>Epstein-Barr virus</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.14 mM. Zerumbone has anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Zidebactam</b> (WCK-5107) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120859</p> <p>Zidebactam (WCK-5107) is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitor</b>. Zidebactam also is a <b>penicillin-binding protein2 (PBP2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.26 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.84% <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>Zidebactam sodium salt</b> (WCK-5107 sodium salt) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120859A</p> <p>Zidebactam sodium salt (WCK-5107 sodium salt) is a potent <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitor</b>. Zidebactam also is a <b>penicillin-binding protein2 (PBP2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.26 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Zidovudine</b> (Azidothymidine; AZT; ZDV) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17413</p> <p>Zidovudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (<b>NRTI</b>), widely used to treat HIV infection. Zidovudine increases CRISPR/Cas9-mediated editing frequency.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Zifanocycline</b> (KBP-7072)</p>	<p><b>ZINC03129319</b></p>
<p>Zifanocycline (KBP-7072) is a semisynthetic third-generation aminomethylcycline antibiotic that inhibits the normal function of the bacterial ribosome.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ZINC03129319 is a dengue virus (DENV) NS2B-NS3 protease inhibitor extracted from patent US20150141521A1, has inhibition constants (<math>K_{i1}</math>) of 92 <math>\mu</math>M and <math>K_{i3}</math> of 20 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>ZINC04177596</b></p>	<p><b>Zingibroside R1</b></p>
<p>ZINC04177596 is a potent HIV-negative factor (HIV-Nef) protein inhibitor. Nef is an accessory gene product of HIV and has an imperative role in viral replication and AIDS pathogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Zingibroside R1 is dammarane-type triterpenoid saponin, isolated from rhizomes, taproots, and lateral roots of <i>Panax japonicas</i> C. A. Meyer, shows excellent anti-tumor effects as well as anti-angiogenic activity. Zingibroside R1 possesses some anti-HIV-1 activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ziresovir</b> (AK0529; RO-0529)</p>	<p><b>ZL0580</b></p>
<p>Ziresovir (AK0529;RO-0529) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion (F) protein (RSV F) protein inhibitor. Ziresovir shows anti-RSV activity (<math>EC_{50}</math>=3 nM) and highlights pharmacokinetics in animal species.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ZL0580, a structurally close analog of ZL0590, induces epigenetic suppression of HIV via selectively binding to BD1 domain of BRD4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zoliflodacin</b> (ETX0914; AZD0914)</p>	<p><b>Zotatifin</b> (eFT226)</p>
<p>Zoliflodacin (ETX0914;AZD0914) is a novel spiropyrimidinetrione bacterial DNA gyrase/topoisomerase inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Zotatifin (eFT226) is a potent, selective, and well-tolerated eIF4A inhibitor. Zotatifin promotes eIF4A binding to specific mRNA sequences with recognition motifs in the 5'-UTRs (<math>IC_{50}</math>=2 nM) and interferes with the assembly of the eIF4F initiation complex.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-L-Rhamnose monohydrate</b></p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Lapachone</b></p>
<p><math>\alpha</math>-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is a component of the plant cell wall pectic polysaccharides rhamnogalacturonan I and rhamnogalacturonan II. <math>\alpha</math>-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is also a component of bacterial polysaccharides where it plays an important role in pathogenicity.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-Lapachone shows trypanocidal activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid</b> (Thioctic acid; (<math>\pm</math>)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid; DL-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0492</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial</b> enzyme complexes. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b>-dependent <b>HIV-1</b> LTR activation. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated <b>apoptosis</b> in hepatoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid-d5</b> (Thioctic acid-d5; (<math>\pm</math>)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid-d5; DL-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid-d5) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0492S</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5) is the deuterium labeled <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial</b> enzyme complexes. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b>-dependent <b>HIV-1</b> LTR activation.</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><math>\alpha</math>-Spinasterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6962</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Spinasterol, isolated from <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>, has antibacterial activity. <math>\alpha</math>-Spinasterol is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) antagonist, has anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Terpinene</b> (Terpilene) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W020182</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Terpinene (Terpilene) is a monoterpene found in the essential oils of a large variety of foods and aromatic plants such as <i>Mentha piperita</i>. <math>\alpha</math>-Terpinene is active against <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> and has the potential for trypanosomiasis treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5142</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol is isolated from <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill, exhibits strong antimicrobial activity against periodontopathic and cariogenic bacteria. <math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol possesses antifungal activity against <i>T. mentagrophytes</i>, and the activity might lead to irreversible cellular disruption.</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><math>\alpha</math>-Thujone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121618</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Thujone is a monoterpene isolated from <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> essential oil with potent anti-tumor activities. <math>\alpha</math>-Thujone is a reversible modulator of the <b>GABA type A receptor</b> and the <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> for <math>\alpha</math>-Thujone is 21 <math>\mu</math>M in suppressing the <b>GABA</b>-induced currents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Vitamin E</b> (<b>(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol</b>; <b>D-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol</b>) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0683</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Vitamin E (<b>(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol</b>), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b><math>\alpha/\beta</math>-Hydrolase-IN-1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139654</span></p> <p><math>\alpha/\beta</math>-Hydrolase-IN-1 exhibits the best-in-class MICs of 50 <math>\mu</math>M (25 <math>\mu</math>g/mL) and 16 <math>\mu</math>M (8.4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL) against <i>M. smegmatis</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H37Ra, 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><math>\alpha</math>2<math>\beta</math>1 Integrin Ligand Peptide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1868</span></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>2<math>\beta</math>1 Integrin Ligand Peptide interacts with the <math>\alpha</math>2<math>\beta</math>1 integrin receptor on the cell membrane and mediates extracellular signals into cells. It is a potential antagonist of collagen receptors.</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><math>\beta</math>-Caryophyllene</b> (<b>(-)-(E)-Caryophyllene</b>; <b>(-)-<math>\beta</math>-caryophyllene</b>; <b>(-)-trans-Caryophyllene</b>) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1415</span></p> <p><math>\beta</math>-Caryophyllene is a <b>CB2 receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 

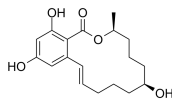


<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Chloro-L-alanine</b> (L-<math>\beta</math>-Chloroalanine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107373</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Cyclodextrin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107201</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Chloro-L-alanine is a bacteriostatic amino acid analog which inhibits a number of enzymes, including <b>threonine deaminase</b> and <b>alanine racemase</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><math>\beta</math>-Cyclodextrin is a cyclic polysaccharide composed of seven units of glucose (<math>\alpha</math>-D-glucopyranose) linked by <math>\alpha</math>-(1,4) type bonds. <math>\beta</math>-Cyclodextrin has often been used to enhance the solubility of drugs. <math>\beta</math>-Cyclodextrin has anti-influenza virus H1N1 activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Glucuronidase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103081</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Hederin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7489</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Glucuronidase-IN-1 is a potent, selective, uncompetitive, and orally active E. coli <b>bacterial <math>\beta</math>-glucuronidase</b> inhibitor, exhibiting an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_i</math> of 283 nM and 164 nM, 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><math>\beta</math>-Hederin, a saponin isolated from Hedera helix L.(Araliaceae), possesses <b>antileishmanial</b> activity. <math>\beta</math>-Hederin exhibits <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M, 68 nM and 4.57 <math>\mu</math>M in L. Mexicana promastigotes, L. mexicana amastigotes and THP1 cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 97.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19773</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-2</b> (EX-A4764; UUN51204)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138247</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of <b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase</b> extracted from patent WO2016027249A1, page 77. <math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-1 can be used to prepare of tricyclic nitrogen containing compound. <math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-1 can be used for the research of neisseria gonorrhea infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <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><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-2 is a <b>beta-lactamase</b> inhibitor, extracted from patent WO 2019075084 A1, compound 1. <math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-2 has anti-microbial and anti-bacterial effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139751</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139779</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-4 is a <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013149121A1, compound 708. <math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-4 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.</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><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-5 is a <b><math>\beta</math>-lactamase</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013149121A1, compound 720. <math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-5 can be used for the research of bacterial infections.</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><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115872</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Pinene</b> ((-)-<math>\beta</math>-Pinene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0550</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase-IN-6 is a <b><math>\beta</math>-Lactamase</b> inhibitor that shows high antibacterial activity.</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><math>\beta</math>-Pinene ((-)-<math>\beta</math>-Pinene), a major component of turpentine, inhibit <b>infectious bronchitis virus (IBV)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.32 mM. <math>\beta</math>-Pinene presents antimicrobial activity.</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, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>

### $\beta$ -Zearalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6741

$\beta$ -Zearalenol is a non-steroidal estrogenic mycotoxin synthesized by *Fusarium* species.  $\beta$ -Zearalenol potentially influences transcription and effects gene expression on translational level.

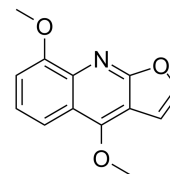


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### $\gamma$ -Fagarine

Cat. No.: HY-N3918

$\gamma$ -Fagarine is a furoquinoline alkaloid naturally occurring in *Rutae Herba*.  $\gamma$ -Fagarine has strong anti-HCV activities with  $IC_{50}$  of 20.4  $\mu$ g/mL and is also a sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs) inducer.

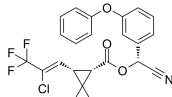


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### $\lambda$ -Cyhalothrin

Cat. No.: HY-B0836

$\lambda$ -Cyhalothrin is a high efficiency, broad-spectrum type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticide containing  $\alpha$ -cyano group.  $\lambda$ -Cyhalothrin is used to control a wide range of **pests** in a variety of applications.

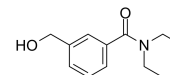


**Purity:** 99.21%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

### $\omega$ -Hydroxy-DEET

Cat. No.: HY-136611

$\omega$ -Hydroxy-DEET is a major metabolite of insect repellent N-N-diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET).  $\omega$ -Hydroxy-DEET has anti-proliferative effects. DEET is a spatial repellent and an irritant that commonly used to prevent contact with mosquitoes.



**Purity:** 98.60%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg