



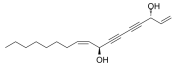
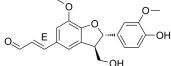
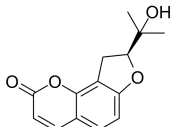
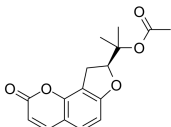
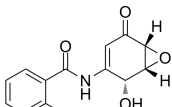
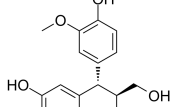
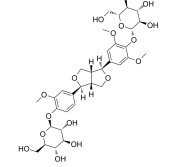
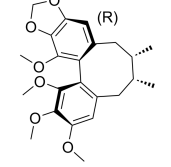
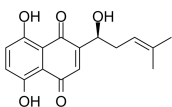
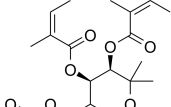
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

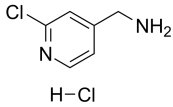
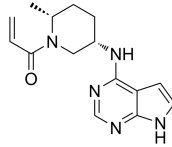
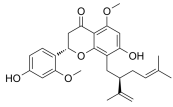
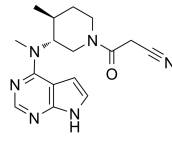
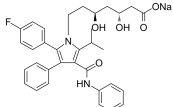
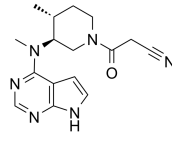
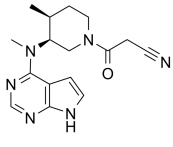
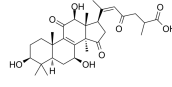
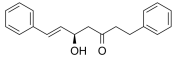
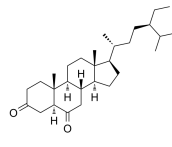
# Inflammation/Immunology

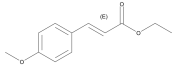
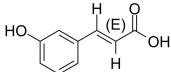
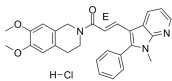
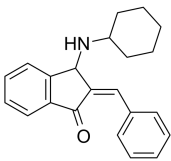
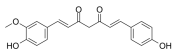
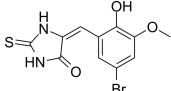
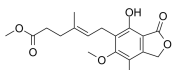
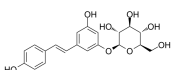
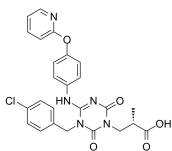
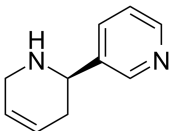
The diseases caused by disorders of the immune system fall into two broad categories: immunodeficiency and autoimmunity. Immunotherapy is also often used in the immunosuppressed (such as HIV patients) and people suffering from other immune deficiencies or autoimmune diseases. This includes regulating factors such as IL-2, IL-10, IFN- $\alpha$ . Infection with HIV is characterized not only by development of profound immunodeficiency but also by sustained inflammation and immune activation. Chronic inflammation as a critical driver of immune dysfunction, premature appearance of aging-related diseases, and immune deficiency.

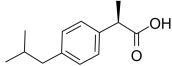
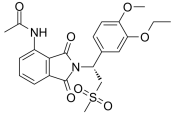
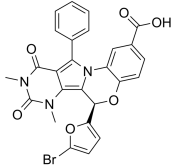
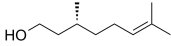
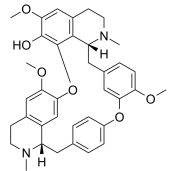
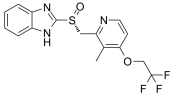
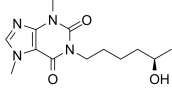
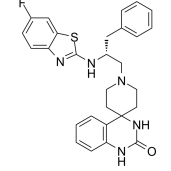
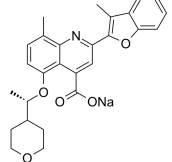
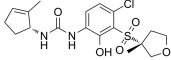
## Inflammation/Immunology Inhibitors & Modulators

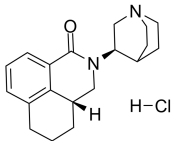
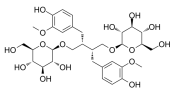
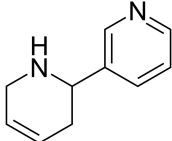
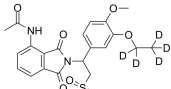
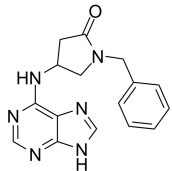
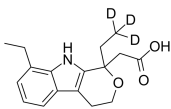
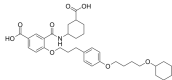
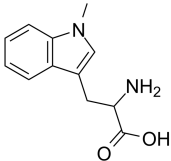
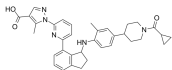
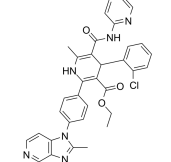
<p><b>(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol</b> (3R,8S)-Falcarindiol; 3(R),8(S),9(Z)-Falcarindiol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1976</p>	<p><b>(+)-Balanophonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5089</p>
<p>(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol is a polyacetylene found in carrots, has <b>antimycobacterial</b> activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 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>(+)-Balanophonin is a phenolic compound that could be isolated from Passiflora edulis. (+)-Balanophonin possesses anti-oxidant, anticholinesterase, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and antineurodegenerative 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>(+)-Columbianetin</b> (S)-Columbianetin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0363</p>	<p><b>(+)-Columbianetin acetate</b> (S)-Columbianetin acetate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0363A</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>(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>(+)-DHMEQ ((1R,2R,6R)-Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin; (1R,2R,6R)-DHMEQ)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14645A</p>	<p><b>(+)-Isolariciresinol ((+)-Cyclalariciresinol)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14579</p>
<p>(+)-DHMEQ is an activator of antioxidant transcription factor Nrf2. (+)-DHMEQ is the enantiomer of (-)-DHMEQ. (-)-DHMEQ inhibits NF-kB than its enantiomer (+)-DHMEQ.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>(+)-Isolariciresinol ((+)-Cyclalariciresinol) can be used for the research of rheumatitis. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(+)-Medioresinol Di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8209</p>	<p><b>(+)-Schisandrin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2267</p>
<p>(+)-Medioresinol Di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a lignan glucoside with strong inhibitory activity of 3', 5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic AMP) phosphodiesterase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(+)-Schisandrin B is an enantiomer of Schisandrin B. Schisandrin B is an active dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis, has antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(-)-Alkannin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6012</p>	<p><b>(-)-Anomalin ((-)-Praeurptorin B)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0947</p>
<p>(-)-Alkannin, found in Alkanna tinctoria, is used as a food coloring. (-)-Alkannin shows anticancer activity, arrests cell cycle, and induces <b>apoptosis</b>. (-)-Alkannin improves hepatic inflammation in a Rho-kinase pathway.</p>  <p>Rotation(-)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(-)-Anomalin ((-)-Praeurptorin B) is a coumarin derivative isolated from the root of S. resinosum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>(-)-Butin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6020</p>	<p><b>(-)-Corypalmine</b> (Discretinine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3636</p>
<p>(-)-Butin is the S enantiomer of Butin. Butin is a major biologically active flavonoid isolated from the heartwood of <i>Dalbergia odorifera</i>, with strong antioxidant, antiplatelet and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>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>(-)-Curine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2569</p>	<p><b>(-)-DHMEQ</b> (Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14645</p>
<p>(-)-Curine is an orally active bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Chondrodendron platyphyllum</i>. (-)-Curine presents anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects at nontoxic doses, at least in part, resulting from the inhibition of prostaglandin E2 production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(-)-DHMEQ (Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin) is a potent, selective and irreversible NF-<math>\kappa</math>B inhibitor that covalently binds to a cysteine residue. (-)-DHMEQ inhibits nuclear translocation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and shows anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%</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, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>(-)-Epicatechin</b> ((-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0001</p>	<p><b>(-)-Ibuprofenamide</b> (R)-Ibuprofenamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111950</p>
<p>(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.2 <math>\mu</math>M. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(-)-Ibuprofenamide is an amide prodrug of Ibuprofen with anti-inflammatory activity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 <math>\mu</math>M and 370 <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>(-)-Integerrimine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122772</p>	<p><b>(-)-Ketoconazole</b> ((-)-Ketoconazol; (-)-R 41400)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0105B</p>
<p>(-)-Integerrimine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, has antiulcerogenic activity. (-)-Integerrimine is also a mutagenic and weakly clastogenic agent in <i>Drosophila</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>(-)-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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>(-)-Taxifolin</b> ((-)-Dihydroquercetin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0136B</p>	<p><b>(-)-Zeylenol</b> (Zeylenol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2052</p>
<p>(-)-Taxifolin is the less active enantiomer of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-tyrosinase activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against collagenase with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 193.3 <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> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(-)-Zeylenol, isolated from stems of <i>Uvaria grandiflora</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory and anticancer 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>(2-Chloropyridin-4-yl)methanamine hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-101771A</p>	<p><b>(2R,5S)-Ritlecitinib</b> (2R,5S)-PF-06651600 Cat. No.: HY-100754B</p>
<p>(2-Chloropyridin-4-yl)methanamine hydrochloride is a selective LOXL2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 126 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>(2R,5S)-Ritlecitinib ((2R,5S)-PF-06651600) is a potent and selective JAK3 inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=144.8 nM) extracted from patent US20150158864A1, example 68.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone</b> (2'-O-Methylkurarinone) Cat. No.: HY-N1746</p>	<p><b>(3R,4S)-Tofacitinib</b> Cat. No.: HY-40354D</p>
<p>(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone, a compound isolated from the roots of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>, has anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, antidiabetic, and antineoplastic effects.</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</p>	<p>(3R,4S)-Tofacitinib is an less active enantiomer of Tofacitinib. Tofacitinib inhibits JAK3 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(3R,5S)-Atorvastatin sodium</b> Cat. No.: HY-135374</p>	<p><b>(3S,4R)-Tofacitinib</b> Cat. No.: HY-40354B</p>
<p>(3R,5S)-Atorvastatin sodium is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids. Atorvastatin inhibits human SV-SMC proliferation and invasion with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.39 <math>\mu</math>M and 2.39 <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>(3S,4R)-Tofacitinib is an less active enantiomer of Tofacitinib. Tofacitinib inhibits JAK3 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(3S,4S)-Tofacitinib</b> Cat. No.: HY-40354C</p>	<p><b>(3<math>\beta</math>,7<math>\beta</math>,12<math>\beta</math>,20Z)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-11,15,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-N8090</p>
<p>(3S,4S)-Tofacitinib is the less active S-enantiomer of Tofacitinib. Tofacitinib inhibits JAK3 with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>(3<math>\beta</math>,7<math>\beta</math>,12<math>\beta</math>,20Z)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-11,15,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid, a lanostane triterpenoids, exhibits obvious NO inhibitory activity on n LPS-induced BV-2 microglia cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.55 <math>\mu</math>M. (3<math>\beta</math>,7<math>\beta</math>,12<math>\beta</math>,20Z)-3,7,12-Tri.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(5R,6E)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one</b> (5R)-trans-1,7-diphenyl-5-hydroxy-6-hepten-3-one Cat. No.: HY-N2185</p>	<p><b>(5<math>\alpha</math>)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione</b> Cat. No.: HY-N1203</p>
<p>(5R,6E)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one is the methylene chloride extract of <i>Alpinia nutans</i>, has antioxidant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>(5<math>\alpha</math>)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione is a naturally occurring sterol that could be isolated from fruits of <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Swingle. Antimicrobial Activity..</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

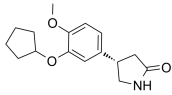
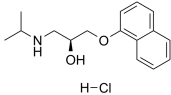
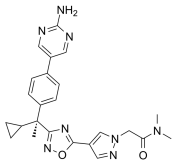
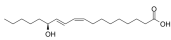
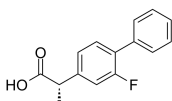
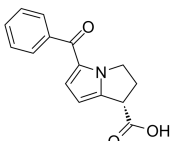
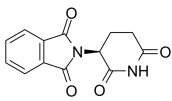
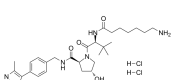
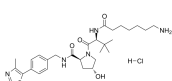
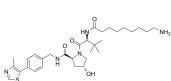
<p><b>(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0346A</p>	<p><b>(E)-m-Coumaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7127</p>
<p>(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate is a natural product found in Kaempferia galangal with anti-inflammatory, anti-neoplastic and anti-microbial effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>(E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an aromatic acid that highly abundant in food. (E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an antioxidant.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(E)-SIS3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13013</p>	<p><b>(E/Z)-BCI (NSC 150117)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126390</p>
<p>(E)-SIS3 is a potent and selective inhibitor of Smad3 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 <math>\mu</math>M for Smad3 phosphorylation. (E)-SIS3 inhibits the myofibroblast differentiation of fibroblasts by TGF-<math>\beta</math>1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>(E/Z)-BCI (NSC 150117) is a dual-specificity phosphatase 6 (DUSP6) inhibitor with anti-inflammatory 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>(E/Z)-Demethoxycurcumin (p-Hydroxycinnamoyl-feruloylmethane)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0006A</p>	<p><b>(E/Z)-IT-603</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121508</p>
<p>(E/Z)-Demethoxycurcumin (p-Hydroxycinnamoyl-feruloylmethane) is a curcuminoid isolated from curcuma species, with anticoagulative active.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E/Z)-IT-603 is a mixture of E-IT-603 and Z-IT-603 (IT-603). IT-603 is a c-Rel inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 <math>\mu</math>M. IT-603 has anti-tumor activity. (E/Z)-IT-603 is a promising modulator of T-cell responses in the context of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and malignant diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</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>(E/Z)-Methyl mycophenolate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113972A</p>	<p><b>(E/Z)-Polydatin ((E/Z)-Piceid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0120</p>
<p>(E/Z)-Methyl mycophenolate is a racemic compound of (Z)-Methyl mycophenolate and (E)-Methyl mycophenolate isomers. Methyl mycophenolate is a methyl ester of mycophenolic acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E/Z)-Polydatin ((E/Z)-Piceid) is a monocrystalline compound originally isolated from the root and rhizome of Polygonum cuspidatum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>(E/Z)-Sivopixant ((E/Z)-S-600918)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137451A</p>	<p><b>(R)-(+)-Anatabine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126047B</p>
<p>(E/Z)-Sivopixant ((E/Z)-S-600918) is a potent P2X3 receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM. (E/Z)-Sivopixant can be used for respiratory diseases research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</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>(R)-(+)-Anatabine is an less active R-enantiomer of Anatabine. Anatabine is a potent <math>\alpha 4\beta 2</math> nAChR agonist. Anatabine inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation lower amyloid-<math>\beta</math> (<math>A\beta</math>) production by preventing the <math>\beta</math>-cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP).</p>  <p><b>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>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen</b> (R)-Ibuprofen) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-78131B</span></p> <p>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen is the R enantiomer of Ibuprofen, inactive on COX, inhibits NF-κB activation; (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen exhibits anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>(R)-Apremilast</b> (R)-CC-10004) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10636</span></p> <p>(R)-Apremilast ((R)-CC-10004) is a enantiomer of Apremilast.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-BPO-27</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19778</span></p> <p>(R)-BPO-27, the R enantiomer of BPO-27, is a potent, orally active and ATP-competitive CFTR inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <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>(R)-Citronellol</b> (D-Citronellol; (R)-(+)-β-Citronellol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124257</span></p> <p>(R)-Citronellol (D-Citronellol) is an alcoholic monoterpene found in geranium essential oil. (R)-Citronellol inhibits degranulation of mast cells and does not affect caffeine bitterness perception.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-Fangchinoline</b> (Thalrugosine; Thaligine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1372</span></p> <p>(R)-Fangchinoline (Thalrugosine), a alkaloids from genus Stephaniaexhibits 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)-Lansoprazole</b> (Dexlansoprazole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13662B</span></p> <p>(R)-Lansoprazole is the R enantiomer of Lansoprazole, Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-Lisofylline</b> (R)-Lisophylline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109854A</span></p> <p>(R)-Lisofylline ((R)-Lisophylline) is a (R)-enantiomer of the metabolite of Pentoxifylline with anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>(R)-NVS-ZP7-4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114395A</span></p> <p>(R)-NVS-ZP7-4 is the R-isomer of NVS-ZP7-4. NVS-ZP7-4 is a Zinc transporter SLC39A7 (ZIP7) inhibitor that is also the first reported chemical tool to probe the impact of modulating ER zinc levels and investigate ZIP7 as a novel druggable node in the Notch pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58% <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><b>(R)-Posenacftor sodium</b> (R)-PTI-801 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109187B</span></p> <p>(R)-Posenacftor (R)-PTI-801) sodium is the R enantiomer of Posenacftor. Posenacftor is a cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein.</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>(R,R)-CXCR2-IN-2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120878A</span></p> <p>(R,R)-CXCR2-IN-2, diastereoisomer of CXCR2-IN-2 (compound 68), is a brain penetrant CXCR2 antagonist with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 9 and 6.8 in the Tango assay and d in the HWB Gro-α induced CD11b expression assay, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>(R,R)-Palonosetron Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0021C</p>	<p><b>(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside</b> (R,R)-SDG; (R,R)-LGM2605)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6937</p>
<p>(R,R)-Palonosetron Hydrochloride is the active enantiomer of Palonosetron.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((R,R)-SDG) is the minor isomer of Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside in flaxseed.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>(R,S)-Anatabine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126047A</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Apremilast D5</b> (Rac)-CC-10004 D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12085S2</p>
<p>(R,S)-Anatabine is a minor tobacco alkaloid found in the Solanaceae family of plants that can be used as a specific marker for the detection of tobacco use.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Apremilast D5 ((Rac)-CC-10004 D5) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Apremilast. (R)-Apremilast ((R)-CC-10004) is an enantiomer of Apremilast.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(Rac)-Benpyrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133807A</p>	<p><b>(rac)-Etodolac-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76251S1</p>
<p>(Rac)-Benpyrine, a racemate of Benpyrine, is a potent and orally active <b>TNF-α</b> inhibitor. (Rac)-Benpyrine has the potential for <b>TNF-α</b> mediated inflammatory and autoimmune disease research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Etodolac-d3 ((Rac)-AY-24236-d3) is a labelled racemic Etodolac. Etodolac (AY-24236) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound that is a non-selective inhibitor of COX (IC<sub>50</sub>=53.5 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>(Rac)-HAMI 3379</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112248</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Indoximod</b> (1-Methyl-DL-tryptophan; (Rac)-NLG-8189)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133897</p>
<p>(Rac)-HAMI 3379 is the racemate of HAMI 3379. HAMI 3379 is a potent and selective <b>Cysteinyl leukotriene (CysLT<sub>2</sub>)</b> receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Indoximod (1-Methyl-DL-tryptophan) is an indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (<b>IDO</b>) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>(Rac)-MGV354</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117917</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Modipafant</b> (UK-74505)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108908</p>
<p>(Rac)-MGV354 is the racemate of MGV354. MGV354 is a soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) activator with EC<sub>50</sub>s of &lt;0.5 nM, and 5 nM in CHO and GTM-3 E cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Modipafant (UK-74505) is an orally active, selective, long-acting irreversible <b>platelet activating factor receptor (PAFR)</b> antagonist. (Rac)-Modipafant prevents dengue infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>(rac)-Modipafant-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108908S</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Mono(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133672</p>
<p>(rac)-Modipafant-d4 (UK-74505-d4) is the deuterium labeled (Rac)-Modipafant. (Rac)-Modipafant (UK-74505) is an orally active, selective, long-acting irreversible <b>platelet activating factor receptor (PAFR)</b> antagonist. (Rac)-Modipafant prevents dengue infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>(Rac)-Mono(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate is a important metabolite of commonly used phthalate plasticizers. (Rac)-Mono(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate has immuno-suppressive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(Rac)-Myrislignan</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0608A</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-PF-06250112</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117900A</p>
<p>(Rac)-Myrislignan is the racemate of Myrislignan. Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory 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>(Rac)-PF-06250112 is a racemate of PF-06250112. PF-06250112 is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable BTK inhibitor and shows inhibitory effect toward BMX nonreceptor tyrosine kinase and TEC.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(Rac)-Telmesteine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108285</p>	<p><b>(rel)-Atorvastatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0589A</p>
<p>(Rac)-Telmesteine is a <b>protease</b> inhibitor and is thus a suitable enzyme stabilizer extracted from patent WO 2017220302 A1, compound II-1. (Rac)-Telmesteine can be used as an enzyme stabilizer in protease-containing detergents and cleaning agents.</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>(rel)-Atorvastatin, a relative configuration of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active <b>HMG-CoA</b> reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids. Atorvastatin inhibits human SV-SMC proliferation and invasion with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.39 <math>\mu</math>M and 2.39 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(rel)-Myrislignan</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0608B</p>	<p><b>(S)-(+)-Dimethindene maleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107647</p>
<p>(rel)-Myrislignan, a relative configuration of Myrislignan. Myrislignan is a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt.</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>(S)-(+)-Dimethindene maleate, an enantiomer, is a potent <math>M_2</math>-selective muscarinic receptor antagonist (<math>pA_2 = 7.86/7.74</math>; <math>pK_i = 7.78</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen</b></p> <p><b>(S)-Ibuprofen</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131A</p>	<p><b>(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen D3</b></p> <p><b>(S)-Ibuprofen D3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131AS</p>
<p>(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen (S)-Ibuprofen), a S(+)-enantiomer of Ibuprofen, is a potent COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.6 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anticancer and antipyretic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>(S)-(+)-Ibuprofen D3 (S)-Ibuprofen D3) is a deuterium labeled (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen. (S)-(+)-Ibuprofen is the S(+)-enantiomer of Ibuprofen that inhibits COX-1 and COX-2 activity with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.6 <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>

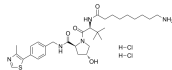


<p><b>(S)-(+)-Rolipram</b> (+)-Rolipram; (S)-Rolipram</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0392</p> <p>(S)-(+)-Rolipram ((+)-Rolipram) is a cyclic AMP(cAMP)-specific <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1100 nM. (S)-(+)-Rolipram can suppress tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF<math>\alpha</math>) production by human mononuclear cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <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>(S)-(-)-Propranolol hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0573A</p> <p>(S)-(-)-Propranolol hydrochloride is a <b><math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor</b> antagonist with log <math>K_d</math> values of -8.16, -9.08, and -6.93 for <math>\beta_1</math>, <math>\beta_2</math>, and <math>\beta_3</math>, respectively.</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,</p> 
<p><b>(S)-BI 665915</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12995A</p> <p>(S)-BI 665915 is an orally active oxadiazole-containing <b>5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.7 nM for FLAP binding. (S)-BI 665915 inhibits FLAP functional in human whole blood with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 45 nM.</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>(S)-Coriolic acid</b> (13(S)-HODE)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113884B</p> <p>(S)-Coriolic acid (13(S)-HODE), the product of 15-lipoxygenase (15-LOX) metabolism of linoleic acid, functions as the endogenous ligand to activate <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></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>(S)-Flurbiprofen</b> (Eslurbiprofen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15123</p> <p>(S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.48 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.47 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-Ketorolac</b> (-)-Ketorolac)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0580A</p> <p>(S)-Ketorolac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent. (S)-ketorolac exhibits potent <b>COX1</b> and <b>COX2</b> enzyme inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-Thalidomide</b> (S)-(-)-Thalidomide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14658A</p> <p>(S)-Thalidomide ((S)-(-)-Thalidomide) is the S-enantiomer of Thalidomide. (S)-Thalidomide has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and pro-apoptotic effects. (S)-Thalidomide induces teratogenic effects by binding to cereblon (CRBN).</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>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C6-NH2 dihydrochloride</b> (VH032-C6-NH2 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136006</p> <p>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C6-NH2 dihydrochloride (VH032-C6-NH2 dihydrochloride) is a synthesized <b>E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate</b> that incorporates the VH032 based VHL ligand and a linker used for <b>AKT PROTAC</b> degrader.</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>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C6-NH2 hydrochloride</b> (VH032-C6-NH2 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136006A</p> <p>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C6-NH2 hydrochloride (VH032-C6-NH2 hydrochloride) is a synthesized <b>E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate</b> that incorporates the VH032 based VHL ligand and a linker used for <b>AKT PROTAC</b> degrader.</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>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C8-NH2</b> (VH032-C8-NH2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133487B</p> <p>(S,R,S)-AHPC-C8-NH2 (VH032-C8-NH2) is a synthesized <b>E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate</b> that incorporates the VH032 based VHL ligand and a linker used for <b>AKT PROTAC</b> degrader. (S,R,S)-AHPC-C8-NH2 is XF038-164A, example 8, extracted from patent WO2019173516A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**(S,R,S)-AHPC-C8-NH2 dihydrochloride**  
(VH032-C8-NH2 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-133487

(S,R,S)-AHPC-C8-NH2 dihydrochloride (VH032-C8-NH2 dihydrochloride) is a synthesized **E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate** that incorporates the VH032 based VHL ligand and a linker used for AKT PROTAC degrader.

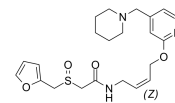


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(Z)-Lafutidine**  
(Z)-FRG-8813)

Cat. No.: HY-121406

(Z)-Lafutidine ((Z)-FRG-8813) is a potent **histamine H2 receptor** antagonist. (Z)-Lafutidine shows anti-secretory and gastroprotective activities.

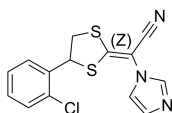


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(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.



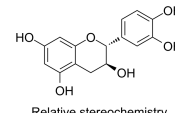
**Purity:** 99.31%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**(±)-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<sub>50</sub> of 1.4 μM.

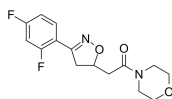


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(±)-CPSI-1306**

Cat. No.: HY-110095

(±)-CPSI-1306 is an orally available antagonist of macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF).

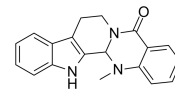


**Purity:** 98.50%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(±)-Evodiamine**

Cat. No.: HY-N0114A

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



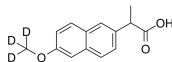
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

**(±)-Naproxen-d3**

((Rac)-Naproxen-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15029S

(±)-Naproxen-d3 ((Rac)-Naproxen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (±)-Naproxen. (±)-Naproxen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).



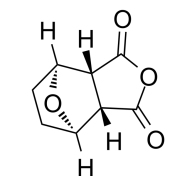
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**(±)-Norcantharidin**

((±)-NCTD)

Cat. No.: HY-N0291

(±)-Norcantharidin ((±)-NCTD) is a compound possessing anti-angiogenic activity with potential use in anti-cancertherapy.



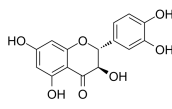
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**(±)-Taxifolin**

((±)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136A

(±)-Taxifolin ((±)-Dihydroquercetin) is the racemate of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 193.3 μM.



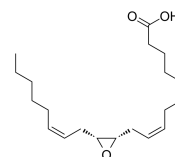
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg

**(±)11(12)-EET**

(11,12-EET)

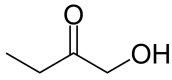
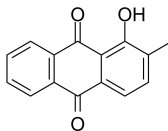
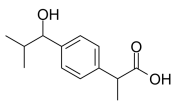
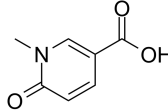
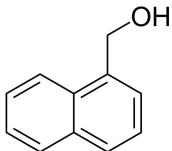


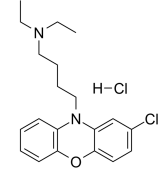
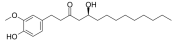
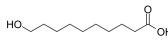
Cat. No.: HY-130494

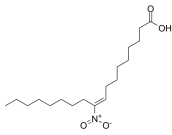
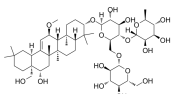
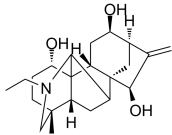
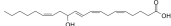
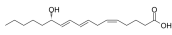
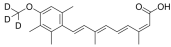
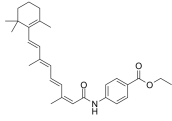
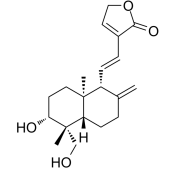
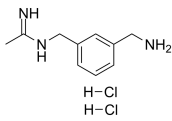
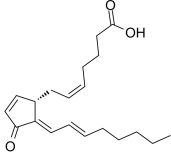
(±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 μg, 50 μg

<p><b>(±)-Vasicine</b> (±)-Peganine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7031</p>	<p><b>1,2-Dihydrotanshinone</b> (1,2-Dihydrotanshinquinone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122970</p>
<p>(±)-Vasicine is the racemate of Vasicine. Vasicine (Peganine) significantly inhibits H<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity in vitro with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 73.47 μg/mL. Anti-ulcer activity. Vasicine shows significant anti-secretory, antioxidant and cytoprotective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1,2-Dihydrotanshinone (1,2-Dihydrotanshinquinone) is an abietane diterpene. 1,2-Dihydrotanshinone inhibits the formation of the pathogenic complex formed between (CUG)n-RNA and the splicing-factor muscleblind-like 1 (MBNL1).</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-Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine</b> (DOPE)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112005</p>	<p><b>1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone</b> (Desmethybellidifolin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2050</p>
<p>1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (DOPE) is a neutral helper lipid for cationic liposome and combines with cationic phospholipids to improve transfection efficiency of naked siRNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone (Desmethybellidifolin) is a natural xanthone extracted from <i>Gentiana acuta</i>. 1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone has antispasmodic effect and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>1,4-Cineole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7117</p>	<p><b>1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (1,4-DCQA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0358</p>
<p>1,4-Cineole is a widely distributed, natural, oxygenated monoterpene. 1,4-Cineole, present in eucalyptus oil, activates both human TRPM8 and human TRPA1.</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>1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,4-DCQA) is a phenylpropanoid from <i>Xanthii fructus</i>, inhibits LPS-stimulated TNF-α production.</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>Cat. No.: HY-W129818S</p>	<p><b>1-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil</b> (Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6652</p>
<p>1-(4-Chlorophenyl)biguanide-d4 hydrochloride</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-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil (Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside) isolated from the Caribbean sponge <i>Tectitethya crypta</i>, is a methoxyadenosine derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Eicosanol</b> (Arachidyl alcohol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004263</p>	<p><b>1-Heptadecanol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004296</p>
<p>1-Eicosanol is a natural compound with antioxidant activity isolated from <i>Hypericum carinatum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>1-Heptadecanol is a long-chain primary alcohol with antibacterial activity from <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i> 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 style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W005327</p>	<p><b>1-Hydroxy-2-methylantraquinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1625</p>
<p>1-Hydroxy-2-butanone is a natural compound isolated from Bomboo Juice with antitubercular activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>1-Hydroxy-2-methylantraquinone exhibits antimicrobial, antioxidant, pesticidal, and anti-inflammatory 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>1-Hydroxy-ibuprofen</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136592</p>	<p><b>1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4226</p>
<p>1-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a <b>metabolite</b> of Ibuprofen in <i>P. australis</i>. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 μM and 370 μM, 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</p>	<p>1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid is from <i>Cordyceps bassiana</i>, which is one of <i>Cordyceps</i> species with anti-oxidative, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, anti-obesity, anti-angiogenic, and anti-nociceptive...</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>1-Naphthalenemethanol</b> (1-Hydroxymethylnaphthalene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017241</p>	<p><b>1-Pentadecanol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W004295</p>
<p>1-Naphthalenemethanol is a natural compound the root bark extracts of <i>Annona senegalensis</i> with antibacterial activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>1-Pentadecanol is a naturally occurring antiacne agent.</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, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Tetradecanol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W004294</p>	<p><b>10-DEBC hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100654</p>
<p>1-Tetradecanol, isolated from <i>Myristica fragrans</i>, is a straight-chain saturated fatty alcohol. 1-Tetradecanol possesses antibacterial and anti-inflammatory (periodontitis) activity.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>10-DEBC hydrochloride is a selective Akt inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.28 μM. 10-DEBC hydrochloride is a novel anti-TB compound.</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>10-Gingerol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0448</p>	<p><b>10-Hydroxydecanoic acid</b> (NSC 15139)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0148</p>
<p>10-Gingerol is a major pungent constituent in the ginger oleoresin from fresh rhizome with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-proliferative activities. 10-Gingerol inhibits the proliferation of MDA-MB-231 tumor cell line with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.1 μM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>10-Hydroxydecanoic acid (NSC 15139) is a saturated fatty acid of 10-hydroxy-trans-2-decenoic acid from royal jelly, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>10-Nitrooleic acid</b> (CXA-10)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101559</p>	<p><b>11(<math>\alpha</math>)-Methoxysaikosaponin F</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4215</p>
<p>10-Nitrooleic acid (CXA-10), a nitro fatty acid, has potential effects in disease states in which oxidative stress, inflammation, fibrosis, and/or direct tissue toxicity play significant roles.</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>11(<math>\alpha</math>)-Methoxysaikosaponin F is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from <i>Bupleurum marginatum</i> Wall.ex DC(ZYCH) which is a promising therapeutic for liver fibrosis. 11(<math>\alpha</math>)-Methoxysaikosaponin F has an IC<sub>50</sub> of 387.7 nM with viability of hepatic stellate cells-T6 (HSCs-T6).</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>12-Epinapelline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2162</p>	<p><b>12-HETE</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113439</p>
<p>12-Epinapelline is a diterpene alkaloid isolated from <i>Aconitum baikalense</i>. 12-Epinapelline exhibits Anti-inflammatory activity and stimulates the growth of colonies from fibroblast precursors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>12-HETE, a major metabolic product of arachidonic acid using 12-LOX catalysis, inhibits cell apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner. 12-HETE promotes the activation and nuclear translocation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B through the integrin-linked kinase (ILK) pathway.</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>12S-HHT</b> (12(S)-HHTrE)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113330</p>	<p><b>13-cis Acitretin D3</b> (Isoacitretin D3; Ro 13-7652 D3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-1292405</p>
<p>12S-HHT (12(S)-HHTrE) is an enzymatic product of prostaglandin H<sub>2</sub> (PGH<sub>2</sub>) derived from cyclooxygenase (COX)-mediated arachidonic acid metabolism. 12S-HHT is an endogenous ligand for BLT2 that fully activates BLT2 in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>13-cis Acitretin D3 Isoacitretin D3 is a deuterium labeled 13-cis Acitretin. 13-cis Acitretin is the metabolite of Acitretin after chronic administration. Acitretin(Ro 10-1670) is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis.</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>13-cis-N-[4-(Ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]retinamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112077</p>	<p><b>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</b> (14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1490</p>
<p>13-cis-N-[4-(Ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]retinamide is a derivative of Retinoic acid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>1400W Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18731</p>	<p><b>15-Deoxy-<math>\Delta</math>-12,14-prostaglandin J2</b> (15d-PGJ2; 15-Deoxy-<math>\Delta</math>12,14-PGJ2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108568</p>
<p>1400W dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of human inducible NO synthase with K<sub>i</sub> values of 7 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <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>15-Deoxy-<math>\Delta</math>-12,14-prostaglandin J2 (15d-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin and a metabolite of PGD2. 15-Deoxy-<math>\Delta</math>-12,14-prostaglandin J2 is a selective PPAR<math>\gamma</math> (EC<sub>50</sub> of 2 <math>\mu</math>M) and a covalent PPAR<math>\delta</math> agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

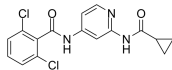
<p><b>15-LOX-1 inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138989</p>	<p><b>15a-Hydroxy-3,11,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8104</p>
<p>15-LOX-1 inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of 15-LOX-1 (15-lipoxygenase-1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.19 μM. 15-LOX-1 inhibitor 1 protects macrophages from lipopolysaccharide-induced cytotoxicity. 15-LOX-1 inhibitor 1 inhibits NO formation and lipid peroxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>15a-Hydroxy-3,11,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid, a Lanostane triterpenoid, possesses NO production inhibitory activities of LPS-induced microglia.</p> <p><b>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>16,16-Dimethyl prostaglandin E2</b> (16,16-dimethyl PGE2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106420</p>	<p><b>16α-Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid</b> (3β,16α-Dihydroxylanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2990</p>
<p>16,16-Dimethyl prostaglandin E2 (16,16-dimethyl PGE2) is an orally active vertebrate Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) homeostasis critical regulator. 16,16-Dimethyl prostaglandin E2 can act through EP2/EP4 and has an interaction with the Wnt pathway.</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>16α-Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid is a triterpene Acid in fermented mycelia of edible fungus Poria cocos.</p> <p><b>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>16α-Hydroxyprednisolone</b> (OH-PRED)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117580</p>	<p><b>17-Hydroxyisolathryol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4132</p>
<p>16α-Hydroxyprednisolone is a stereoselective metabolite of the 22(R) epimer of the glucocorticoid budesonide via cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) enzymes.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>17-Hydroxyisolathryol is a macrocyclic lathryol derivative isolated from seeds of Euphorbia lathyris.</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>18α-Glycyrrhetic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0375</p>	<p><b>18β-Glycyrrhetic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0180</p>
<p>18α-Glycyrrhetic acid, a diet-derived compound, is an inhibitor of NF-κB and an activator of proteasome, which serves as pro-longevity and anti-aggregation factor in a multicellular organism. 18α-Glycyrrhetic acid induces apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>18β-Glycyrrhetic acid is the major bioactive component of Glycyrrhizae Radix and possesses anti-ulcerative, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>19α-Hydroxyasiatic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8164</p>	<p><b>1βeta-Hydroxylantolactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124670</p>
<p>19α-Hydroxyasiatic acid, a natural triterpenoid, possesses anti-elastase 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>1βeta-Hydroxylantolactone modulate many processes that influence inflammatory reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>2"-O-Galloylhyperin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0526</p>	<p><b>2'-Aminoacetophenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-I0501</p>
<p>2"-O-Galloylhyperin, an active compound isolated from <i>Pyrola incarnate</i> Fisch., possesses anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. 2"-O-Galloylhyperin has hepatoprotective effect against oxidative stress-induced liver damage.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>2'-Aminoacetophenone is an aromatic compound containing a ketone substituted by one alkyl group, and a phenyl group. 2'-Aminoacetophenone can be used as a <b>breath biomarker</b> for the detection of <i>Ps. Aeruginosa</i> infections in the cystic fibrosis lung.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>2'-Hydroxy-2-methoxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128452</p>	<p><b>2'MeO6MF</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131997</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>2'MeO6MF is a brain-penetrant positive allosteric modulator at <math>\alpha 2\beta 1\gamma 2L</math> and all <math>\alpha 1</math>-containing <math>GABA_A</math> receptors. 2'MeO6MF also can directly activate <math>\alpha 2\beta 2/3</math> and <math>\alpha 2\beta 2/3\gamma 2L</math> <math>GABA_A</math> receptors. 2'MeO6MF has anxiolytic and sedative 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>2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4311</p>	<p><b>2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-<math>\beta</math>-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 <math>\rightarrow</math> 6)-<math>\beta</math>-d-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8132</p>
<p>2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid is a caffeoyl-D-glucaric acid derivative isolated from the Genus <i>Gnaphalium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-<math>\beta</math>-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 <math>\rightarrow</math> 6)-<math>\beta</math>-d-glucopyranoside is a chlorophenyl glycoside found in the bulbs of <i>Lilium brownie</i> var. <i>viridulum</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>2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7155</p>	<p><b>2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100954</p>
<p>2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is a dihydrophenanthrene derivative that can be isolated from the air-dried whole plant of <i>Pholidota chinensis</i> Lindl.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine is a specific GTP cyclohydrolase I inhibitor (the rate-limiting enzyme in de novo pterin synthesis). 2,4-Diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine blocks Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4) synthesis and suppresses NO production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012399</p>	<p><b>2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001174</p>
<p>2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone (DTBHQ), the indirect food additive, regulates the activity of 5-lipoxygenase as well as the activity of COX-2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.8 and 14.1 <math>\mu</math>M for 5-LO and COX-2, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone, isolated from <i>Rehmanniae Radix Preparata</i>, inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators in activated macrophages by blocking the ERK1/2 and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

### 2,6-Dichloro-N-(2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)benzamide

Cat. No.: HY-120469

GDC-046 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **TYK2** inhibitor with  $K_s$  of 4.8, 0.7, 0.7, and 0.4 nM for TYK2, JAK1, JAK2, and JAK3, respectively.

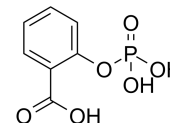


**Purity:** 98.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### 2-(Phosphonoxy)benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7138

2-(Phosphonoxy)benzoic acid is a non-acetylated salicylic acid derivative which has the potential for inflammatory disease as well as in analgesic therapy.

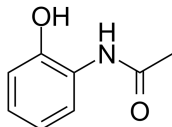


**Purity:** ≥97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 2-Acetamidophenol (Orthacetamol)

Cat. No.: HY-W015600

Paracetamol (4-acetamidophenol). 2-Acetamidophenol is a promising analgesic and an anti-arthritis agent.

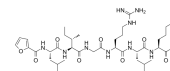


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg

### 2-Furoyl-LIGRLO-amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1314

2-Furoyl-LIGRLO-amide is a potent and selective **proteinase-activated receptor 2 (PAR2)** agonist with a  $pD_2$  value of 7.0.

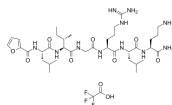


**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### 2-Furoyl-LIGRLO-amide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1314A

2-Furoyl-LIGRLO-amide TFA is a potent and selective **proteinase-activated receptor 2 (PAR2)** agonist with a  $pD_2$  value of 7.0.

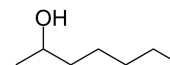


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### 2-Heptanol

Cat. No.: HY-W015879

2-Heptanol is one of chemical constituents identified in the essential oil of rhizome of *Curcuma angustifolia* and *Curcuma zedoaria*. Rhizome essential oil exhibited good **antimicrobial** and **antioxidant** activity.

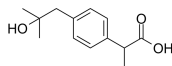


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

### 2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen (±)-2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen

Cat. No.: HY-126121

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a metabolite of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with  $IC_{50}$ s of 13  $\mu$ M and 370  $\mu$ M, respectively.

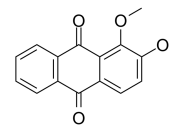


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### 2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N5125

2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone could be isolated from the stem bark of *Morinda lucida* Benth. (Rubiaceae) and possesses **antibacterial** activity.

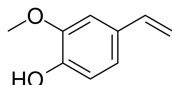


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W019940

2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol (2M4VP), a naturally Germination inhibitor, exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects.

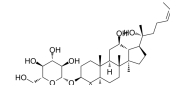


**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g

### 20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

Cat. No.: HY-N1401

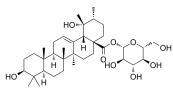
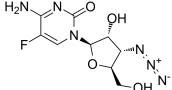
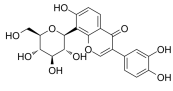
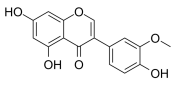
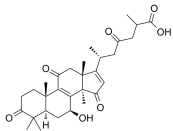
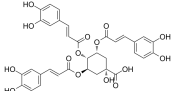
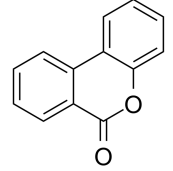
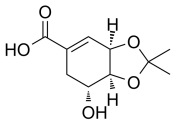
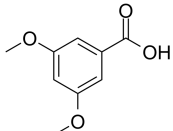
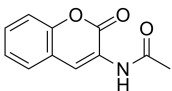
20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2, a **matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor, acts as a cell antiproliferator. It has anticancer effects via blocking cell proliferation and causing G1 phase arrest.

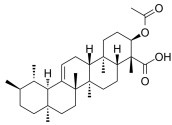
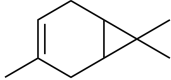
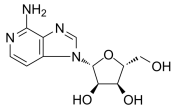
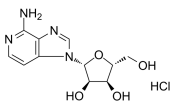
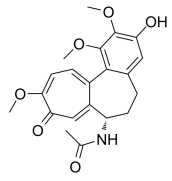
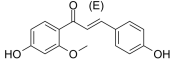
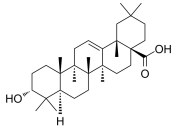
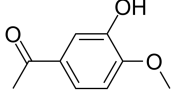
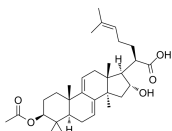
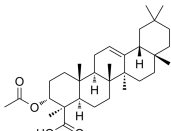


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

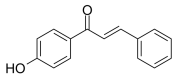
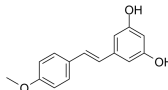
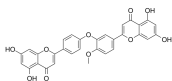
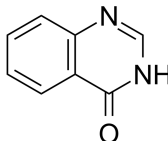
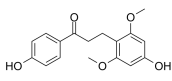
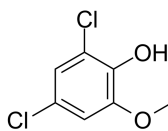
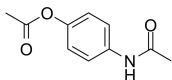
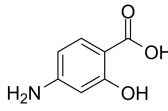
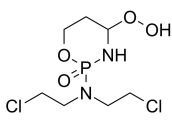
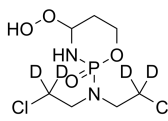


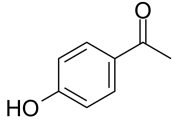
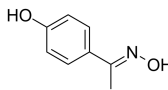
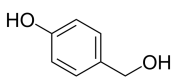
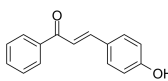
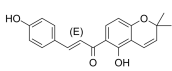
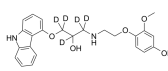
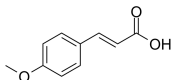
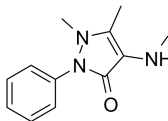
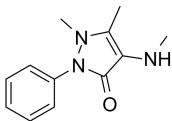
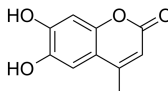
<p><b>20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3</b> (20(S)-Propanadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)</p> <p>20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits Na<sup>+</sup> and hKv1.4 channel with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits Aβ levels, NF-κB activity, and COX-2 expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>20-Deoxyingenol</b></p> <p>20-Deoxyingenol, a diterpene, is isolated from the roots of Euphorbia kansui. 20-Deoxyingenol can promote autophagy and lysosomal biogenesis by promoting the nuclear translocation of transcription factor EB (TFEB) in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G</b></p> <p>20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G is a lanostane triterpenoid obtained from the EtOH extract of fruiting bodies of the Ganoderma curtisii. 20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G inhibits BV-2 microglia cells activated by LPS with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 21.33 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>21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione</b></p> <p>21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione is an <b>intermediate</b> of delta 9,11 steroids synthesis, for example, Vamorolone (HY-109017). The delta 9,11 steroids are modifications of glucocorticoids and has <b>anti-inflammatory</b> properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>21-Desacetyldeflazacort-D5</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>24-Norursodeoxycholic acid</b> (Norucholic acid; nor-UDCA)</p> <p>24-norursodeoxycholic acid (Norucholic acid) is a side chain-shortened C<sub>23</sub> homologue of UDCA and has shown potent anti-cholestatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>25(S)-Ruscogenin-1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl (1→2)-β-D-xylopyranoside</b></p> <p>25(S)-Ruscogenin-1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl (12)-β-D-xylopyranoside shows inhibitory activity of neutrophil respiratory burst stimulated by PMA(phorbol myristate acetate).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>25-Hydroxycholesterol</b></p> <p>25-Hydroxycholesterol is a metabolite of cholesterol that is produced and secreted by macrophages in response to Toll-like receptor (TLR) activation. 25-hydroxycholesterol is a potent (EC<sub>50</sub>≈65 nM) and selective suppressor of IgA production by B cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>25S-Inokosterone</b></p> <p>25S-Inokosterone is a phytoecdysone in the roots of two same species of A. bidentata Blume and A. japonica Nakai, and two different species of C. capitata Moq and C. officinalis Kuan. 25S-Inokosterone has the potential for the LPS-induced acute kidney injury 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>27-O-Acetyl-withaferin A</b></p> <p>27-O-Acetyl-withaferin A is found in Withania aristata.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

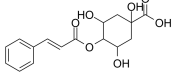
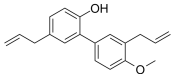
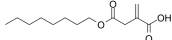
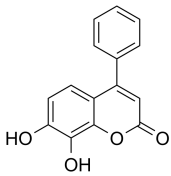
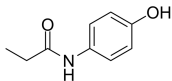
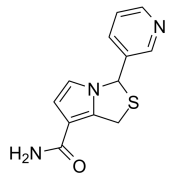

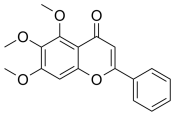
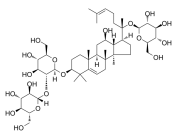
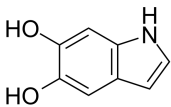
<p><b>28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1533</p>	<p><b>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111641</p>
<p>28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid is a <b>urokinase plasminogen activator inhibitor</b> with IC<sub>50</sub> at 37.82 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine (Compound 12) is a cytidine derivative.</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><b>3'-Hydroxypterarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1980</p>	<p><b>3'-O-Methylrobol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1859</p>
<p>3'-Hydroxypterarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of <i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypterarin is an antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>3'-O-Methylrobol, an antioxidant flavonoid, exhibits moderate antioxidant activity in the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl free radical scavenging assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3,11,15,23-Tetraoxo-27ξ-lanosta-8,16-dien-26-oic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9327</p>	<p><b>3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid (3,4,5-triCQA)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6588</p>
<p>3,11,15,23-Tetraoxo-27ξ-lanosta-8,16-dien-26-oic acid, a lanostane-type triterpenoid, is isolated from <i>Antrodia camphorate</i>.</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-Tricaffeoylquinic acid (3,4,5-triCQA) inhibits tumor necrosis factor-α-stimulated production of inflammatory mediators in keratinocytes via suppression of Akt- and NF-κB-pathways.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3,4-Benzocoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109714</p>	<p><b>3,4-O-Isopropylidene-shikimic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1782</p>
<p>3,4-Benzocoumarin is a kind of the expanded structure of coumarin derivatives. Coumarin is a chemical compound in the benzopyrone chemical class that can be found in many natural species.</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-O-Isopropylidene-shikimic acid is a natural product that can be isolated from the whole plants of <i>Hypericum wightianum</i>. 3,4-O-Isopropylidene-shikimic acid has anti-inflammatory effect 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>3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W001251</p>	<p><b>3-Acetamidocoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W014750</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-Acetamidocoumarin plays an important role in biology and medicine. 3-Acetamidocoumarin has physiological effects and has been used for many diseases such as treatment of burns, brucellosis-rheumatic diseases and cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>

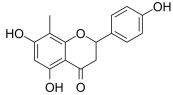
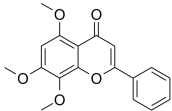
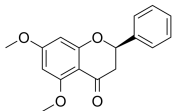
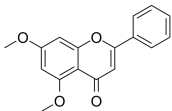
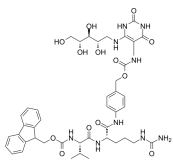
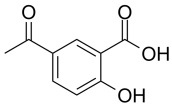
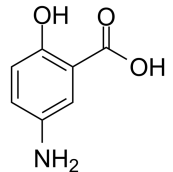
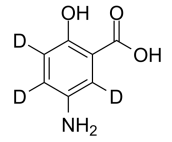
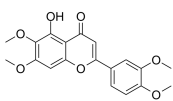
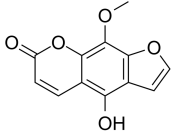
<b>3-Acetyl-beta-boswellic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2075	<b>3-Carene</b> Cat. No.: HY-N6663
<p>3-Acetyl-beta-boswellic acid is a boswellic acid isolated from <i>Boswellia serrata</i> gum resin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3-Carene is a bicyclic monoterpene in essential oils extracted from pine trees. 3-Carene inhibits nociceptive stimulus-induced inflammatory infiltrates and COX-2 overexpression, and with antinociceptive effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>3-Deazaadenosine</b> Cat. No.: HY-W013332	<b>3-Deazaadenosine hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-W013332A
<p>3-Deazaadenosine is an inhibitor of <i>S</i>-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.9 <math>\mu</math>M; 3-Deazaadenosine has anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-HIV activity.</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>3-Deazaadenosine (hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of <i>S</i>-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.9 <math>\mu</math>M; 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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<b>3-Demethylcolchicine</b> Cat. No.: HY-W021267	<b>3-Deoxysappanchalcone</b> Cat. No.: HY-N1745A
<p>3-Demethylcolchicine, a colchicine metabolite, possesses a hydroxy-group on its carbon ring that could participate in radical scavenging and markedly inhibits the carrageenin edema.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</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>
<b>3-Epioleanolic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-N4290	<b>3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone (Acetoisovanillone; Isoacetovanillone)</b> Cat. No.: HY-W002484
<p>3-Epioleanolic acid is an active component of <i>Verbena officinalis</i> Linn, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone (Acetoisovanillone; Isoacetovanillone) is an active compound isolated from <i>P. spinosa</i>. Isoacetovanillone possesses anti-inflammatory activity and prevented injuries due to administration of acetic acid in the colon.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<b>3-O-Acetyl-16<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2989	<b>3-O-Acetyl-<math>\alpha</math>-boswellic acid (<math>\alpha</math>-Boswellic acid acetate)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N3037
<p>3-O-Acetyl-16<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid, an anti-inflammatory triterpenoid, inhibits NO production and iNOS expression in LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3-O-Acetyl-<math>\alpha</math>-boswellic acid suppresses T cell 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>3-O-Methylelagic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7430</p>	<p><b>3-O-Methylquercetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1860</p>
<p>3-O-Methylelagic acid is a nature product that can be isolated from <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>, with anti-inflammatory activity. 3-O-Methylelagic acid shows an inhibitory effect on glucose transport assay.</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>3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ), a main constituent of <i>Rhamnus nakaharai</i>, inhibits total cAMP and <b>cGMP-phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b> of guinea pig trachealis. 3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ) exhibits <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 31.9 <math>\mu</math>M 86.9 <math>\mu</math>M 18.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.6 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE1, PDE5, PDE2 and PDE4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3-Oxo-5<math>\beta</math>-cholanoic acid</b> (Dehydrolithocholic acid; 3-oxoLCA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125801</p>	<p><b>3M-011</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121496</p>
<p>3-Oxo-5<math>\beta</math>-cholanoic acid (Dehydrolithocholic acid), a bile acid metabolite, inhibits the differentiation of <b>TH17</b> cells by directly binding to the key transcription factor <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math>t</b> (<math>K_d=1.13 \mu</math>M).</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>3<math>\beta</math>,7<math>\beta</math>,15<math>\beta</math>-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-24<math>\rightarrow</math>20 lactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2277</p>	<p><b>4''-methyloxy-Daidzin</b> (Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4128</p>
<p>3<math>\beta</math>,7<math>\beta</math>,15<math>\beta</math>-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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>4''-methyloxy-Daidzin (Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate), an isoflavone methyl-glycoside, is isolated from <i>Cordyceps militaris</i> grown on germinated soybeans. Isoflavones possess immunomodulating and antiallergic 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><b>4''-methyloxy-Genistin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4129</p>	<p><b>4'-Ethylnyl-2'-deoxyadenosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125810</p>
<p>4''-methyloxy-Genistin, an isoflavone methyl-glycoside, is isolated from <i>Cordyceps militaris</i> grown on germinated soybeans. Isoflavones possess immunomodulating and antiallergic activities.</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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>4'-Hydroxy diclofenac</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15550</p>	<p><b>4'-Hydroxy diclofenac-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15550S</p>
<p>4'-Hydroxy diclofenac is an orally active metabolite of Diclofenac (HY-15036) by cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9). 4'-Hydroxy diclofenac has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 97.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>4'-Hydroxy diclofenac D4 is the deuterium labeled 4'-Hydroxy diclofenac. 4'-Hydroxy diclofenac is an orally active metabolite of Diclofenac (HY-15036) by cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9). 4'-Hydroxy diclofenac has anti-inflammatory and analgesic 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>

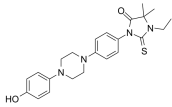
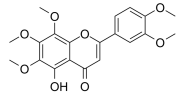
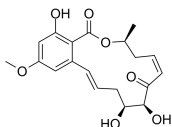
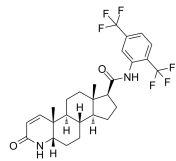
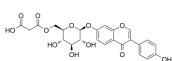
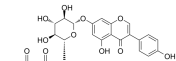
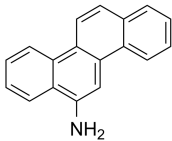
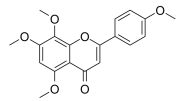
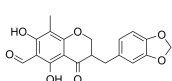
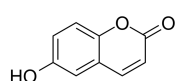
<p><b>4'-Hydroxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7056</p>	<p><b>4'-Methoxyresveratrol</b> (4'-O-Methylresveratrol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2485</p>
<p>4'-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone isolated from licorice root, with hepatoprotective activity. 4'-Hydroxychalcone inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation via <b>proteasome</b> inhibition.</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>4'-Methoxyresveratrol (4'-O-Methylresveratrol) is a polyphenol derived from Dipterocarpaceae, with antiandrogenic, antifungal and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>4'-O-Methylchonaflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4300</p>	<p><b>4(3H)-Quinazolinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018800</p>
<p>4'-O-Methylchonaflavone is a biflavonoid isolated from Lonicera japonica, suppresses mouse lymphocyte proliferation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8184</p>	<p><b>4,6-Dichloroguaiacol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133608</p>
<p>4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone exhibits COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitory activity.</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>4,6-Dichloroguaiacol induces biochemical and morphological changes in human peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro.</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>4-Acetamidophenyl acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-66004</p>	<p><b>4-Aminosalicylic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-I0447</p>
<p>4-Acetamidophenyl acetate is an impurity of Acetaminophen (paracetamol). Acetaminophen, an analgesic drug, is a selective COX-2 inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=25.8 <math>\mu</math>M), and is a potent hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) 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>4-Aminosalicylic acid (ASA) is an orally active antibiotic and has the potential to treat tuberculosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117433</p>	<p><b>4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117433S</p>
<p>4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.</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>4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide. 4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

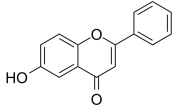
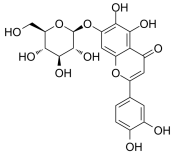
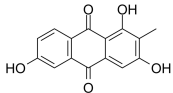
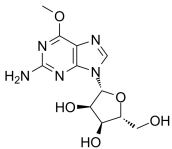
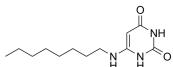
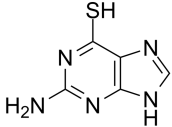
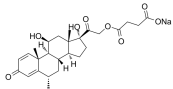
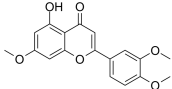
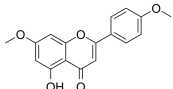
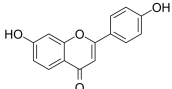
<p><b>4-Hydroxyacetophenone</b> (P-Hydroxyacetophenone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0073</p> <p>4-Hydroxyacetophenone (P-hydroxyacetophenone) is a key hepatoprotective and choleric compound in <i>Artemisia capillaris</i> and <i>A. morrisonensis</i>, also has an anti-hepatitis B virus effect and anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxyacetophenone oxime</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135325</p> <p>4-Hydroxyacetophenone oxime is an impurity of Acetaminophen (Paracetamol). Acetaminophen is a potent cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) inhibitor, and used antipyretic and analgesic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0892</p> <p>4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol is a phenolic compound widely distributed in various kinds of plants. Anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-nociceptive activity. Neuroprotective effect. Inhibitor of tumor angiogenesis and growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107818</p> <p>4-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone metabolite with anti-angiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities. 4-Hydroxychalcone suppresses angiogenesis by suppression of growth factor pathway with no signs of cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Hydroxylonchocarpin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2208</p> <p>4-Hydroxylonchocarpin is a chalcone compound from an extract of <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>. 4-Hydroxylonchocarpin increases phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, JNK and ERK.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 92.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol-d5</b> (4-Hydroxycarvedilol-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127675</p> <p>4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol D5 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxyphenyl Carvedilol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Methoxycinnamic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1387</p> <p>4-Methoxycinnamic acid is detected as natural phenylpropanoid in <i>A. preissii</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>4-Methylamino antipyrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135731</p> <p>4-Methylamino antipyrine is an active metabolite of Metamizole. Metamizole is a pyrazolone non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and inhibits COX. Metamizole is a nonopioid analgesic drug and can be used for pain and fever.</p> <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>4-Methylamino antipyrine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135731A</p> <p>4-Methylamino antipyrine hydrochloride is an active metabolite of Metamizole. Metamizole is a pyrazolone non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and inhibits COX. Metamizole is a nonopioid analgesic drug and can be used for pain and fever.</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>H-Cl</p> 	<p><b>4-Methylesculetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4288</p> <p>4-Methylesculetin is an orally active natural coumarin derivative, with potent anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. 4-Methylesculetin inhibits myeloperoxidase activity and reduces IL-6 level.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 

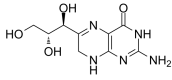
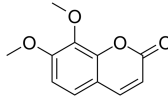
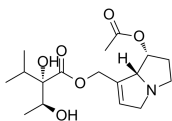
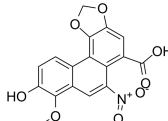
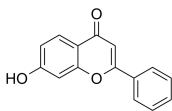
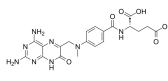
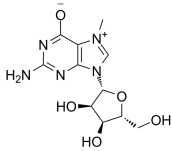
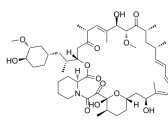
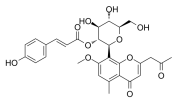
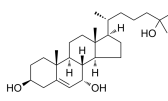
<p><b>4-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8217</p>	<p><b>4-O-Methyl honokiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00450</p>
<p>4-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid could inhibit superoxide anion generation in human neutrophils.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from <i>Magnolia officinalis</i>, acts as a <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist, and inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>4-Octyl Itaconate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112675</p>	<p><b>4-Phenyl-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128410</p>
<p>4-Octyl Itaconate is a cell-permeable Itaconate derivative. Itaconate is an anti-inflammatory metabolite that activates <b>Nrf2</b> via alkylation of KEAP1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>4-Phenyl-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin is a coumarin derivative and can be used for bronchiectasis 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>4-Propionamidophenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135326</p>	<p><b>48740 RP</b> (RP-55778)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100153</p>
<p>4-Propionamidophenol is a p-acetamidophenol analog.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>48740 RP (RP-55778) is a platelet-activating factor (PAF) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5(S)-HPETE</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125770</p>	<p><b>5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone</b> (Baicalein trimethyl ether)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110398</p>
<p>5(S)-HpETE is a monohydroperoxy polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) produced by the action of 5-LO on arachidonic acid. 5(S)-HpETE is metabolized to leukotriene A4 (LTA4), a key intermediate in the formation of LTs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone is a novel <b>p38-<math>\alpha</math></b> MAPK inhibitor with an anti-inflammatory effect. 5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone is isolated from several plants including <i>Zeyhera tuberculosa</i>, <i>Callicarpa japonica</i>, and <i>Kickxia lanigera</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4263</p>	<p><b>5,6-Dihydroxyindole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018025</p>
<p>5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd is a dammarane-type saponin isolated from the dried roots of <i>Panax notoginseng</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum <b>antibacterial</b>, <b>antifungal</b>, <b>antiviral</b>, <b>antiparasitic</b> activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-Methylflavanone</b> (8-Methyl-naringenin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2210</p>	<p><b>5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone</b> (Norwogonin 5,7,8-trimethyl ether)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7656</p>
<p>5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-Methylflavanone (Compound 2) is a flavanone isolated from <i>Qualea grandiflora</i>.</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>5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone (Norwogonin 5,7,8-trimethyl ether), isolated from <i>Andrographis echinoides</i>, inhibits NO with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 39.1 <math>\mu</math>M. 5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5054</p>	<p><b>5,7-Dimethoxyflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5011</p>
<p>5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone shows potent antimutagenic activity against MeIQ mutagenesis in Ames test using the <i>S. typhimurium</i> TA100 and TA98 strains. And 5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone significantly and dose-dependently inhibits the inflammatory mediato.</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>5,7-Dimethoxyflavone is one of the major components of <i>Kaempferia parviflora</i>, has anti-obesity, anti-inflammatory, and antineoplastic effects. 5,7-Dimethoxyflavone inhibits cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3As.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>5-A-RU-PABC-Val-Cit-Fmoc</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131296</p>	<p><b>5-Acetylsalicylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107831</p>
<p>5-A-RU-PABC-Val-Cit-Fmoc is the prodrug of 5-A-RU. 5-A-RU, a precursor of bacterial Riboflavin, is a mucosal-associated invariant T (MAIT) cells activator.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>5-Acetylsalicylic acid has anti-inflammatory and is considered to be the active agent in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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</p>
<p><b>5-Aminosalicylic Acid</b> (Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15027</p>	<p><b>5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 hydrochloride</b> (Mesalamine-D3 hydrochloride; 5-ASA-D3 hydrochloride; ...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15027S</p>
<p>5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific PPAR<math>\gamma</math> agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 (Mesalamine-D3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled 5-Aminosalicylic Acid. 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) hydrochloride acts as a specific PPAR<math>\gamma</math> agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>5-Desmethylinensetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7632</p>	<p><b>5-Hydroxy-8-methoxypsoralen</b> (5-Hydroxyxanthotoxin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134039</p>
<p>5-desmethylinensetin, isolated from <i>Stevia satereiifolia</i> var. <i>satereiifolia</i>, possesses antiprotozoal activity. 5-desmethylinensetin shows <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.4 <math>\mu</math>g/mL on <i>T. cruzi</i> epimastigotes and 75.1 <math>\mu</math>g/mL on trypomastigotes, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>5-Hydroxy-8-methoxypsoralen (5-Hydroxyxanthotoxin) is a metabolite of Xanthotoxin.</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>5-Lipoxygenase-In-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00308</p>	<p><b>5-O-Demethylnobiletin</b> (5-Demethylnobiletin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1942</p>
<p>5-Lipoxygenase-In-1 is a 5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor extracted from patent EP 331232 A2, table 4, compound example 4.10.</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>5-O-Demethylnobiletin (5-Demethylnobiletin), a polymethoxyflavone isolated from Sideritis tragoriganum, is a direct inhibition of 5-LOX (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.1 μM), without affecting the expression of COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol</b> (FR148083; L783279; LL-Z 1640-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12686</p>	<p><b>5β-Dutasteride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135386</p>
<p>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol is a natural anti-protozoan compound from fungal origin, acting as a potent irreversible and selective inhibitor of TAK1 and VEGF-R2, with IC<sub>50</sub>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>5β-Dutasteride is the S configuration of Dutasteride. 5β-Dutasteride is a potent inhibitor of both 5 alpha-reductase isozymes.</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''-O-Malonyldaidzin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4073</p>	<p><b>6''-O-Malonylgenistin</b> (Malonylgenistin; Genistin malonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0917</p>
<p>6''-O-Malonyldaidzin is a malonylated isoflavone isolated from soybean seeds. 6''-O-Malonyldaidzin may has protective effect on eye.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>6''-O-Malonylgenistin(Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>6-Aminochrysene</b> (6-Chrysenamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108315</p>	<p><b>6-Demethoxytangeretin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4126</p>
<p>6-Aminochrysene (6-Aminochrysene) is an aromatic amine used as a chemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of splenomegaly, myeloid leukemia, and breast cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p>6-Demethoxytangeretin is a citrus flavonoid isolated from Citrus depressa.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>6-Formyl-isophiopogonone A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2220</p>	<p><b>6-Hydroxycoumarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6656</p>
<p>6-Formyl-isophiopogonone A is a homoisoflavonoid extracted from Ophiopogon japonicas, with antioxidant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>6-Hydroxycoumarin is a coumarin which has anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-oxidant, vasodilator, anti-amoebic, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, bacteriostatic and antitumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>

<p><b>6-Hydroxyflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7110</p> <p>6-Hydroxyflavone is a naturally occurring flavone, with anti-inflammatory activity. 6-Hydroxyflavone exhibits inhibitory effect towards bovine hemoglobin (BHB) glycation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129529</p> <p>6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside is a flavonoid from <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> and <i>T. vulgare</i>. 6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside inhibits the major pathways of arachidonate metabolism in leukocytes. 6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside has anti-inflammatory 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>6-Hydroxyrubiadin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2714</p> <p>6-Hydroxyrubiadin, a natural anthraquinone, may be a potential therapeutic candidate for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory 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>6-O-Methyl Guanosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111648</p> <p>6-O-Methyl Guanosine is a modified nucleoside. 6-O-Methyl Guanosine (6-methylguanosine) inhibit colony-forming ability in a malignant xeroderma pigmentosum cell line.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>6-OAU</b> (GTPL5846)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12764</p> <p>6-OAU (GTPL5846; 6-n-octylaminouracil) is a surrogate agonist of GPR84; activates human GPR84 in the presence of Gqi5 chimera in HEK293 cells with an EC50 of 105 nM in the PI assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>6-Thioguanine</b> (Thioguanine; 2-Amino-6-purinethiol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13765</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 (PLpros) and also potently inhibits USP2 activity, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 25 μM and 40 μM for PLpros and recombinant human...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>6α-Methylprednisolone 21-hemisuccinate sodium salt</b> (Methylprednisolone sodium succinate; ...)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1060</p> <p>6α-Methylprednisolone 21-hemisuccinate sodium salt is a glucocorticoid of slightly longer half-life than that of Prednisolone. It has potential uses in antiinflammatory agents.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylfluteolin</b> (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7012</p> <p>7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylfluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone) is a flavonoid from the herb <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> L.</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>7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin</b> (4',7-Dimethoxy-5-Hydroxyflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2144</p> <p>The compound 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin may be partly responsible for the reported antifungal activity of <i>C. zeyheri</i>, and may serve as a potential source of lead compounds that can be developed as antifungal phytomedicines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2609</p> <p>7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (7,4'-DHF) is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>, the <i>eotaxin</i>/CCL11 inhibitor, has the ability to consistently suppress eotaxin production and prevent dexamethasone (Dex) paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<h3>7,8-Dihydroneopterin</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136341</p>	<h3>7,8-Dimethoxycoumarin</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4280</p>
<p>7,8-Dihydroneopterin, an inflammation marker, induces cellular <b>apoptosis</b> in astrocytes and neurons via enhancement of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expression. 7,8-Dihydroneopterin can be used in the research of neurodegenerative diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>7,8-Dimethoxycoumarin (Daphnetin dimethyl ether) is a coumarin from <i>Artemisia caruifolia</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<h3>7-Acetyllycopsamine</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122916</p>	<h3>7-Hydroxyaristolochic acid A</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2012</p>
<p>7-Acetyllycopsamine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a mild hepatotoxin. 7-Acetyllycopsamine can induce liver inflammation 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>7-Hydroxyaristolochic acid A is an aristolochic acid analogue found in <i>Aristolochia</i> plants. Aristolochic acid can be used as an anti-inflammatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<h3>7-Hydroxyflavone</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7108</p>	<h3>7-Hydroxymethotrexate</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130569</p>
<p>7-Hydroxyflavone is a flavonoid isolated from <i>M. indica</i>, with anti-inflammatory activity. 7-Hydroxyflavone protects renal cells from nicotine (NIC)-associated cytotoxicity via the ERK/Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>7-Hydroxymethotrexate is a major metabolite of Methotrexate (MTX; HY-14519). Methotrexate, an antimetabolite and antifolate agent, inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase, thereby preventing the conversion of folic acid into tetrahydrofolate, and inhibiting DNA synthesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<h3>7-Methylguanosine</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122524</p>	<h3>7-O-Demethyl rapamycin</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123691</p>
<p>7-Methylguanosine is a novel cN1IB nucleotidase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 87.8 ± 7.5 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</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> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<h3>7-O-Methylaloeresin A</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2214</p>	<h3>7α,25-Dihydroxycholesterol</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">(7α,25-OHC)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113962</p>
<p>7-O-Methylaloeresin A is 5-methylchromone glycoside isolated from <i>Commiphora socotrana</i> (Burseraceae).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>7α, 25-dihydroxycholesterol (7α,25-OHC) is a potent and selective agonist and endogenous ligand of the orphan GPCR receptor <b>EBI2 (GPR183)</b>. 7α, 25-dihydroxycholesterol is highly potent at activating EBI2 (EC<sub>50</sub>=140 pM; K<sub>d</sub>=450 pM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>8-Azaadenosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115686</p>	<p><b>8-CPT-Cyclic AMP sodium</b> (8-CPT-cAMP sodium; 8-(p-Chlorophenylthio)-cAMP sodium) Cat. No.: HY-111673</p>
<p>8-Azaadenosine is a potent <b>ADAR1</b> inhibitor and an A-to-I editing inhibitor. 8-Azaadenosine blocks RNA editing and inhibits proliferation, 3D growth, invasion, and migration in thyroid cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>8-CPT-Cyclic AMP (8-CPT-cAMP) sodium is a selective activator of <b>cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA)</b>. 8-CPT-Cyclic AMP sodium is also a potent inhibitor of the cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase (<b>PDE VA</b>) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>8-Gingerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0447</p>	<p><b>8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115770</p>
<p>8-Gingerol, found in the rhizomes of ginger (<i>Z. officinale</i>) with oral bioavailability, activates <b>TRPV1</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 5.0 <math>\mu</math>M. 8-Gingerol inhibits COX-2, and inhibits the growth of <i>H. pylori</i> in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate, an isothiocyanate, has antimicrobial activity and remarkable inhibitory activity against plant growth. 8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate impair COX-2 mediated inflammatory responses in LPS stimulated raw macrophages.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>8-O-Acetylharpagide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0757</p>	<p><b>9-cis-Retinoic acid</b> (ALRT1057)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15128</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>9-cis-Retinoic acid (ALRT1057), a vitamin A derivative, is a potent <b>RAR/RXR</b> agonist. 9-cis-Retinoic acid induces <b>apoptosis</b>, regulates cell cycle and has anticancer, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotection activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>9-cis-Retinoic acid-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132334S</p>	<p><b>A 839977</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13954</p>
<p>9-cis-Retinoic acid-d5 (ALRT1057-d5) is the deuterium labeled 9-cis-Retinoic acid. 9-cis-Retinoic acid (ALRT1057), a vitamin A derivative, is a potent <b>RAR/RXR</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>A 839977 is a <b>P2X7</b> selective antagonist; it blocks BzATP-evoked calcium influx at recombinant human, rat and mouse P2X7 receptors (<math>IC_{50}</math> values are 20 nM, 42 nM and 150 nM respectively) and reduces inflammatory and neuropathic pain in animal models; the antihyperalgesic effects...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>A-205804</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100226</p>	<p><b>A-286982</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107587</p>
<p>A-205804 is an orally bioavailable, potent and selective lead inhibitor of <b>E-selectin</b> and <b>ICAM-1</b> expression, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM and 25 nM for E-selectin and ICAM-1, respectively. A-205804 can be used in the research of chronic inflammatory diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>A-286982 is a potent and allosteric <b>LFA-1/ICAM-1</b> interaction with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 44 nM and 35 nM in an LFA-1/ICAM-1 binding and LFA-1-mediated cellular adhesion assay, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>A-317491</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15568</p>	<p><b>A-317491 sodium salt hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15568A</p>
<p>A-317491 is a potent, selective and non-nucleotide antagonist of P2X<sub>3</sub> and P2X<sub>2/3</sub> receptors, with K<sub>s</sub> of 22, 22, 9, and 92 nM for hP2X<sub>3</sub>, rP2X<sub>3</sub>, hP2X<sub>2/3</sub>, and rP2X<sub>2/3</sub>, respectively.</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</p>	<p>A-317491 sodium salt hydrate is a potent, selective and non-nucleotide antagonist of P2X<sub>3</sub> and P2X<sub>2/3</sub> receptors, with K<sub>s</sub> of 22, 22, 9, and 92 nM for hP2X<sub>3</sub>, rP2X<sub>3</sub>, hP2X<sub>2/3</sub>, and rP2X<sub>2/3</sub>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>A-69412</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101945</p>	<p><b>A-770041</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-11011</p>
<p>A-69412 is a reversible, specific inhibitor of the 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO). A-69412 has the potential to treat asthma and ulcerative colitis, and possibly other inflammatory and allergic conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>A-770041 is selective and orally active Src-family Lck inhibitor; A-770041 is a 147 nM inhibitor of Lck (1 mM ATP) and is 300-fold selective against Fyn, the other Src family kinase involved in T-cell signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>A-803467</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-11079</p>	<p><b>A-967079</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108463</p>
<p>A-803467 is a potent and selective tetrodotoxin-resistant Na<sub>v</sub>1.8 sodium channel blocker (IC<sub>50</sub>=8 nM). A-803467 has shown significant anti-nociception in neuropathic and inflammatory pain models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>A-967079 is a selective TRPA1 receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 67 nM and 289 nM at human and rat TRPA1 receptors, respectively, and has good penetration into the CNS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>A-9758</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126252</p>	<p><b>A-987306</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14364</p>
<p>A-9758 is a ROR<sub>γ</sub> ligand and a potent, selective ROR<sub>γ</sub>t inverse agonist (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 nM), and exhibits robust potency against IL-17A release. A-9758 is effective in suppressing both Th17 differentiation and Th17 effector function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>A-987306 is a potent and oral bioavailable histamine H<sub>4</sub> antagonist, with K<sub>s</sub> of 3.4 nM and 5.8 nM for rat H<sub>4</sub>, and human H<sub>4</sub>. A-987306 shows anti-inflammatory activity in mice peritonitis 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>A2B receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00321</p>	<p><b>AB928</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129393</p>
<p>A2B receptor antagonist 1 is a potent A2B adenosine receptor antagonist extracted from patent WO 2009157938 A1 EXAMPLE 9B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AB928 is an orally bioavailable, selective dual adenosine receptor (A2aR/A2bR) antagonist. AB928 relieves adenosine-mediated immune suppression. AB928 has immunomodulatory and antitumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**Abatacept**  
(CTLA4lg; BMS-188667) Cat. No.: HY-108829

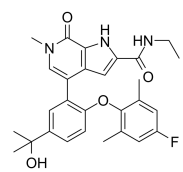
Abatacept (CTLA4lg) is a soluble fusion protein consisting of the extra-cellular domain of human CTLA4 and a fragment of the Fc portion of human IgG1 (hinge and CH2 and 3 domains). Abatacept is a selective T-cell co-stimulation modulator and a protein drug for the autoimmune diseases.

**Abatacept**

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

**ABBV-744** Cat. No.: HY-112090

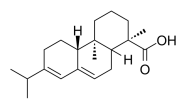
ABBV-744 is a first-in-class, orally active and selective inhibitor of the **BDII domain** of BET family proteins with  $IC_{50}$  values ranging from 4 to 18 nM for BRD2, BRD3, BRD4 and BRDT.



**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Abietic acid** Cat. No.: HY-N6871

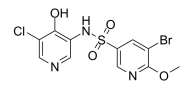
Abietic acid, a diterpene isolated from *Pimenta racemosa* var. *grisea*, possesses antiproliferative, antibacterial, and anti-obesity properties. Abietic acid inhibits lipoxygenase activity for allergy treatment.



**Purity:** 81.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

**ABR-238901** Cat. No.: HY-141537

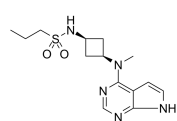
ABR-238901 is an orally active and potent **S100A8/A9** blocker and inhibits S100A8/A9 interaction with its receptors RAGE (receptor for advanced glycation endproducts) and TLR4 (toll-like receptor 4). ABR-238901 has the potential for myocardial infarction (MI) research.



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

**Abrocitinib**  
(PF-04965842) Cat. No.: HY-107429

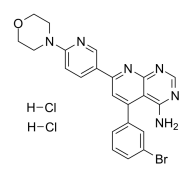
Abrocitinib (PF-04965842) is a potent, orally active and selective **JAK1** inhibitor, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 29 and 803 nM for JAK1 and JAK2, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.26%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**ABT-702 dihydrochloride** Cat. No.: HY-103161

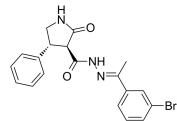
ABT-702 dihydrochloride is a potent **adenosine kinase (AK)** inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =1.7 nM).



**Purity:** 96.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**AC-264613** Cat. No.: HY-14351

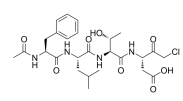
AC-264613 is a potent and selective protease-activated receptor (**PAR-2**) agonist with a  $pEC_{50}$  of 7.5.



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

**Ac-FLTD-CMK** Cat. No.: HY-111675

Ac-FLTD-CMK, a gasdermin D (GSDMD)-derived inhibitor, is a specific **inflammatory caspases** inhibitor.



**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Ac-IEPD-AFC** Cat. No.: HY-P1092

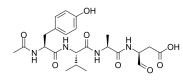
Ac-IEPD-AFC is a substrate of Granzyme B.



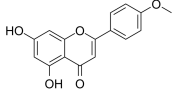
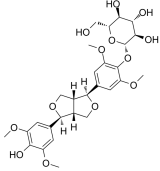
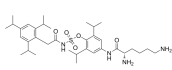
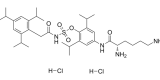
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Ac-YVAD-CHO**  
(L-709049) Cat. No.: HY-120019

Ac-YVAD-CHO (L-709049) is a potent, reversible, specific tetrapeptide interleukin- $\beta$  converting enzyme (**ICE**) inhibitor with mouse and human  $K_i$  values of 3.0 and 0.76 nM. Ac-YVAD-CHO can suppress the production of mature IL- $\beta$ .

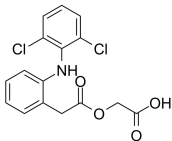
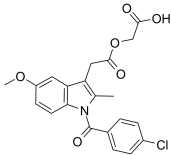
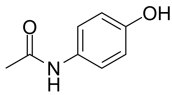
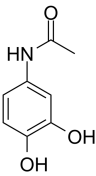
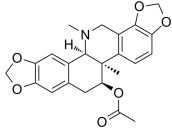
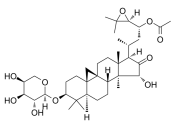
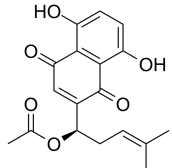
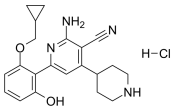


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

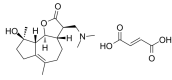
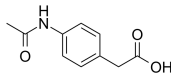
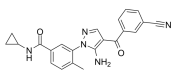
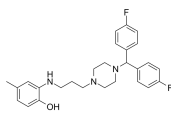
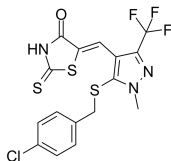
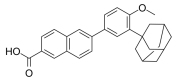
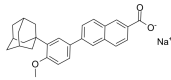
<p><b>Ac2-12</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1099</p>	<p><b>Ac2-12 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1099A</p>
<p>Ac2-12, an annexin/lipocortin 1 (LC1)-mimetic peptide, inhibit neutrophil extravasation. Ac2-12 has antimigratory action and inhibits recruitment of neutrophils in experimental inflammation models.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-AMVSEFLKQAW</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ac2-12 TFA, an annexin/lipocortin 1 (LC1)-mimetic peptide, inhibit neutrophil extravasation. Ac2-12 TFA has antimigratory action and inhibits recruitment of neutrophils in experimental inflammation models.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-AMVSEFLKQAW (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>Ac2-26</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1098</p>	<p><b>Ac2-26 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1098A</p>
<p>Ac2-26, an active N-terminal peptide of annexin A1 (AnxA1), attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced acute lung injury. Ac2-26 also decreases AnxA1 protein expression, inhibits the activation of NF-κB and MAPK pathways in the injured lung tissue.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-AMVSEFLKQAWFIENEQEYVQTVK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ac2-26 TFA, an active N-terminal peptide of annexin A1 (AnxA1), attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced acute lung injury. Ac2-26 also decreases AnxA1 protein expression, inhibits the activation of NF-κB and MAPK pathways in the injured lung tissue.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-AMVSEFLKQAWFIENEQEYVQTVK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ac9-25</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1118</p>	<p><b>Ac9-25 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1118A</p>
<p>Ac9-25, a N-terminal peptide of Annexin I, acts as a formyl peptide receptor (FPR) agonist and activates the neutrophil NADPH oxidase through FPR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-QAWFIENEQEYVQTVK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Ac9-25 TFA, a N-terminal peptide of Annexin I, acts as a formyl peptide receptor (FPR) agonist and activates the neutrophil NADPH oxidase through FPR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-QAWFIENEQEYVQTVK (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>Acacetin</b> (5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0451</p>	<p><b>Acanthoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2807</p>
<p>Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone) is an orally active flavonoid derived from Tephrosia kirilowii (Turcz.) Holub. Acacetin docks in the ATP binding pocket of PI3Kγ. Acacetin causes cell cycle arrest and induces <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b> in cancer cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Acanthoside B is a potential bioactive lignan with anti-inflammatory and anti-amnesic activities. Acanthoside B can be used for Alzheimer's disease and lung inflammation research.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ACAT-IN-10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139027</p>	<p><b>ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139027A</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-10 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 197. ACAT-IN-10 weakly inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 197. ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride weakly inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>ACAT-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139019</p>	<p><b>ACAT-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139020</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-2 is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 187. ACAT-IN-2 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-3 is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-3 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139021</p>	<p><b>ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139021A</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-4 (Example 208) is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-4 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride (Example 208) is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139022</p>	<p><b>ACAT-IN-6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139023</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-5 (example 19) is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-5 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-6 is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 200. ACAT-IN-6 potently inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139024</p>	<p><b>ACAT-IN-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139025</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-7 is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-7 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-8 (example 206) is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor. ACAT-IN-8 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>ACAT-IN-9</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139026</p>	<p><b>Acebilustat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17625</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-9 is an <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 207. ACAT-IN-9 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</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>Acebilustat (CTX-4430) is a leukotriene A4 hydrolase inhibitor, used for an oral antiinflammatory drug.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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</p>

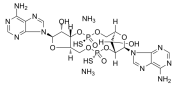
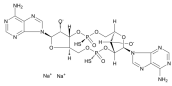
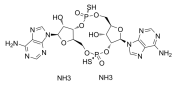
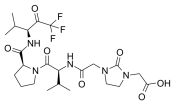
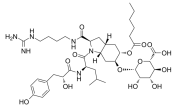
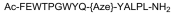
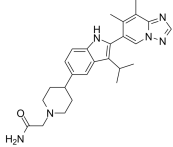
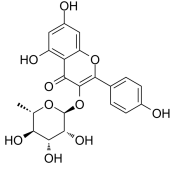
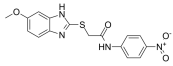
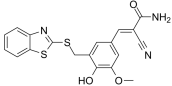


<p><b>Aceclofenac</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0634</p>	<p><b>Acemetacin</b> (TVX 1322)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0482</p>
<p>Aceclofenac is an orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), with analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. Aceclofenac is used for the research of osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Acemetacin (TVX 1322) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug and a glycolic acid ester of indometacin that is a cyclooxygenase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Acetaminophen</b> (Paracetamol; 4-Acetamidophenol; 4'-Hydroxyacetanilide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-66005</p>	<p><b>Acetaminophen metabolite 3-hydroxy-acetaminophen</b> (3-Hydroxyacetaminophen)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-G0004</p>
<p>Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 25.8 μM; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic agent. Acetaminophen is a potent hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>3-hydroxy-acetaminophen is a metabolite of Acetaminophen, which is a pain medicine.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Acetyl-Calpastatin(184-210)(human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1081</p>	<p><b>Acetyl-Calpastatin(184-210)(human) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1081A</p>
<p>Acetyl-Calpastatin(184-210)(human) is a potent, selective and reversible calpain inhibitor with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.2 nM and 6 μM for μ-calpain and cathepsin L, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-OPMSSTYIEELGKREVTPPKYRELLA-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>Acetyl-Calpastatin(184-210)(human) TFA is a potent, selective and reversible calpain inhibitor with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.2 nM and 6 μM for μ-calpain and cathepsin L, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-OPMSSTYIEELGKREVTPPKYRELLA-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Acetylcorynoline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0759</p>	<p><b>Acetylshengmanol Arabinoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2170</p>
<p>Acetylcorynoline is the major alkaloid component derived from <i>Corydalis bungeana</i>, and has anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Acetylshengmanol Arabinoside is isolated from <i>Cimicifugae</i> rhizoma.</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>Acetylshikonin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2181</p>	<p><b>ACHP Hydrochloride</b> (IKK-2 Inhibitor VIII)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13060</p>
<p>Acetylshikonin, derived from the root of <i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i>, has anti-cancer and antiinflammation activity. Acetylshikonin is a non-selective cytochrome P450 inhibitor against all P450s (IC<sub>50</sub> values range from 1.4-4.0 μM).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>ACHP Hydrochloride (IKK-2 Inhibitor VIII) is a highly potent and selective IKK-β inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.5 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Acid secretion-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136301</p>	<p><b>Acitretin</b> (Ro 10-1670)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0107</p>
<p>Acid secretion-IN-1 is a polycyclic compound extracted from patent WO2018024188A1, Compound Example 17.4. Acid secretion-IN-1 is synthesized and used in the IDO inhibitor synthetic experiment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Acitretin (Ro 10-1670) is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis. Acitretin also can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</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>Acitretin sodium</b> (Ro 10-1670 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0107A</p>	<p><b>Acidinium Bromide</b> (LAS 34273; LAS-W 330)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14144</p>
<p>Acitretin (Ro 10-1670) sodium is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis. Acitretin sodium also can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.</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>Acidinium Bromide (LAS 34273; LAS-W 330) is a long-acting, inhaled <b>muscarinic</b> antagonist. Acidinium Bromide has the potential for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</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>Aconine</b> (Jesaconine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0277</p>	<p><b>ACP-105</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112256</p>
<p>Aconine inhibits receptor activator of nuclear factor (NF-κB) ligand (RANKL)-induced NF-κB activation.</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</p>	<p>ACP-105 is an orally available, selective and potent <b>androgen receptor</b> modulator (SARM), with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 9.0 and 9.3 for AR wild type and T877A mutant, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Acrivastine</b> (BW825C)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1510</p>	<p><b>Acrivastine D7</b> (BW825C D7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1510S</p>
<p>Acrivastine (BW825C) is a short acting <b>histamine 1</b> receptor antagonist for the treatment of allergic rhinitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Acrivastine D7 (BW825C D7) is a deuterium labeled Acrivastine. Acrivastine is a short acting histamine 1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ACT-389949</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124071</p>	<p><b>ACT-678689</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19572</p>
<p>ACT-389949 is a first-in-class, potent and selective and agonist of <b>formyl peptide receptor type 2 (FPR2)/Lipoxin A4 receptor (ALX)</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 3 nM for FPR2/ALX internalization into monocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ACT-678689 (Compound Example 1.53.4) is a <b>tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>ACT001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128861A</p>	<p><b>Actarit</b> (4-Acetylamino phenylacetic acid; MS-932)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76938</p>
<p>ACT001 is an orally active <b>PAI-1</b> inhibitor by inhibiting the phosphorylation of <b>PI3K</b> and <b>AKT</b>. ACT001 inhibits the phosphorylation of <b>STAT3</b> and <b>PD-L1</b> expression by directly binding to <b>STAT3</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Actarit, an orally active antirheumatic compound, has the potential to treat type II collagen-induced arthritis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ACTH (1-13)</b> (Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (1-13))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1555</p>	<p><b>ACTH (11-24)</b> (Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (11-24))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1558</p>
<p>ACTH (1-13) is a 13-aa peptide, with cytoprotective effects in the model of ethanol induced gastric lesions in rats.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SYSMEHFRWGKPV</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>ACTH (11-24) is a fragment of adrenocorticotrophin, acts as an antagonist of <b>adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) receptor</b>, and induces cortisol release.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KPVGKKRRPVKVPY</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Acumapimod</b> (BCT197)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16715</p>	<p><b>AD 0261</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00005</p>
<p>Acumapimod (BCT197) is an orally active <b>p38 MAP</b> kinase inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of less than 1 μM for p38α.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <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>AD 0261 is a radical scavenger which displays strong inhibitory action on the generation of lipid peroxides and superoxide anions.</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>Adalimumab</b> (Anti-Human TNF-alpha, Human Antibody)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9908</p>	<p><b>ADAMTS-5 Inhibitor</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114996</p>
<p>Adalimumab is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody targeting tumour necrosis factorα (TNF-α).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adalimumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>ADAMTS-5 Inhibitor is a potent <b>ADAMTS-5 (aggrecanase-2)</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.1 μM. ADAMTS-5 Inhibitor shows &gt;40-fold functional selectivity over ADAMTS-4 (aggrecanase-1).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Adapalene</b> (CD271)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0091</p>	<p><b>Adapalene sodium salt</b> (CD 271 sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0091A</p>
<p>Adapalene (CD271), a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene is a potent <b>RAR</b> agonist, with <b>AC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for <b>RARβ</b>, <b>RARγ</b>, <b>RARα</b>, respectively.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Adapalene (CD271) sodium salt, a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene sodium salt is a potent <b>RAR</b> agonist, with <b>AC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for <b>RARβ</b>, <b>RARγ</b>, <b>RARα</b>, respectively.</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>Adavivint</b> (SM04690; Lorecivivint)</p> <p>Adavivint (SM04690; Lorecivivint) is a potent and selective inhibitor of canonical <b>Wnt</b> signaling, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 19.5 nM via a high-throughput TCF/LEF-reporter assay in SW480 colon cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Adelmidrol</b></p> <p>Adelmidrol exerts important anti-inflammatory effects that are partly dependent on <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>. Adelmidrol reduces <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> translocation, and <b>COX-2</b> expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62</b></p> <p>Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62 is an allosteric enhancer of <b>adenosine A1 receptor</b>. Adenosine A1 receptor activator T62 produces antinociception in animal models of acute pain and also reduces hypersensitivity in models of inflammatory and nerve-injury pain.</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>Adenosine amine congener (ADAC)</b></p> <p>Adenosine amine congener (ADAC) is a selective <b>A1 adenosine receptor</b> agonist, can ameliorate noise- and Cisplatin-induced cochlear injury. Adenosine amine congener also has neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Adenosine deaminase</b></p> <p>Adenosine deaminase is an enzyme that catalyzes the irreversible deamination of adenosine and 2'-deoxyadenosine to inosine and 2'-deoxyinosine, 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>Adezmapimod</b> (SB 203580; RWJ 64809)</p> <p>Adezmapimod (SB 203580) is a selective and ATP-competitive <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 50 nM and 500 nM for <b>SAPK2a/p38</b> and <b>SAPK2b/p38<math>\beta</math>2</b>, respectively. Adezmapimod inhibits LCK, GSK3<math>\beta</math> and PKB<math>\alpha</math> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 100-500-fold higher than that for SAPK2a/p38.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Adezmapimod hydrochloride</b> (SB 203580 hydrochloride; RWJ 64809 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Adezmapimod (SB 203580) hydrochloride is a selective and ATP-competitive <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 50 nM and 500 nM for <b>SAPK2a/p38</b> and <b>SAPK2b/p38<math>\beta</math>2</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <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>Adrenic Acid</b> (cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid)</p> <p>Adrenic Acid (cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid) is a naturally polyunsaturated fatty acid in the adrenal gland, brain, kidney, and vasculature. Adrenic Acid can regulate the vascular tone in arteries of the adrenal cortex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg (300 mM * 100 <math>\mu</math>L in Ethanol),</p>
<p><b>Adriforant hydrochloride</b> (PF-3893787 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Adriforant hydrochloride (PF-3893787 hydrochloride) is a novel <b>histamine H4 receptor</b> antagonist binding affinity (<math>K_i</math>=2.4 nM) and is also a functional (<math>K_i</math>=1.56 nM) antagonist.</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>ADU-S100</b> (MIW815; ML RR-S2 CDA)</p> <p>ADU-S100 (MIW815), an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (<b>STING</b>), leads to potent and systemic tumor regression and immunity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>ADU-S100 ammonium salt</b> (MIW815 ammonium salt; ML RR-S2 CDA ammonium salt) <b>Cat. No.: HY-12885B</b></p>	<p><b>ADU-S100 disodium salt</b> (MIW815 disodium salt; ML RR-S2 CDA disodium salt) <b>Cat. No.: HY-12885A</b></p>
<p>ADU-S100 ammonium salt (MIW815 ammonium salt), an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (STING), leads to potent and systemic tumor regression and immunity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>ADU-S100 disodium salt (MIW815 disodium salt) is an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (STING).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ADU-S100 enantiomer ammonium salt (MIW815 enantiomer ammonium salt)</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-12885C</b></p>	<p><b>AE-3763</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-19406</b></p>
<p>ADU-S100 enantiomer ammonium salt (MIW815 enantiomer ammonium salt) is the less active enantiomer of ADU-S100. ADU-S100 is an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (STING).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AE-3763 is a peptide-based <b>human neutrophil elastase inhibitor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 29 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Aeruginosin 865</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-130994</b></p>	<p><b>AF12198</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-P1110</b></p>
<p>Aeruginosin 865, isolated from terrestrial cyanobacterium <i>Nostoc</i> sp. Lukešová 30/93, is the first aeruginosin-type peptide containing both a fatty acid and a carbohydrate moiety. Aeruginosin 865 inhibits translocation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B to the nucleus.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AF12198 is a potent, selective and specific peptide antagonist for human type I interleukin-1 receptor (IL1-R1) (<math>IC_{50}</math>=8 nM) but not the human type II receptor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=6.7 <math>\mu</math>M) or the murine type I receptor (<math>IC_{50}</math>&gt;200 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Afimetoran</b> (BMS-986256) <b>Cat. No.: HY-139567</b></p>	<p><b>Afzelin</b> (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside) <b>Cat. No.: HY-N1441</b></p>
<p>Afimetoran is a <b>toll-like receptor</b> antagonist, which can be used in the research of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.</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>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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>AG-09/1</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-128113</b></p>	<p><b>AG-825</b> (Tyrphostin AG-825) <b>Cat. No.: HY-15844</b></p>
<p>AG-09/1 is a specific formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1) agonist. N-formyl peptide receptors (FPR) are important in host defense.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AG-825 (Tyrphostin AG-825) is a selective and ATP-competitive <b>ErbB2</b> inhibitor which suppresses tyrosine phosphorylation, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.35 <math>\mu</math>M. AG-825 displays anti-cancer activity. AG825 significantly accelerates apoptosis of human neutrophils.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <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>

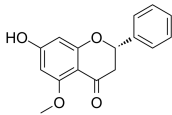
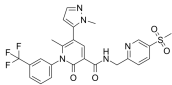
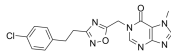
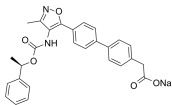
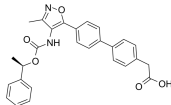
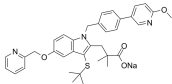
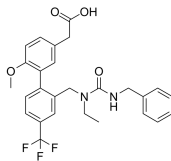
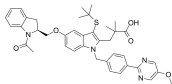
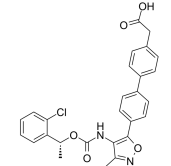
<p><b>AG126</b> (Tyrphostin AG126)</p> <p>AG126 is a <b>tyrosine kinase inhibitor</b> which can prevent the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase <b>p42MAPK (ERK2)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Aganepag</b> (AGN 210937)</p> <p>Aganepag is a potent <b>Prostanoid EP2 receptor</b> agonist, with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.19 nM, and shows no activity at EP4 receptor. Aganepag can be used in the research of wound healing, scar reduction, scar prevention and wrinkle treatment and prevention.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AGN 210676</b> (Simenepag)</p> <p>AGN 210676 is a selective prostaglandin <b>EP<sub>2</sub></b> agonist extracted from patent US20070203222A1, Compound example 23, has an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>AGN194204</b> (IRX4204; NRX194204; VTP 194204)</p> <p>AGN194204 (IRX4204) is an orally active and selective <b>RXR</b> agonist with <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> values 0.4 nM, 3.6 nM and 3.8 nM and <b>EC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 0.2 nM, 0.8 nM and 0.08 nM for <b>RXRα</b>, <b>RXRβ</b> and <b>RXRγ</b>, respectively. AGN194204 is inactive against RAR.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Agnuside</b> (Agnoside)</p> <p>Agnuside is a compound isolated from <i>Vitex negundo</i>, down-regulates pro-inflammatory mediators <b>PGE2</b> and <b>LTB4</b>, and reduces the expression of cytokines, with anti-arthritis activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>AH 6809</b></p> <p>AH 6809 is an antagonist of <b>EP</b> and <b>DP receptor</b>, with <b>K<sub>s</sub></b> of 1217, 1150, 1597, and 1415 nM for the cloned <b>human EP<sub>1</sub></b>, <b>EP<sub>2</sub></b>, <b>EP<sub>3</sub>-III</b>, and <b>DP receptor</b> respectively. AH 6809 has a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 350 nM for mouse <b>EP<sub>2</sub> receptor</b>.</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>Ailanthone</b> (Δ13-Dehydrochapparrinone)</p> <p>Ailanthone (Δ13-Dehydrochapparrinone) is a potent inhibitor of both full-length <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=69nM) and constitutively active truncated AR splice variants (<b>AR<sub>1-651</sub></b>, <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=309nM).</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>Ajugasterone C</b></p> <p>Ajugasterone C is an ecdysteroid isolated from <i>Leuzea carthamoides</i>. Ajugasterone C shows significant inhibitory effect at 100 mg/kg dose on rat paw oedema development due to Carrageenan-induced inflammation in Sprague Dawley rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Akuammidine</b></p> <p>Akuammidine, isolated from the seeds of <i>Picralima nitida</i>, shows a preference for <b>μ-opioid</b> binding sites with <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> values of 0.6, 2.4 and 8.6 μM at <b>μ-</b>, <b>σ-</b> and <b>κ-opioid</b> binding sites, respectively. Akuammidine possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic 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>AL 8697</b></p> <p>AL 8697 is a specific and orally active <b>p38α</b> <b>MAPK</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 6 nM. AL 8697 displays 14-fold greater inhibition of p38α compared to p38β (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=82 nM), and 300-fold selectivity for p38α over a panel of 91 kinases. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

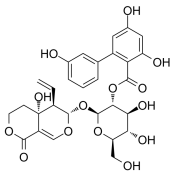
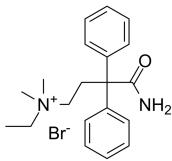
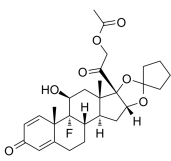
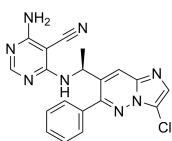
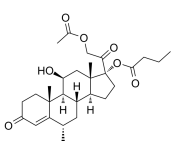
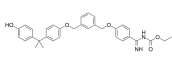
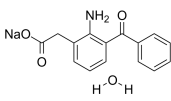
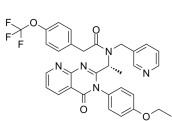
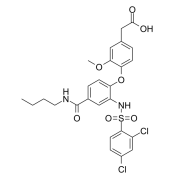
<p><b>Albendazole sulfoxide D3</b> (Ricobendazole D3; Albendazole oxide D3)</p> <p>Albendazole sulfoxide D3 is deuterium labeled Albendazole sulfoxide, which is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Albiflorin</b></p> <p>Albiflorin, a major constituent contained in peony root, is a monoterpene glycoside with neuroprotective effects. Albiflorin also has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>ALC-0159</b></p> <p>ALC-0159, a polyethylene glycol (PEG) lipid conjugate, could be used as vaccine excipient.</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>Alcaftadine</b> (R89674)</p> <p>Alcaftadine (R89674) is a <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist, which is used to prevent eye irritation brought on by allergic conjunctivitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alcaftadine-D3</b> (R89674-D3)</p> <p>Alcaftadine-D3 (R89674-D3) is a deuterium labeled Alcaftadine. Alcaftadine (HY-17039) is a H1 histamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alclometasone</b> (7a-Chloro-16a-methyl prednisolone)</p> <p>Alclometasone (7a-Chloro-16a-methyl prednisolone) is a <b>glucocorticoid</b> and inhibits the release of pro-inflammatory mediators from leukocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alimemazine</b> (Trimeprazine)</p> <p>Alimemazine is a phenothiazine derivative that is generally used as an antipruritic agent and also a <b>hemagglutinin (HA)-receptor</b> antagonist. Alimemazine (Trimeprazine) is also acts as a partial agonist against the histamine H1 receptor (H1R) and other GPCRs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alimemazine D6</b> (Trimeprazine D6)</p> <p>Alimemazine D6 is deuterium labeled Alimemazine, which is an antihistamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alimemazine hemitartrate</b> (Trimeprazine hemitartrate)</p> <p>Alimemazine hemitartrate is a phenothiazine derivative that is generally used as an antipruritic agent and also a <b>hemagglutinin (HA)-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Alisporivir intermediate-1</b></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><b>ALK4290</b> (AKST4290)</p>	<p><b>Allantoin</b> (5-Ureidohydantoin)</p>
<p>ALK4290 (AKST4290) is a potent and orally active CCR3 inhibitor extracted from patent US20130261153A1, compound Example 2, with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.2 nM for hCCR3. ALK4290 can be used for the research of neovascular age-related macular degeneration and Parkinsonism.</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>Allantoin is a skin conditioning agent that promotes healthy skin, stimulates new and healthy tissue growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alliin</b></p>	<p><b>Allosecurinine</b> (Phyllochrysin)</p>
<p>Alliin, an orally active sulfoxide compound derived from garlic, exhibits hypoglycemic, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Allosecurinine (Phyllochrysin) is a Securinega alkaloid isolated from M.indica and M.discoidea.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alminoprofen</b> (EB-382)</p>	<p><b>Alniditan</b> (Alnitidan)</p>
<p>Alminoprofen (EB-382) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) of the phenylpropionic acid class. Alminoprofen possesses a dual anti-inflammatory action, by inhibiting both secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>) and COX-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Alniditan (Alnitidan) is a potent 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors agonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.7 nM and 1.3 nM for h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors in HEK293 cells, respectively. Alniditan has migraine-preventive 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>Alniditan dihydrochloride</b> (Alnitidan dihydrochloride)</p>	<p><b>Alnustone</b></p>
<p>Alniditan (Alnitidan) dihydrochloride is a potent 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors agonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.7 nM and 1.3 nM for h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors in HEK293 cells, respectively. Alniditan dihydrochloride has migraine-preventive 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, 5 mg</p>	<p>Alnustone, a non-phenolic diarylheptanoid found in herbs and spices, is a constituent of Curcuma xanthorrhiza. Alnustone displays anti-emetic and anti-inflammatory activities.</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Aloesin</b> (Aloeresin)</p>	<p><b>Alogliptin</b> (SYR-322 free base)</p>
<p>Aloesin (Aloeresin) is an active constituent of the herb aloe vera and displays anti-inflammatory activity, ultraviolet protection, and antibacterium effects. Aloesin exerts its anticancer effect through the MAPK signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of DPP-4 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



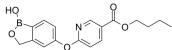
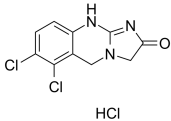
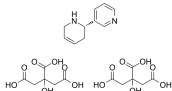
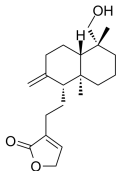
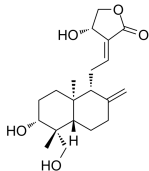
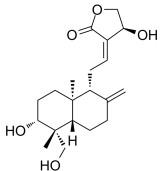
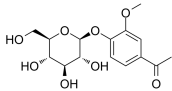
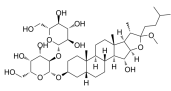
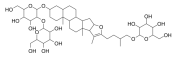
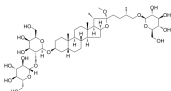
<p><b>Alogliptin Benzoate</b> (SYR 322)</p> <p>Alogliptin Benzoate (SYR-322) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>DPP-4</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin Benzoate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Aloin(mixture of A&amp;B)</b></p> <p>Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B) is anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera. 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><b>Aloisine A</b> (RP107)</p> <p>Aloisine A (RP107) is a potent cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.15 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.12 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.4 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.16 <math>\mu</math>M for CDK1/cyclin B, CDK2/cyclin A, CDK2/cyclin E, CDK5/p35, respectively. Aloisine A inhibits GSK-3<math>\alpha</math> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.5 <math>\mu</math>M) and GSK-3<math>\beta</math> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.5 <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><b>Aloperine</b></p> <p>Aloperine is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as Sophora alopecuroides 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> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Alosetron</b> (GR 68755; GR 68755X)</p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Alosetron ((Z)-2-butenedioate) (GR 68755 ((Z)-2-butenedioate); GR 68755X ((Z)-2-butenedioate))</b></p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) (Z)-2-butenedioate is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron (Z)-2-butenedioate is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alosetron (Hydrochloride(1:X)) (GR 68755 (Hydrochloride(1:X)); GR 68755X (Hydrochloride(1:X)))</b></p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) Hydrochloride(1:X) is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron Hydrochloride(1:X) is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>alpha-Boswellic acid</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Boswellic acid)</p> <p>alpha-Boswellic acid (<math>\alpha</math>-Boswellic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene compound from extracts of Frankincense, has anticonvulsant and anti-cancer properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>alpha-Cyperone</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Cyperone; (+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Cyperone)</p> <p>alpha-Cyperone (<math>\alpha</math>-Cyperone) is associated with the down-regulation of COX-2, IL-6, Nck-2, Cdc42 and Rac1, resulting in reduction of inflammation, which would be highly beneficial for treatment of inflammatory diseases such as AD.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Alpha-Estradiol</b> (Alfatradiol; Epiestradiol; Epiestrol)</p> <p>Alpha-Estradiol is a weak estrogen and a <b>5<math>\alpha</math>-reductase</b> inhibitor which is used as a topical medication in the treatment of androgenic alopecia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

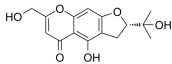
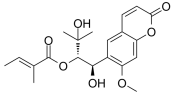
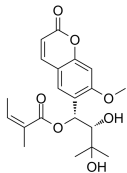
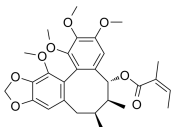
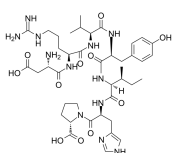
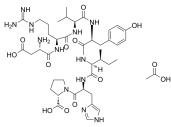
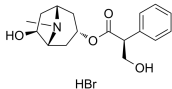
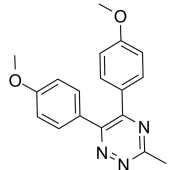
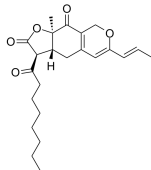
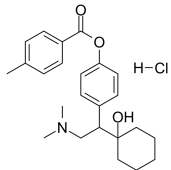
<p><b>Alpinetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0625A</p> <p>Alpinetin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Alpinia katsumadai</i> Hayata, activates activates PPAR-<math>\gamma</math>, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Aluminum Hydroxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1521</p> <p>Aluminum Hydroxide is an orally active main form of aluminum used as adjuvant. Aluminum hydroxide-based adjuvant researches include the repository effect, pro-phagocytic effect, and activation of the pro-inflammatory NLRP3 pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p> <p><b>Al(OH)<sub>3</sub></b></p>
<p><b>Alvelestat (AZD9668)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15651</p> <p>Alvelestat (AZD9668) is an orally bioavailable, affinity and selective inhibitor of <b>neutrophil elastase (NE)</b> with a <b>pIC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 7.9 nM, a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> value of 9.4 nM and a <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> value of 9.5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>AM-0902</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108329</p> <p>AM-0902 is a potent, selective transient receptor potential A1 (TRPA1) antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 71 and 131 nM for rTRPA1 and hTRPA1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <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>AM095</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16039</p> <p>AM095 is a selective LPA<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist. The <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> for AM095 antagonism of LPA-induced calcium flux of human or mouse LPA<sub>1</sub>-transfected CHO cells is 0.025 and 0.023 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>AM095 free acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16040</p> <p>AM095 (free acid) is a potent LPA1 receptor antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 0.98 and 0.73 <math>\mu</math>M for recombinant human or mouse LPA1 respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>AM103</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14163</p> <p>AM 103 is a potent and selective FLAP inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 4.2 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>AM211 (AM211 free acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13213</p> <p>AM211 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) receptor type 2 (DP2) antagonist, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4.9 nM, 7.8 nM, 4.9 nM, 10.4 nM for human, mouse, guinea pig, and rat DP2, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AM679</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14460</p> <p>AM679 is a potent, selective 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2 nM in a human FLAP membrane binding assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <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>AM966</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15277</p> <p>AM966 is a high affinity, selective, oral LPA<sub>1</sub>-antagonist, inhibits LPA-stimulated intracellular calcium release (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=17 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

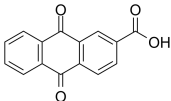
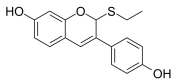
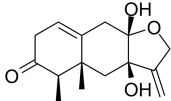
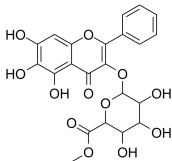
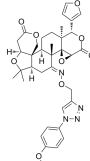
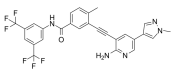
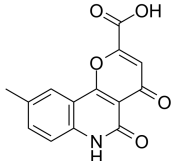
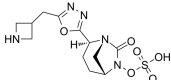
<p><b>AMARA peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1576</p>	<p><b>Amaroswerin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9337</p>
<p>AMARA peptide is a substrate for SIK and AMPK.</p> <p>AMARAASAAALARRR</p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Amaroswerin is a bioactive secoiridoid glucoside from Swertia mussoitii. Amaroswerin has anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antiviral, anticholinergic and immunomodulatory activities.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ambutonium bromide (BL700)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00067</p>	<p><b>Amcinonide (CL-34699)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1197</p>
<p>Ambutonium bromide is an acetylcholine antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Amcinonide inhibit NO release from activated microglia with IC50 3.38 nM. Amcinonide has affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.61%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Amdizalisib</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132807</p>	<p><b>Amebucort</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00298</p>
<p>Amdizalisib is a PI3K inhibitor and used for the research of inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease or cancer.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Amebucort is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid, may used for the research of inflammatory disorders.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.04%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Amelubant (BIIL 284)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19304</p>	<p><b>Amfenac Sodium Hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17479A</p>
<p>Amelubant (BIIL 284) is a potent, oral and long acting LTB<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist, negligibly binds to LTB<sub>4</sub> receptor, with K<sub>s</sub> of 221 nM and 230 nM in vital cells and membranes. Amelubant (BIIL 284) is a prodrug of active metabolites BIIL 260 and BIIL 315. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Amfenac Sodium Hydrate is a COX-2 inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.65%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>AMG 487</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15319</p>	<p><b>AMG-009</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19499</p>
<p>AMG 487 is an orally active and selective antagonist of CXC chemokine receptor 3 (CXCR3) which inhibits the binding of CXCL10 and CXCL11 to CXCR3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.0 and 8.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.65%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AMG-009 is a potent antagonist of prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub>, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM and 12 nM for CRTH2 and DP receptors, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>AMG-47a</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18303</p>	<p><b>AMG-548</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108642</p>
<p>AMG-47a is a potent and orally active <b>lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase (Lck)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 nM. AMG-47a also inhibits <b>VEGF2</b>, <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>Jak3</b> and <b>MLR</b> and <b>IL-2</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 nM, 3 nM, 72 nM, 30 nM and 21 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AMG-548, an orally active and selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=0.5</math> nM), shows slightly selective over <b>p38<math>\beta</math></b> (<math>K_i=36</math> nM) and &gt;1000 fold selective against p38<math>\gamma</math> and p38<math>\delta</math>. AMG 548 is also extremely potent in the inhibition of whole blood LPS stimulated <b>TNF<math>\alpha</math></b> (<math>IC_{50}=3</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AMG-548 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108642B</p>	<p><b>AMG-548 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108642A</p>
<p>AMG-548 dihydrochloride, an orally active and selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=0.5</math> nM), shows slightly selective over <b>p38<math>\beta</math></b> (<math>K_i=36</math> nM) and &gt;1000 fold selective against p38<math>\gamma</math> and p38<math>\delta</math>.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AMG-548 hydrochloride, an orally active and selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor (<math>K_i=0.5</math> nM), shows slightly selective over <b>p38<math>\beta</math></b> (<math>K_i=36</math> nM) and &gt;1000 fold selective against p38<math>\gamma</math> and p38<math>\delta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AMG2850</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104059</p>	<p><b>Aminochlorthinoxazin</b> (ICI 350)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00152</p>
<p>AMG2850 is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective <b>transient receptor potential melastatin 8 (TRPM8)</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aminochlorthinoxazin is an antipyretic and analgesic 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>Aminophylline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0140</p>	<p><b>Aminopterin</b> (4-Aminofolic acid; APGA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14518</p>
<p>Aminophylline is a competitive and non-selective <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b> inhibitor. Aminophylline is a competitive <b>adenosine receptor</b> antagonist. Aminophylline has apulmonary vasodilator action as well as a bronchodilator action and has the potential for asthma research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Aminopterin (4-Aminofolic acid), the 4-amino derivative of folic acid, is a <b>folic acid</b> antagonist. Aminopterin catalyses the reduction of folic acid to tetrahydrofolic acid, and competitively inhibits dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.7 pM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</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>Ammonium glycyrrhizinate</b> (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate; Glycyrrhizic acid ammonium salt; Ammonium glycyrrhizate) Cat. No.: HY-76225</p>	<p><b>Amodiaquine</b> (Amodiaquin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1322A</p>
<p>Ammonium glycyrrhizinate (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate) has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastriculcer, and antihepatitis activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.05%</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>Amodiaquine (Amodiaquin), a 4-aminoquinoline class of antimalarial agent, is a potent and orally active <b>histamine N-methyltransferase</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>

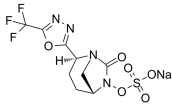
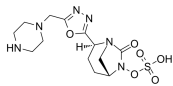
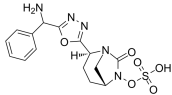
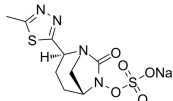
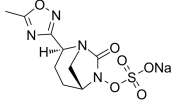
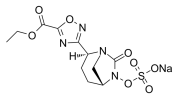
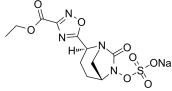
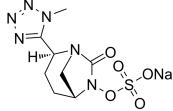
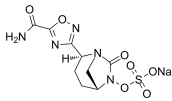
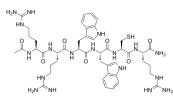
<p><b>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride</b> (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Amodiaquine dihydrochloride (Amodiaquin dihydrochloride), a 4-aminoquinoline class of antimalarial agent, is a potent and orally active <b>histamine N-methyltransferase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.6 nM.</p> <p><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 <b>histamine N-methyltransferase</b> 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>Amotosalen hydrochloride</b> (S-59)</p> <p>Amotosalen hydrochloride (S-59) is a light-activated, DNA-, RNA-crosslinking psoralen compound, which is used to neutralise pathogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 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>Ampiroxicam</b> (CP 65703)</p> <p>Ampiroxicam (CP65703) is a nonselective cyclooxygenase inhibitor used as anti-inflammatory drug. Target: COX Ampiroxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is a prodrug of piroxicam.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>AMXT-1501 tetrahydrochloride</b></p> <p>AMXT-1501 tetrahydrochloride is an orally active <b>polyamine transport</b> inhibitor. AMXT1501 blocks tumor growth in immunocompetent mice but not in athymic nude mice lacking T cells. Combination of DFMO and AMXT1501 induces caspase3 mediated apoptosis in NB cell lines.</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>AMY-101</b> (Cp40)</p> <p>AMY-101 (Cp40), a peptidic inhibitor of the central <b>complement component C3</b> (<math>K_D = 0.5</math> nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>AMY-101 acetate</b> (Cp40 acetate)</p> <p>AMY-101 acetate (Cp40 acetate), a peptidic inhibitor of the central <b>complement component C3</b> (<math>K_D = 0.5</math> nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>AMY-101 TFA</b> (Cp40 TFA)</p> <p>AMY-101 TFA (Cp40 TFA), a peptidic inhibitor of the central <b>complement component C3</b> (<math>K_D = 0.5</math> nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>AN-3485</b></p> <p>AN-3485 is a benzoxaborole analog, <b>Toll-Like Receptor (TLR)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values ranging from 18 to 580 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>

<p><b>AN3199</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19830</p>	<p><b>Anagrelide hydrochloride</b> (BL4162A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0523A</p>
<p>AN3199 is a PDE4 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 94.5 nM. AN3199 can be used for the research of inflammation-associated diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Anagrelide hydrochloride (BL4162A) is a drug used for the treatment of essential thrombocytosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Anatabine dicitrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19918A</p>	<p><b>Andrograpanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9388</p>
<p>Anatabine dicitrate is a tobacco alkaloid that can cross the blood-brain barrier. Anatabine dicitrate is a potent <math>\alpha 4\beta 2</math> nAChR agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Andrograpanin, a bioactive compound from <i>Andrographis paniculata</i>, exhibits <b>anti-inflammatory</b> and anti-infectious properties.</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>Andrographolide</b> (<i>Andrographis</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0191</p>	<p><b>Andropanolide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1912</p>
<p>Andrographolide is a NF-<math>\kappa</math>B inhibitor, which inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on p50 in endothelial cells without affecting I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math> degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Andrographolide (Andro) is a small antagonist for NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation by covalent modifying reduced cysteine 62 of p50. Andrographolide is a bicyclic diterpenoid lactone mainly produced from the plant <i>Andrographis</i> (<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Androsin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1399</p>	<p><b>Anemarrhenasaponin Ia</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7576</p>
<p>Androsin is an active compound isolated from <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Royle ex Benth, with anti-asthmatic effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Anemarrhenasaponin Ia, isolated from <i>Anemarrhena</i> rhizome, inhibits N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation. Anemarrhenasaponin Ia is a useful anti-inflammation reagent.</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>Anemarsaponin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0811</p>	<p><b>Anemarsaponin E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0813</p>
<p>Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin. Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mRNA levels of iNOS and COX-2. Anemarsaponin B reduces the expressions and productions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6.</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>Anemarsaponin E is extracted from <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> Bunge and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Angelicain</b> (Norcimifugin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6941</p>	<p><b>Angelol B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4235</p>
<p>Angelicain (Norcimifugin) is a constituent of <i>Cimicifuga foetida</i> with anti-inflammatory activity.</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>Angelol B is a coumarin isolated from the roots of <i>Angelica pubescens</i> f. <i>biserrata</i>, which is passive diffusion as the dominating process in Caco-2 cell monolayer model.</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>Angelol K</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4234</p>	<p><b>Angeloylgomisin O</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2271</p>
<p>Angelol K is a natural product from Chinese angelica.</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>Angeloylgomisin O, a lignin extract of <i>Schisandra rubriflora</i>. Anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7)</b> (Ang-(1-7))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12403</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7) (acetate)</b> (Ang-(1-7) (acetate))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12403A</p>
<p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells. Angiotensin 1-7 inhibits purified canine ACE activity (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.65 μM).</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) acetate is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Anisodamine hydrobromide</b> (6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0584A</p>	<p><b>Anitrazafen</b> (LY 122512)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17350</p>
<p>Anisodamine hydrobromide (6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine hydrobromide), a belladonna alkaloid, is a non-subtype-selective muscarinic and a nicotinic cholinergic antagonist. Anisodamine hydrobromide shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anitrazafen is a topically effective anti-inflammatory 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><b>Ankaflavin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6642</p>	<p><b>Ansofaxine hydrochloride</b> (LY03005; LPM570065)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00096</p>
<p>Ankaflavin, isolated from <i>Monascus</i>-Fermented red rice, is a PPAR<math>\gamma</math> agonist with anti-inflammatory activity. Ankaflavin exhibits selective cytotoxic effect and induces cell death on cancer cells.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ansofaxine hydrochloride (LY03005; LPM570065) is a triple reuptake inhibitor; inhibits serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 723, 491 and 763 nM, respectively.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Antennapedia Peptide(TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0307A</p>	<p><b>Anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W031757</p>
<p>Antennapedia Peptide is a 16 amino acid peptide, originally derived from the 60 amino acid long homeodomain of the Drosophila transcription factor Antennapedia and is a member of the family of Cell-penetrating peptides.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ROIKIWFQNRMRMKWKK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid is a major anthraquinone isolated from Brazilian taheebo, with anti-inflammatory activity and antinociceptive.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Anti-inflammatory agent 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00273</p>	<p><b>Anti-inflammatory agent 5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10066</p>
<p>Anti-inflammatory agent 1 is an anti-inflammatory agent extracted from patent WO 2009003229 A1, example 36.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anti-inflammatory agent 5 displays potent inhibition of NO generation in lipopolysaccharide-induced BV-2 microglial 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>Anti-inflammatory agent 6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139833</p>	<p><b>Anti-inflammatory agent 7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139844</p>
<p>Anti-inflammatory agent 6 blocks the phosphorylation of I kappa b kinase <math>\alpha/\beta</math> (IKK<math>\alpha/\beta</math>), I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math>, and nuclear factor <math>\kappa</math>B p65 (NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65) which is a key controller of inflammation, thereby showing anti-inflammatory potential.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Anti-inflammatory agent 7 inhibits proinflammatory cytokines by blocking the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B/MAPK signaling pathway in LPS-treated RAW 264.7 cells as well as 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>Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike mAb (CR3022)</b> (SARS-CR3022; SARS-CoV-2 Antibody-CR3022)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9807</p>	<p><b>Antiallergic agent-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115723</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 style="text-align: right;">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 <math>\mu</math>g, 500 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p>Antiallergic agent-1, a Src-family kinase inhibitor, may serve as a new valuable lead compound for future antiallergic drug discovery.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antiasthmatic Compound 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00409</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 40</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139757</p>
<p>Antiasthmatic Compound 1 is an antiasthmatic agent, which has the potential for allergic asthma treatment.</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 40 is an antibacterial agent (extracted from patent WO2015159265A1, compound C)</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

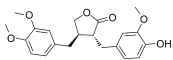
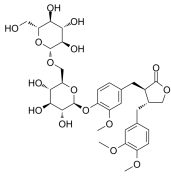
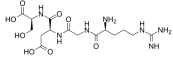
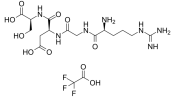
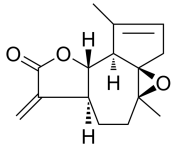
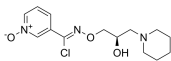
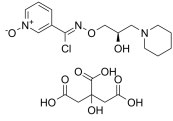
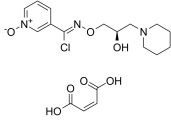
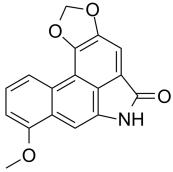
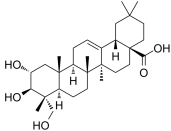


<p><b>Antibacterial agent 41</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139758</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 52</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139769</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 41 (example 3) is a <b>antibacterial</b> agent (extracted from patent WO2013030735A1).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antibacterial agent 52 (example 18) is a <b>antibacterial</b> 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 <b>antibacterial</b> 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 <b>antibacterial</b> 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 <b>antibacterial</b> 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 <b>antibacterial</b> 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 57</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139774</p>	<p><b>Antibacterial agent 59</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139776</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 57 (example 25) is a <b>antibacterial</b> 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 59 (example 24) is a <b>antibacterial</b> 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 61</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139778</p>	<p><b>Antileukinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125567</p>
<p>Antibacterial agent 61 (example 27) is a <b>antibacterial</b> 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>Antileukinate, a hexapeptide, is a potent inhibitor of <b>CXC-chemokine receptor (CXCR)</b>. Antileukinate inhibits neutrophil chemotaxis and activation. Antileukinate can be used for the research of acute inflammation and injury.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Antipyrene</b> (Phenazone; Phenazon)</p>	<p><b>Antitumor agent-2</b></p>
<p>Antipyrene (Phenazone) is an antipyretic and analgesic. Antipyrene can be used as a probe drug for oxidative drug metabolism. Antipyrene has been widely used in assessment of hepatic oxidative capacity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Antitumor agent-2 is sourced from patent CN102250203, compound 6a-r, has antitumor action and anti-inflammatory action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antitumor agent-21</b></p>	<p><b>Antiulcer Agent 1</b></p>
<p>Antitumor agent-21 is an aryl-quinolin derivative, with potential anticancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative, anti-hormonal effects and inhibition of vasculogenic mimicry .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Antiulcer Agent 1 is a 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylamine derivative for oral administration at an exploratory stage of new drug development.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AP-1/NF-κB activation inhibitor 1</b></p>	<p><b>Apafant</b> (WEB 2086)</p>
<p>AP-1/NF-κB activation inhibitor 1 is a potent AP-1 and NF-κB mediated transcriptional activation inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=1 μM), without blocking basal transcription driven by the β-actin promoter.</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>Apafant (WEB 2086), a potent platelet-activating factor (PAF) antagonist, inhibits PAF binding to human PAF receptors with a K<sub>i</sub> of 9.9 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Apamin</b> (Apamine)</p>	<p><b>Apamin TFA</b> (Apamine TFA)</p>
<p>Apamin (Apamine) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg</p>	<p>Apamin TFA (Apamine TFA) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>APETx2</b></p>	<p><b>APETx2 TFA</b></p>
<p>APETx2, a sea anemone peptide from Anthopleura elegantissima, is a selective and reversible ASIC3 inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 63 nM. APETx2 directly inhibits the ASIC3 channel by acting at its external side. APETx2 could reverses acidinduced and inflammatory pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>APETx2 TFA, a sea anemone peptide from Anthopleura elegantissima, is a selective and reversible ASIC3 inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 63 nM. APETx2 directly inhibits the ASIC3 channel by acting at its external side. APETx2 could reverses acidinduced and inflammatory pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

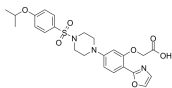
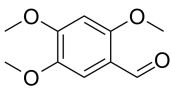
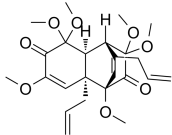
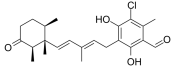
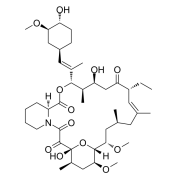
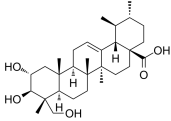
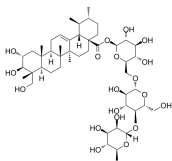
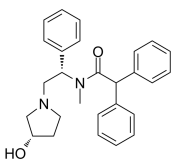
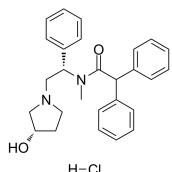
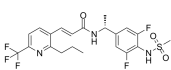
<p><b>Aphidicolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6733</p>	<p><b>Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone; Apigenol; C.I. Natural Yellow 1)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1201</p>
<p>Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of DNA polymerase <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\delta</math>, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold <i>Cephalosporium aphidicola</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a competitive <b>CYP2C9</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Apigenin-7-diglucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7270</p>	<p><b>Apiin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0577</p>
<p>Apigenin-7-diglucuronide is a flavonoid glycoside and is present in an assortment of medicinal plants with anti-inflammatory or ant-oxidant 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>Apiin, a major constituent of <i>Apium graveolens</i> leaves with anti-inflammatory properties. Apiin shows significant inhibitory activity on nitrite (NO) production (<math>\text{IC}_{50} = 0.08 \text{ mg/mL}</math>) in-vitro and iNOS expression (<math>\text{IC}_{50} = 0.049 \text{ mg/mL}</math>) in LPS-activated J774.A1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Apilimod (STA 5326)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14644</p>	<p><b>Apilimod mesylate (STA 5326 mesylate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14644A</p>
<p>Apilimod (STA 5326) is a potent <b>IL-12/IL-23</b> inhibitor, and strongly inhibits IL-12 with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 1 nM and 2 nM, in IFN-<math>\gamma</math>/SAC-stimulated human PBMCs and SAC-treated monkey PBMCs, respectively. Apilimod is a potent and highly selective <b>PIKfyve</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Apilimod (STA 5326) mesylate is a potent <b>IL-12/IL-23</b> inhibitor, and strongly inhibits IL-12 with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of 1 nM and 2 nM, in IFN-<math>\gamma</math>/SAC-stimulated human PBMCs and SAC-treated monkey PBMCs, respectively. Apilimod is a potent and highly selective <b>PIKfyve</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Apiopaenoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2161</p>	<p><b>Apremilast (CC-10004)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12085</p>
<p>Apiopaenoside 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>Apremilast (CC-10004) is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (<b>PDE-4</b>) with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 74 nM. Apremilast inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math> release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 104 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Apremilast-d5 (CC-10004-d5)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12085S</p>	<p><b>APTO-253 (LOR-253; LT-253)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16291</p>
<p>Apremilast D5 (CC-10004 D5) is a deuterium labeled Apremilast. Apremilast is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (<b>PDE-4</b>) with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 74 nM. Apremilast inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math> release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 104 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>APTO-253 (LOR-253) is a small molecule that inhibits <b>c-Myc</b> expression, stabilizes G-quadruplex DNA, and induces cell cycle arrest and <b>apoptosis</b> in acute myeloid leukemia cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%  <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>APX-115</b> (Ewha-18278)</p> <p>APX-115 (Ewha-18278) is a potent, orally active pan <b>NADPH oxidase (Nox)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.08 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, 0.57 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, and 0.63 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for <b>Nox1</b>, <b>Nox2</b> and <b>Nox4</b>, respectively. APX-115 effectively prevents kidney injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>APX-115 free base</b> (Ewha-18278 free base)</p> <p>APX-115 free base (Ewha-18278 free base) is a potent, orally active pan <b>NADPH oxidase (Nox)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.08 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, 0.57 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, and 0.63 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for <b>Nox1</b>, <b>Nox2</b> and <b>Nox4</b>, respectively. APX-115 free base effectively prevents kidney injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>APY0201</b></p> <p>APY0201 is a potent <b>PIKfyve</b> inhibitor, which inhibits the conversion of PtdIns3P to PtdIns(3,5)P<sub>2</sub> in the presence of [<sup>32</sup>P]ATP with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.2 nM. APY0201 also inhibits <b>IL-12/IL-23</b> production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Apyramide</b></p> <p>Apyramide is an <b>anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID)</b> and behaves as a prodrug of indomethacin (HY-14397). Indomethacin is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>AQX-435</b></p> <p>AQX-435 is a potent <b>SHIP1 phosphatase</b> activator. AQX-435 reduces PI3K activation downstream of the B-cell receptor (BCR) and induces apoptosis of malignant B cells, and reduces lymphoma growth.</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>AR-C102222 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>AR-C102222 hydrochloride is a potent, competitive, orally active and highly selective <b>inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 37 nM. AR-C102222 hydrochloride has antinociception and anti-inflammatory activities.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>AR-C141990 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>AR-C141990 hydrochloride is a potent <b>lactate transporters (monocarboxylate transporters; MCTs)</b> inhibitor with <b>pK<sub>i</sub></b> values of 7.6, 6.6 for MCT-1 and MCT-2, respectively. AR-C141990 hydrochloride has immunosuppressive properties and inhibits graft versus host response.</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>ar-Turmerone</b> (<b>(+)-ar-Turmerone</b>)</p> <p>ar-Turmerone ((+)-ar-Turmerone) is a major bioactive compound of the herb Curcuma longa with anti-tumorigenesis and anti-inflammatory activities. ar-Turmerone activates apoptotic protein in human lymphoma U937 cells.</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>Arachidonic acid</b> (<b>Immunocytophyt</b>)</p> <p>Arachidonic acid is an essential fatty acid and a major constituent of biomembranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Arazine</b> (<b>N-Acetyl-S-farnesyl-L-cysteine</b>)</p> <p>Arazine (N-Acetyl-S-farnesyl-L-cysteine) is a cell-permeable modulator of <b>G protein and G-protein coupled receptor</b> signaling. Arazine can be a substrate for isoprenylcysteine methyltransferase by competing with prenylated G protein or its receptors site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (27.2 mM <math>\times</math> 500 <math>\mu\text{L}</math> in Methyl acetate),</p>

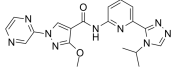
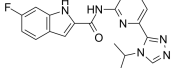
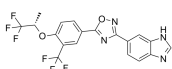
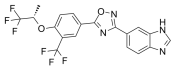
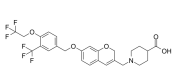
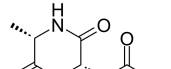
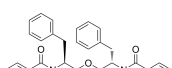
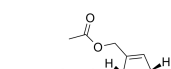
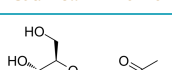
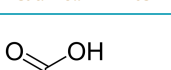
<p><b>Arctigenin</b> (-)-Arctigenin</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0035</p>	<p><b>Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2212</p>
<p>Arctigenin ((-)-Arctigenin), a biologically active lignan, can be used as an antitumor agent. Arctigenin exhibits potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiviral (influenza A virus) activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside is a natural compound.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser</b> (RGDS peptide; Fibronectin tetrapeptide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12290</p>	<p><b>Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser (TFA)</b> (RGDS peptide (TFA); Fibronectin tetrapeptide (TFA))</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12290A</p>
<p>Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser is an integrin binding sequence that inhibits integrin receptor function. Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser directly and specifically bind pro-caspase-8, pro-caspase-9 and pro-caspase-3, while it does not bind pro-caspase-1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser (TFA) is an integrin binding sequence that inhibits integrin receptor function. Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser (TFA) directly and specifically bind pro-caspase-8, pro-caspase-9 and pro-caspase-3, while it does not bind pro-caspase-1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Arglabin</b> (+)-Arglabin</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16059</p>	<p><b>Arimoclomol</b> (BRX-220 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106443</p>
<p>Arglabin ((+)-Arglabin), a natural product isolated from Artemisia glabella, is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. Arglabin shows anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <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>Arimoclomol (BRX-220 free base) is a co-inducer of heat shock proteins (HSP). Arimoclomol protects motor neurons by enhancing Hsp expression, thus directly affecting protein aggregation and clearance of misfolded assemblies via the proteasome-ubiquitin system.</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>Arimoclomol citrate</b> (BRX-220 citrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106443B</p>	<p><b>Arimoclomol maleate</b> (BRX-220)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106443A</p>
<p>Arimoclomol citrate (BRX-220 citrate) is a co-inducer of heat shock proteins (HSP). Arimoclomol citrate protects motor neurons by enhancing Hsp expression, thus directly affecting protein aggregation and clearance of misfolded assemblies via the proteasome-ubiquitin system.</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>Arimoclomol maleate (BRX-220) is a co-inducer of heat shock proteins (HSP). Arimoclomol protects motor neurons by enhancing Hsp expression, thus directly affecting protein aggregation and clearance of misfolded assemblies via the proteasome-ubiquitin system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aristolactam I</b> (Aristolactam; Aristolactam)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2013</p>	<p><b>Arjunolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2896</p>
<p>Aristolactam I (AL-I), is the main metabolite of aristolochic acid I (AA-I), participates in the processes that lead to renal damage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Arjunolic acid is a saponin isolated from Symlocos lancifolia and has various biological activities, including antioxidant, antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Armepavine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6857</p>	<p><b>Armillarisin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108013</p>
<p>Armepavine, an active compound from <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>, exerts not only anti-inflammatory effects on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, but also immunosuppressive effects on T lymphocytes and on lupus nephritic mice. Armepavine inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced MAPK and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signaling cascades.</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</p>	<p>Armillarisin A has the potential for the ulcerative colitis (UC) study. Armillarisin A increases IL-4 and lower IL-1<math>\beta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ARN 077</b> (URB913)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120813</p>	<p><b>ARN 077 (enantiomer)</b> (URB913 (enantiomer))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120813A</p>
<p>ARN 077 is a potent and selective <b>N-acylethanolamine acid amidase (NAAA)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7 nM for human NAAA. ARN 077 significantly increases palmitoyl ethanolamine (PEA) levels within the CNS and has broad antinociceptive activity in mice and rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</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>ARN 077 enantiomer (19) is the less active enantiomer of ARN 077, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.53 <math>\mu</math>M for rat NAAA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>ARN-3236</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120856</p>	<p><b>ARN19689</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132882</p>
<p>ARN-3236 is an oral active and selective inhibitor of <b>salt-inducible kinase 2 (SIK2)</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of &lt;1 nM, 21.63 nM and 6.63 nM for SIK2, SIK1 and SIK3, respectively. Has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</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>ARN19689 is a potent, selective, orally active and non-covalent inhibitor of <b>NAcylethanolamine-Hydrolyzing Acid Amidase (NAAA)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 42 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>ARN19702</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145339</p>	<p><b>ARQ 531</b> (MK-1026)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112215</p>
<p>ARN19702 is a selective, orally active, reversible, and brain-penetrant <b>N-acylethanolamine acid amidase (NAAA)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 230 nM for human NAAA. ARN19702 has pain relief 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>ARQ 531 (MK-1026) is a reversible non-covalent and orally active inhibitor of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (<b>BTK</b>), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.85 nM and 0.39 nM for WT-BTK and C481S-BTK, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%</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>Artemisic acid</b> (Qing Hao acid; Artemisinic acid; Arteannuic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1984</p>	<p><b>Artemitin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3017</p>
<p>Artemisic acid (Qing Hao acid), an amorphane sesquiterpene isolated from <i>Artemisia annua</i> L.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Artemitin is a flavonol found in <i>Laggetera pterodonta</i> (DC.) Benth., with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

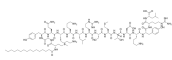
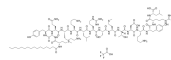
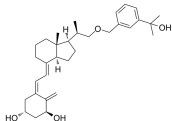
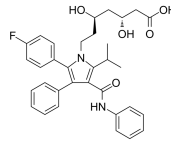
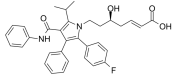
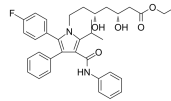
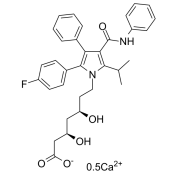
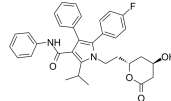
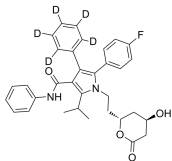
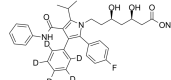
<p><b>AS-041164</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118521</p>	<p><b>AS-35</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101946</p>
<p>AS-041164 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>PI3Ky</b> isoform inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 nM. AS-041164 shows less activity against PI3K<math>\alpha</math>, PI3K<math>\beta</math>, and PI3K<math>\delta</math> (<math>IC_{50}</math>s of 240 nM, 1.45 <math>\mu</math>M, and 1.70 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively). AS-041164 has anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%</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>AS-35 is an orally effective, potent and selective antagonist of <b>leukotrienes</b>, antagonizes LTC<sub>4</sub>-, LTD<sub>4</sub> and LTE<sub>4</sub>-induced contractions of the ileum with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 8 nM, 4 nM and 3 nM, respectively, and has antiallergic 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>AS1517499</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100614</p>	<p><b>AS1810722</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134772</p>
<p>AS1517499 is a potent and brain-permeable <b>STAT6</b> phosphorylation inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21 nM.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AS1810722 is an orally active and potent <b>STAT6</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.9 nM. AS1810722 shows a good profile of <b>CYP3A4</b> inhibition. AS1810722, a derivative of fused bicyclic pyrimidine, has the potential for allergic diseases such as asthma and atopic diseases research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%</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>AS2444697</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18992</p>	<p><b>AS2521780</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12663</p>
<p>AS2444697 is an orally active <b>IRAK-4</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 21 nM. AS2444697 potently inhibits human and rat IRAK-4 activity. AS2444697 exhibits renoprotective effects through anti-inflammatory action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AS2521780 is a novel <b>PKC<math>\theta</math></b> selective inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.48 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>AS2717638</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114379</p>	<p><b>AS2863619</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126675A</p>
<p>AS2717638 is an oral active and selective <b>lysophosphatidic acid receptor 5 (LPA5)</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 38 nM for hLPA5. AS2717638 also significantly improves PGE<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, PGF<sub>2<math>\alpha</math></sub><sup>-</sup>, and AMPA-induced allodynia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%</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>AS2863619 enables conversion of antigen-specific effector/memory T cells into Foxp3<sup>+</sup> regulatory T (T<sub>reg</sub>) cells for the treatment of various immunological diseases.</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>AS2863619 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126675</p>	<p><b>AS601245</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11010</p>
<p>AS2863619 free base enables conversion of antigen-specific effector/memory T cells into Foxp3<sup>+</sup> regulatory T (T<sub>reg</sub>) cells for the treatment of various immunological diseases.</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>AS601245 is an orally active, selective, ATP competitive <b>JNK (c-Jun NH2-terminal protein kinase)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 150, 220, and 70 nM for three JNK human isoforms (hJNK1, hJNK2, and hJNK3), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Asapiprant</b> (S-555739)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16763</p>	<p><b>Asaraldehyde</b> (Asaronaldehyde; Asaraldehyde; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzaldehyde)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100580</p>
<p>Asapiprant is a potent and selective DP<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.44 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Asarylaldehyde (Asaronaldehyde), a COX-2 inhibitor, significantly inhibits cyclooxygenase II (COX-2) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 100 µg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Asatone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6826</p>	<p><b>Asochlorin</b> (Ilicicolin D)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101021</p>
<p>Asatone is an active component isolated from Radix et Rhizoma Asari, with anti-inflammatory effect via activation of NF-κB and down regulation of p-MAPK (ERK, JNK and p38) pathways.</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>Asochlorin (Ilicicolin D), an isoprenoid antibiotic, mediates its anti-tumor effects predominantly through the suppression of STAT3 signaling cascade. Asochlorin induces apoptosis. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Ascomycin</b> (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13557</p>	<p><b>Asiatic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0194</p>
<p>Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) is an ethyl analog of Tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. Ascomycin is also a macrocyclic polyketide antibiotic 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>Asiatic acid, a pentacyclic triterpene found in Centella asiatica, induces apoptosis in melanoma cells. Asiatic acid has the potential for skin cancer treatment. Asiatic acid also has anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Asiaticoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0439</p>	<p><b>Asimadoline</b> (EMD-61753)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107384</p>
<p>Asiaticoside, a trisaccharide triterpene from Centella asiatica, suppresses TGF-β/Smad signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF-βRI and TGF-βRII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Asimadoline (EMD-61753) is an orally active, selective and peripherally active κ-opioid agonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.6 nM (guinea pig) and 1.2 nM (human recombinant).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Asimadoline hydrochloride</b> (EMD-61753 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107384A</p>	<p><b>Asivatrep</b> (PAC-14028)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12777</p>
<p>Asimadoline (EMD-61753) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective and peripherally active κ-opioid agonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.6 nM (guinea pig) and 1.2 nM (human recombinant).</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, 25 mg</p>	<p>Asivatrep (PAC-14028) is a potent and selective transient receptor potential vanilloid type I (TRPV1) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

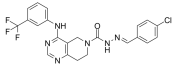
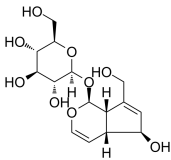

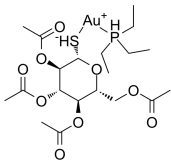
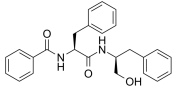
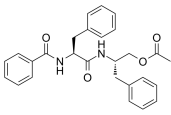
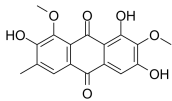
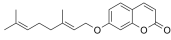
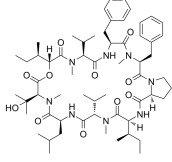
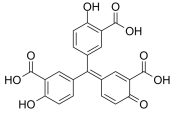


<p><b>ASK1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133554</p>	<p><b>ASK1-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131969</p>
<p>ASK1-IN-1 is a CNS-penetrant ASK1 (apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1) inhibitor, with good potency (cell IC<sub>50</sub>=138 nM; Biochemical IC<sub>50</sub>=21 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ASK1-IN-2 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 32.8 nM. ASK1-IN-2 can be used for the research of ulcerative colitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49%  <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>ASP-4058</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111021</p>	<p><b>ASP-4058 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111021A</p>
<p>ASP-4058 is a next-generation, selective and oral bioactive agonist for Sphingosine 1-Phosphate receptors 1 and 5 (S1P<sub>1</sub> and S1P<sub>5</sub>), ameliorates rodent experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis with a favorable safety profile.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ASP-4058 hydrochloride is a next-generation, selective and orally active agonist for Sphingosine 1-Phosphate receptors 1 and 5 (S1P<sub>1</sub> and S1P<sub>5</sub>), ameliorates rodent experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis with a favorable safety profile.</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>ASP1126</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125881</p>	<p><b>Aspartyl-alanyl-diketopiperazine</b> (DA-DKP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107091</p>
<p>ASP1126 is a selective and orally active sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) agonist, with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 7.12 nM, 517 nM for hS1P<sub>1</sub> and hS1P<sub>3</sub>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Aspartyl-alanyl-diketopiperazine (DA-DKP) is an immunomodulatory molecule generated by cleavage and cyclization from the N-terminus of human albumin and can modulate the inflammatory immune response through a molecular pathway implicated in T- lymphocyte anergy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Asperphenamate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129578</p>	<p><b>Asperuloside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1382</p>
<p>Asperphenamate, a fungal metabolite of Aspergillus flatipes with anti-cancer effect, exhibits IC<sub>50</sub> 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>Asperuloside is an iridoid isolated from Hedyotis diffusa, with anti-inflammatory activity. Asperuloside inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), suppresses NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathways.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Asperulosidic Acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6246</p>	<p><b>Aspirin</b> (Acetylsalicylic Acid; ASA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14654</p>
<p>Asperulosidic Acid (ASPA), a bioactive iridoid glycoside, is extracted from the herbs of Hedyotis diffusa Willd. Asperulosidic Acid (ASPA) has anti-tumor, anti-oxidant, 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>Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Aspirin Aluminum</b> (Aluminum diacetylsalicylate)</p>	<p><b>Aspirin-d3</b> (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3; ASA-d3)</p>
<p>Aspirin Aluminum is a novel intermolecular compound which can inhibit gastrointestinal mucosal disorders induced by NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents) extracted from patent WO 2010064441 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Aspirin-d3 (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled Aspirin. Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5 and 210 µg/mL.</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>Astemizole</b> (R 43512)</p>	<p><b>Asthma relating compound 1</b></p>
<p>Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Asthma relating compound 1 is an anti-asthmatic agent candidate extracted from patent EP0295656A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Astilbin</b></p>	<p><b>Astragalin (Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside)</b></p>
<p>Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances <b>NRF2</b> activation. Astilbin also suppresses <b>TNF-α</b> expression and <b>NF-κB</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Astragalin (kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activity and newly found in persimmon leaves and green tea seeds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Astragaloside VI</b></p>	<p><b>Astragenol</b></p>
<p>Astragaloside VI could activate <b>EGFR/ERK</b> signalling pathway to improve wound healing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Astragenol is an intermediate used for Astragenol derivative synthesis. Astragenol derivatives are promising anti-inflammatory agents for prostate cancer research.</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>AT-56</b></p>	<p><b>AT791</b></p>
<p>AT-56 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS)</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 95 µM and K<sub>i</sub> of 75 µM. AT-56 could selectively suppress the drowsiness or pain reaction mediated by L-PGDS-catalyzed PGD<sub>2</sub>.</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>AT791 is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>TLR7</b> and <b>TLR9</b> inhibitor. AT791 inhibits TLR7 and 9 signaling in a variety of human and mouse cell types and inhibits DNA-TLR9 interaction in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77% <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>

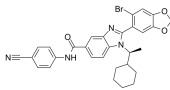
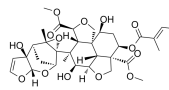
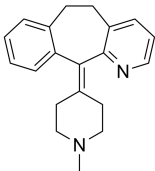
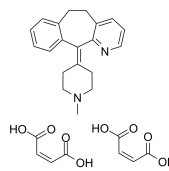
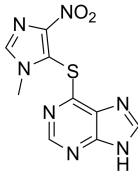
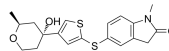
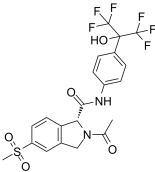
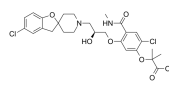
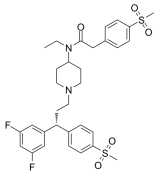
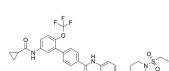
<p><b>ATI-2341</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0172</p>	<p><b>ATI-2341 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0172A</p>
<p>ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4), which functions as a biased ligand, favoring G<math>\alpha</math>i activation over G<math>\alpha</math>13.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ATI-2341 is a potent and functionally selective allosteric agonist of C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4), which functions as a biased ligand, favoring G<math>\alpha</math>i activation over G<math>\alpha</math>13.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Atocalcitol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-32346</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0589</p>
<p>Atocalcitol, a vitamin D3 analogue, is used in the study for psoriasis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids. Atorvastatin inhibits human SV-SMC proliferation and invasion with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.39 <math>\mu</math>M and 2.39 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%</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>Atorvastatin 3-Deoxyhept-2E-Enoic Acid ((2E)-2,3-Dehydroxy Atorvastatin)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135377</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin ethyl ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135378</p>
<p>Atorvastatin 3-Deoxyhept-2E-Enoic Acid ((2E)-2,3-Dehydroxy Atorvastatin) is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor and has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atorvastatin ethyl ester is a derivative of Atorvastatin and displays strong inhibition of the 9-cis-RA-induced Gal4 reporter 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>Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt (CI-981; Atorvastatin hemicalcium)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17379</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin lactone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101873</p>
<p>Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt (CI-981) is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Atorvastatin lactone is a prodrug form of atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor.</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>Atorvastatin lactone D5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101873S</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin-d5 sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0589S1</p>
<p>Atorvastatin lactone D5 is a deuterated form of Atorvastatin lactone (HY-101873). Atorvastatin lactone is a prodrug form of atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase 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>Atorvastatin-d5 sodium is a deuterated form of Atorvastatin sodium. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>ATP</b> (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2176</p>	<p><b>ATP dipotassium</b> (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2176C</p>
<p>ATP (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells. ATP is an important endogenous signaling molecule in immunity and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>ATP dipotassium (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP dipotassium provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ATP disodium salt (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt; Disodium adenosine triphosphate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0345A</p>	<p><b>ATP disodium salt hydrate</b> (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt hydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W010735</p>
<p>ATP disodium salt (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo, provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>ATP disodium salt hydrate (Adenosine 5'-triphosphatedisodium salt hydrate) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo, provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>ATP disodium trihydrate</b> (Adenosine-5'-triphosphate disodium trihydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2176A</p>	<p><b>ATP-PEG8-Biotin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145249</p>
<p>ATP disodium trihydrate (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium trihydrate) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP disodium trihydrate provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>ATP-PEG8-Biotin is a PEG-based linker that incorporates ATP. ATP is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AtPep3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2194</p>	<p><b>AtPep3 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2194A</p>
<p>AtPep3 is a hormone-like peptide. AtPep3 can enhance salinity tolerance of plants and inhibits the salt-induced bleaching of chlorophyll in seedlings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EIKARGKNKTKPTPSSGKGGKHN</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AtPep3 TFA is a hormone-like peptide. AtPep3 TFA can enhance salinity tolerance of plants and inhibits the salt-induced bleaching of chlorophyll in seedlings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EIKARGKNKTKPTPSSGKGGKHN (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>ATPyS tetralithium salt (Adenosine-5'-O-3-thiotriphosphate (tetralithium salt); ...)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108666</p>	<p><b>Atuzabrutinib</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132808</p>
<p>ATPyS (tetralithium salt) is a substrate for the nucleotide hydrolysis and RNA unwinding activities of eukaryotic translation initiation factor eIF4A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥93.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Atuzabrutinib is a potent BTK (Bruton's tyrosine kinase) inhibitor (patent WO2016100914A1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

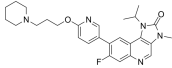
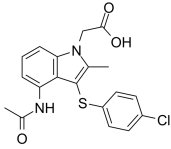
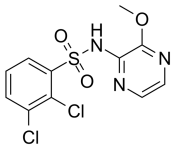
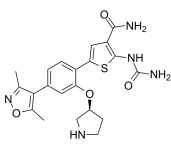
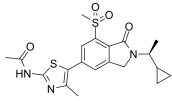
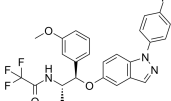
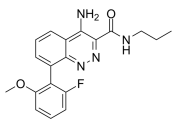
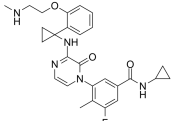
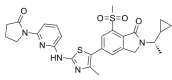
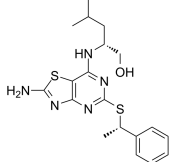
<p><b>ATX inhibitor 5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133019</p>	<p><b>Aucubin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0664</p>
<p>ATX inhibitor 5 is a potent and orally active <b>autotaxin (ATX)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 15.3 nM. ATX inhibitor 5 shows anti-hepatofibrosis effects and reduces CCl<sub>4</sub>-induced hepatic fibrosis level prominently.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</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 style="text-align: right;"></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>AUDA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108570</p>	<p><b>Auranofin</b> (SKF-39162)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1123</p>
<p>AUDA (compound 43) is a potent <b>soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 18 and 69 nM for the mouse and human sEH, respectively. AUDA has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>Auranofin (SKF-39162) is a thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 μM. Auranofin exhibits antiviral activity against SARS-CoV21, with a <math>CC_{50}</math> of 4.2 μM for monkey kidney Vero E6 cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Aurantiamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2909</p>	<p><b>Aurantiamide acetate</b> (Asperglauclide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2905</p>
<p>Aurantiamide is an orally active constituent of <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L and has various biological activities, including antioxidant, antiplatelet, anti-inflammatory, and antitumor activities.</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>Aurantiamide acetate (TMC-58A) is a selective and orally active <b>cathepsin</b> inhibitor isolated from <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. Aurantiamide acetate has anti-inflammatory activities and can be used for the study of inflammatory diseases.</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</p>
<p><b>Aurantio-obtusin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0261</p>	<p><b>Auraptene</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2388</p>
<p>Aurantio-obtusin is an anthraquinone isolated from <i>Semen Cassiae</i>, with anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-coagulating and anti-hypertension activities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Auraptene is the most abundant naturally occurring geranyloxycoumarin. Auraptene decreases the secretion of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2) as well as key inflammatory mediators, including IL-6, IL-8, and chemokine (C-C motif) ligand-5(CCL5).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Aureobasidin A</b> (Basifungin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1975</p>	<p><b>Aurintricarboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122575</p>
<p>Aureobasidin A (Basifungin), a cyclic depsipeptide, is an antifungal antibiotic. Aureobasidin A (Basifungin) A is an inhibitor of the inositolphosphorylceramide synthase <b>AUR1</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Aurintricarboxylic acid is a nanomolar-potency, allosteric antagonist with selectivity towards αβ-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 style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

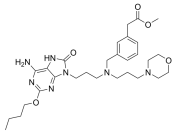
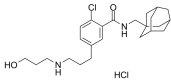
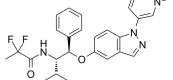
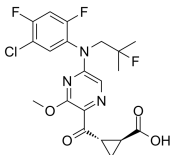
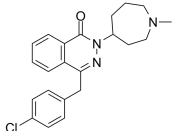
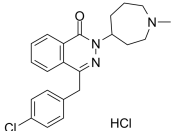
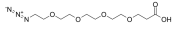
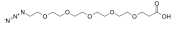

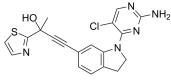
<p><b>Aurothiomalate sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106381</p>	<p><b>Autotaxin-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123637</p>
<p>Aurothiomalate sodium is a potent and selective oncogenic PKC<math>\beta</math> signaling inhibitor. Aurothiomalate sodium inhibits tumor cell proliferation and not cell apoptosis. Aurothiomalate sodium is a potent thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) 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>Autotaxin-IN-1 is a potent <b>autotaxin</b> inhibitor, which has favorable potency (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.2 nM), PK properties, and a robust PK/PD relationship. Autotaxin-IN-1 is used in treatment of osteoarthritis pain.</p> <p><b>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>Autotaxin-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135053</p>	<p><b>Autotaxin-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135088</p>
<p>Autotaxin-IN-3 is a <b>Autotaxin(ATX)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.4 nM, compound 33, sourced from patent WO2018212534A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Autotaxin-IN-4 (compound 51), extracted from patent WO2018212534A1, is an <b>Autotaxin</b> inhibitor. Autotaxin-IN-4 has the potential to treat idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>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>Autotaxin-IN-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135089</p>	<p><b>Avadomide</b> (CC 122)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100507</p>
<p>Autotaxin-IN-5 (compound 63), extracted from patent WO2018212534A1, is an <b>Autotaxin</b> inhibitor. Autotaxin-IN-5 has the potential to treat idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Avadomide (CC 122) is an orally active <b>cereblon</b> modulator. Avadomide modulates cereblon E3 ligase activity and induces <b>apoptosis</b> of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) cell lines. Avadomide exhibits potent antitumor and immunomodulatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</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>Avarofloxacin</b> (JNJ-Q2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16764</p>	<p><b>Avasopasem manganese</b> (GC-4419; M-40419)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109110</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%</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>Avasopasem manganese (GC4419; M-40419) is a potent superoxide dismutase mimetic that rapidly and specifically converts O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> to hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), arresting the initiation of this cascade.</p> <p><b>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>Avatrombopag</b> (AKR-501; E5501; YM477)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13463</p>	<p><b>Avelumab</b> (Anti-Human PD-L1, Human Antibody; MSB 0010718C; MSB0010718C)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108730</p>
<p>Avatrombopag (AKR-501) is an orally active, nonpeptide <b>thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor</b> agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>=3.3 nM). Avatrombopag mimics the biological activities of TPO.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Avelumab is a fully human IgG1 anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody with potential antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 24pt;"><b>Avelumab</b></p>

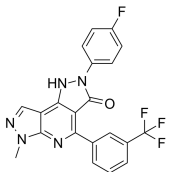
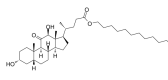
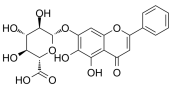
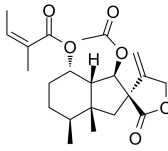
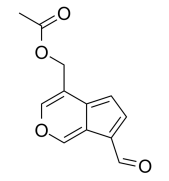
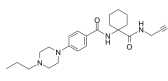
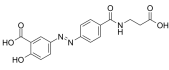
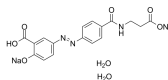
<p><b>Avicularin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0222</p>	<p><b>Aviptadil</b> (Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide (human, rat, mouse, rabbit, canine, porcine))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0012</p>
<p>Avicularin is a bio-active flavonoid from plants, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-oxidant, hepatoprotective, and anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><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>Cat. No.: HY-P0012A</p>	<p><b>AX-024</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107390</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AX-024 is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the TCR-Nck interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> ~1 nM. AX-024 modulates cell signaling by targeting SH3 domains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AX-024 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107390A</p>	<p><b>AX-15836</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101846</p>
<p>AX-024 hydrochloride is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the TCR-Nck interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> ~1 nM. AX-024 hydrochloride modulates cell signaling by targeting SH3 domains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%</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>AX-15836 is a potent and selective ERK5 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>AXC-715 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138139A</p>	<p><b>Ayanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2913</p>
<p>AXC-715 hydrochloride is a TLR7/TLR8 dual agonist, extracted from patent WO2020168017 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ayanin is a bioflavonoid isolated from <i>Croton schiedeanus</i> Schlecht. Ayanin is a non-selective phosphodiesterase<sub>1-4</sub> inhibitor and can be used for the study of respiratory disease, such as allergic asthma et al.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AZ084</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119217</p>	<p><b>AZ2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111570</p>
<p>AZ084 is a potent, selective, allosteric and oral active CCR8 antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.9 nM. Has potential to treat asthma.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZ2 is a highly selective PI3K<math>\gamma</math> inhibitor (The <math>pIC_{50}</math> value for PI3K<math>\gamma</math> is 9.3). AZ2 can be used for the research of inflammatory and immune diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%</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>AZ3451</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112558</p>	<p><b>Azadirachtin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133108</p>
<p>AZ3451 is a potent <b>protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR2)</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 23 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <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>Azadirachtin B is a limonoid isolated from seed kernels of <i>Azadirachta indica</i>. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachtin B is active against the <b>Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA)</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>Azatadine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0170</p>	<p><b>Azatadine dimaleate</b> (Azatadine maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0170A</p>
<p>Azatadine is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor  Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Azatadine dimaleate is an histamine and cholinergic inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.5 nM and 10 nM, respectively. Target: Histamine Receptor  Azatadine, a new antihistamine, was evaluated for its efficacy in 20 patients with chronic allergic rhinitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Azathioprine</b> (BW 57-322)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0256</p>	<p><b>AZD 4407</b> (ZD 4407)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00217</p>
<p>Azathioprine (Azasan, Imuran; BW 57-322) is a drug that suppresses the immune system and is used in organ transplantation and autoimmune disease. Target: Azathioprine is an immunosuppressive antimetabolite pro-drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>AZD 4407 is a potent <b>5-lipoxygenase</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>AZD-0284</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120384</p>	<p><b>AZD-4818</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15545</p>
<p>AZD-0284 is a selective inverse agonist of the nuclear receptor <b>RORγ</b>. AZD-0284 has the potential for plaque psoriasis vulgaris and respiratory tract disorders treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD-4818 is a potent antagonist of chemokine <b>CCR1</b>. AZD-4818 can be used for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD-5672</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119101</p>	<p><b>AZD-7295</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111087</p>
<p>AZD-5672 is an orally active, potent, and selective <b>CCR5</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.32 nM). AZD-5672 shows moderate activity against the <b>hERG</b> ion channel (binding <math>IC_{50}</math>=7.3 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZD-7295 is a <b>HCV NS5A</b> protein inhibitor, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 7 nM for GT-1b replicon.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

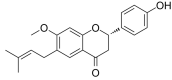
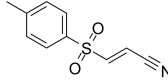
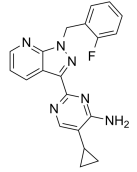
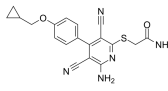
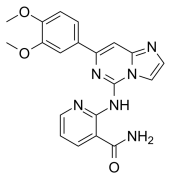
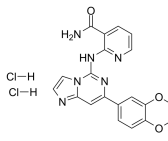
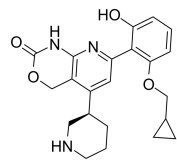
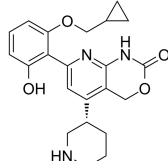
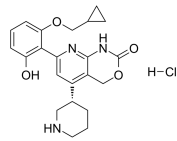
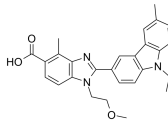


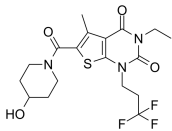
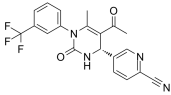
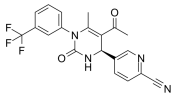
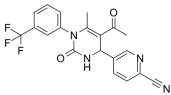
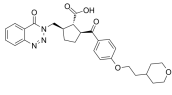
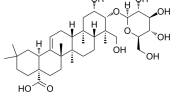
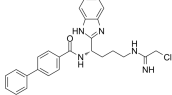
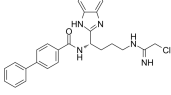
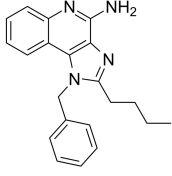
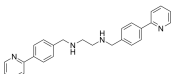
<p><b>AZD1390</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109566</p>	<p><b>AZD1981</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15950</p>
<p>AZD1390 is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable, brain-penetrant ATM inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.78 nM in cell.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AZD1981 is a potent and selective CRTh2 antagonist; displaces radio-labelled PGD2 from human recombinant DP2 with high potency (<math>pIC_{50}</math> = 8.4).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD2098</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00064</p>	<p><b>AZD3264</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19362</p>
<p>AZD2098 is a potent and selective CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4) inhibitor with <math>pIC_{50}</math>s of 7.8, 8.0, 8.0 and 7.6 for human, rat, mouse and dog respectively, used for asthma research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD3264 is a selective I<math>\kappa</math>B-kinase IKK2 inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <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>AZD3458</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112443</p>	<p><b>AZD5423</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108243</p>
<p>AZD3458 is a potent and remarkably selective PI3K<math>\gamma</math> inhibitor with <math>pIC_{50}</math>s of 9.1, 5.1, &lt;4.5, and 6.5 for PI3K<math>\gamma</math>, PI3K<math>\alpha</math>, PI3K<math>\beta</math>, and PI3K<math>\delta</math>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD5423 is an inhaled, potent, selective, and non-steroidal glucocorticoid receptor (GR) modulator (SGRM). AZD5423 effectively reduces allergen-induced responses in subjects with mild allergic asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD7325</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111052</p>	<p><b>AZD7624</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103672</p>
<p>AZD7325 is a potent and orally active partial selective PAM of GABA<math>\alpha</math>2 and <math>\alpha</math>3 receptor (<math>K_i</math>=0.3 and 1.3 nM, respectively), and has less antagonistic efficacy at the <math>\alpha</math>1 and <math>\alpha</math>5 receptor subtypes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD7624 is an inhaled p38 inhibitor, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD8154</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115870</p>	<p><b>AZD8797</b> (KAND567)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13848</p>
<p>AZD8154 is a novel inhaled selective PI3K<math>\gamma</math><math>\delta</math> dual inhibitor targeting airway inflammatory disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZD8797 (KAND567) is an allosteric non-competitive and orally active antagonist of the human CX3CR1 receptor; antagonizes CX3CR1 and CXCR2 with <math>K_s</math> of 3.9 and 2800 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

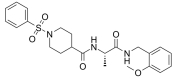
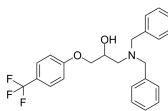
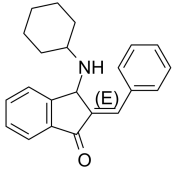
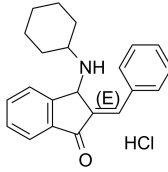
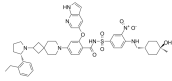
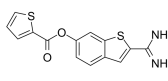
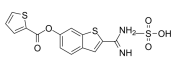
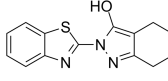
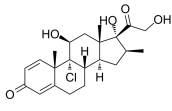
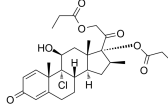
<p><b>AZD8848</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111269</p>	<p><b>AZD9056 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19427A</p>
<p>AZD8848 is a selective <b>toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> antedrug agonist which is developed for the research of asthma and allergic rhinitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AZD9056 hydrochloride is a selective orally active inhibitor of <b>P2X7</b> which plays a significant role in inflammation and pain-causing diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD9567</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120012</p>	<p><b>AZD9898</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126329</p>
<p>AZD9567 (compound 15) is a potent, oral active, non-steroidal and <b>selective glucocorticoid receptor modulator (SGRM)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.8 nM. Exhibits excellent efficacy in the streptococcal cell wall (SCW) reactivation model of joint inflammation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AZD9898 is an orally active <b>leukotriene-C4 synthetase (LTC4S, glutathione S-transferase II)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.28 nM. AZD9898 mitigates the GABA binding and hepatic toxicity signal. AZD9898 has the potential to treat asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Azelastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0462A</p>	<p><b>Azelastine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0462</p>
<p>Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective <b>histamine 1 (H<sub>1</sub>)</b> antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Azelastine hydrochloridem, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective <b>histamine 1 (H<sub>1</sub>)</b> antagonist. Azelastine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Azido-PEG4-C2-acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130653</p>	<p><b>Azido-PEG5-acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130572</p>
<p>Azido-PEG4-C2-acid a PEG-based <b>PROTAC linker</b> can be used in the synthesis of vRucaparib-TP4. Azido-PEG4-C2-acid is also a non-cleavable 4 unit PEG <b>ADC linker</b> 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>Azido-PEG5-acid is a PEG-based <b>PROTAC linker</b> can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs, such as the conjugate CPT-APO (CPT: Camptothecin (HY-16560)). Azido-PEG5-acid is a non-cleavable 5 unit PEG <b>ADC linker</b> 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><b>Azido-PEG9-acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130475</p>	<p><b>B022</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120501</p>
<p>Azido-PEG9-acid is a non-cleavable 9 unit PEG <b>ADC linker</b> used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Azido-PEG9-acid is a PEG-based <b>PROTAC linker</b> can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>B022 is a potent and selective <b>NF-κB-inducing kinase (NIK)</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i</math> of 4.2 nM; <math>IC_{50}</math> = 15.1 nM). B022 protects liver from toxin-induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and injury.</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>B7/CD28 interaction inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102090</p>	<p><b>BAA473</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123879</p>
<p>B7/CD28 interaction inhibitor 1 (copmound 6b) is a potent <b>B7.1-CD28 interaction</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 50 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>BAA473 is a bile acid analog and is a potent activator of the <b>pyrin inflammasome</b> that induces the secretion of interleukin 18 (IL-18) through activation of the <b>inflammasome</b> in both myeloid and intestinal epithelial cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Baicalin</b> (Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0197</p>	<p><b>Bakkenolide B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7292</p>
<p>Baicalin, as a flavonoid glycoside, is an allosteric carnitine palmitoyl transferase 1 (CPT1) activator. Baicalin reduces the expression of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Bakkenolide B is isolated from petasites japonicas leaves and has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory effects. Bakkenolide B can be used for the study of asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Baldrinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2401</p>	<p><b>Balicatib</b> (AAE581)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15100</p>
<p>Baldrinol is derived from the extracts of valerian rhizomes and roots, inhibits autonomic activity, and has anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Balicatib(AAE-581) is a potent and selective inhibitor of cathepsin K; 10-100 fold more potent in cell-based enzyme occupancy assays than against cathepsin B, L, and S.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Balsalazide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0667</p>	<p><b>Balsalazide sodium hydrate</b> (Balsalazide disodium dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0667A</p>
<p>Balsalazide could suppress colitis-associated carcinogenesis through modulation of <b>IL-6/STAT3</b> pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Balsalazide sodium hydrate could suppress colitis-associated carcinogenesis through modulation of <b>IL-6/STAT3</b> pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BAM(8-22)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1241</p>	<p><b>BAM(8-22) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1241A</p>
<p>BAM(8-22), a proteolytically cleaved product of proenkephalin A, is a potent activator of Mas-related G-protein-coupled receptors (Mrgprs), MrgprC11 and hMrgprX1, and induces scratching in mice in an Mrgpr-dependent manner.</p> <p>VGRPEWWMDDYQKRYG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BAM(8-22) TFA, a proteolytically cleaved product of proenkephalin A, is a potent activator of Mas-related G-protein-coupled receptors (Mrgprs), MrgprC11 and hMrgprX1, and induces scratching in mice in an Mrgpr-dependent manner.</p> <p>VGRPEWWMDDYQKRYG (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>Bamaquimast</b> (F 10126; L 0042)</p> <p>Bamaquimast (F 10126; L 0042) is a potent antiasthmatic drug.</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>BAMEA-O16B</b></p> <p>BAMEAO16B is a lipid nanoparticle. BAMEAO16B integrated with disulfide bonds, can efficiently deliver Cas9 mRNA and sgRNA into cells while releasing RNA in response to the reductive intracellular environment for genome editing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bamirastine</b> (TAK-427)</p> <p>Bamirastine inhibits ligand binding to recombinant human histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptors (rhH<sub>1</sub>R) with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 17.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Baohuoside I</b> (Icariin-II; Icariside-II)</p> <p>Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from Epimedium koreanum Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of CXCR4, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BAR502</b></p> <p>BAR502 is a dual FXR and GPBAR1 agonist with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 2 μM and 0.4 μM, respectively.</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>Baricitinib</b> (LY3009104; INCB028050)</p> <p>Baricitinib (LY3009104; INCB028050) is a selective and orally bioavailable JAK1 and JAK2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.9 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Baricitinib phosphate</b> (LY3009104 phosphate; INCB028050 phosphate)</p> <p>Baricitinib phosphate (LY3009104 phosphate; INCB028050 phosphate) is a selective orally bioavailable JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively.</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>Barlerin</b> (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)</p> <p>Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibit NF-κB.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Batatasin I</b></p> <p>Batatasin I is a natural product that can be isolated from tuberous roots of Dioscorea batatas, 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>Batefenterol</b> (GSK961081; TD-5959)</p> <p>Batefenterol (GSK961081;TD-5959) is a novel muscarinic receptor antagonist and β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist; displays high affinity for hM2, hM3 muscarinic and hβ<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor with K<sub>i</sub> values of 1.4, 1.3 and 3.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

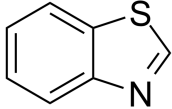
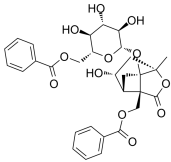
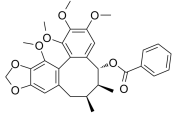
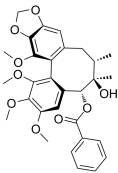
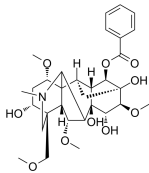
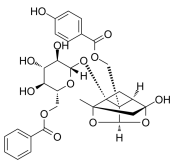
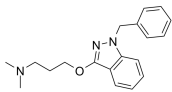
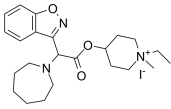
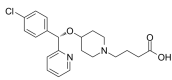
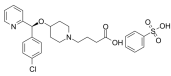
<p><b>Bavachinin</b> (7-O-Methylbavachin; Bavachinin A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0234</p>	<p><b>BAY 11-7082</b> (BAY 11-7821)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13453</p>
<p>Bavachinin(7-O-Methylbavachin) is a natural compound isolated from the Chinese herb Fructus Psoraleae;has potent anti-angiogenic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BAY 11-7082 is an <b>IκBα phosphorylation</b> and <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor. BAY 11-7082 selectively and irreversibly inhibits the TNF-α-induced phosphorylation of IκB-α, and decreases NF-κB and expression of adhesion molecules.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BAY 41-2272</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12376</p>	<p><b>BAY 60-6583</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103171</p>
<p>BAY 41-2272 is a soluble guanylate cyclases (sGC) activator.</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>BAY 60-6583 is a potent and high-affinity agonist of <b>adenosine A<sub>2B</sub></b> receptor (EC<sub>50</sub> = 3 nM) over A1, A2A, and A3 receptors. BAY 60-6583 binds to mouse, rabbit, and dog A2BAR with K<sub>i</sub> values of 750 nM, 340 nM and 330 nM, respectively.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BAY 61-3606</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76474</p>	<p><b>BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14985</p>
<p>BAY 61-3606 is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective <b>Syk</b> inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 7.5 nM and an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective <b>Syk</b> inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 7.5 nM and an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bay 65-1942 (R form)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50949A</p>	<p><b>Bay 65-1942 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50949</p>
<p>Bay 65-1942 R form is the less active R-form of Bay 65-1942. Bay 65-1942 is an ATP-competitive and selective <b>IKKβ</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Bay 65-1942 free base is an ATP-competitive and selective <b>IKKβ</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>Bay 65-1942 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50948</p>	<p><b>BAY-1316957</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111539</p>
<p>Bay 65-1942 hydrochloride is an ATP-competitive and selective <b>IKKβ</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BAY-1316957 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>prostaglandin E2 receptor subtype 4 (EP4-R)</b> antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 15.3 nM for <b>human EP4-R</b>. BAY-1316957 has excellent drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics properties, and can be used for endometriosis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>BAY-545</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111767</p>	<p><b>BAY-677</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111457</p>
<p>BAY-545 is a potent and selective <math>A_{2b}</math> adenosine receptor antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 59 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BAY-677 is an inactive control for BAY-678. BAY-678 is an orally bioavailable, highly potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase (HNE), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>BAY-678</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111457A</p>	<p><b>BAY-678 racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111515</p>
<p>BAY-678 is an orally bioavailable, highly potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase (HNE), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM. BAY-678 is also nominated as a chemical probe to the public via the Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%</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>BAY-678 racemate is a racemate of BAY-678. BAY-678 is an orally bioavailable, highly potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase (HNE), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 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>BAY-7598</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120944</p>	<p><b>Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2601</p>
<p>BAY-7598 is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective MMP12 inhibitor probe with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.085, 0.67 and 1.1 nM for human MMP12, murine MMP12, and rat MMP12, 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>Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Polygala japonica, possesses anti-inflammatory 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>BB-Cl-Amidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111347</p>	<p><b>BB-Cl-Amidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111347A</p>
<p>BB-Cl-Amidine is a peptidylarginine deminase (PAD) 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>BB-Cl-Amidine hydrochloride is a peptidylarginine deminase (PAD) inhibitor.</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</p>
<p><b>BBIQ</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111582</p>	<p><b>BC-1215</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117937</p>
<p>BBIQ is a imidazoquinoline compound and a potent and selectively toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 59.1 nM for human TLR7. BBIQ is a powerful vaccine adjuvant that enhances innate immune responses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BC-1215 is an inhibitor of F-box protein 3 (FBXO3, a ubiquitin E3 ligase component, <math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.9 μg/mL for IL-1β release). BC-1215 decreases Fbxo3-Fbxl2 interaction and prevents SCF<sup>Fbxo3</sup> catalyzed Fbxl2 ubiquitination.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

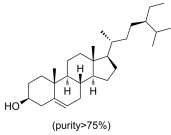
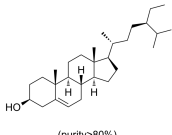
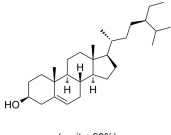
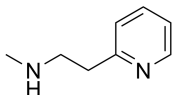
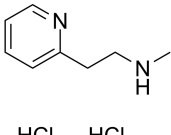
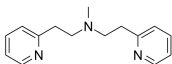
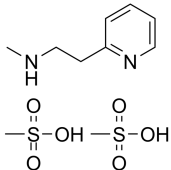
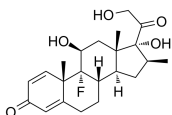
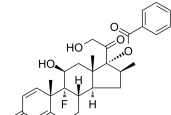
<p><b>BC-1382</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W062696</p>	<p><b>BC1618</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134656</p>
<p>BC-1382 is a potent ubiquitin E3 ligase HECTD2 inhibitor that specifically disrupts the HECTD2/PIAS1 interaction (<math>IC_{50} \approx 5</math> nM). Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BC1618, an orally active Fbxo48 inhibitory compound, stimulates Ampk-dependent signaling (via preventing activated pAmpk<math>\alpha</math> from Fbxo48-mediated degradation). BC1618 promotes mitochondrial fission, facilitates autophagy and improves hepatic insulin sensitivity.</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><b>BCI</b> (E)-BCI</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115502</p>	<p><b>BCI hydrochloride</b> (E)-BCI hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115502A</p>
<p>BCI is an allosteric inhibitor of dual specificity phosphatase (DUSP). BCI specifically inhibits DUSP6 and DUSP1 with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 13.3 and 8.0 <math>\mu</math>M in cells, respectively. BCI does not inhibit DUSP5.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>BCI hydrochloride ((E)-BCI hydrochloride) is an allosteric inhibitor of dual specificity phosphatase (DUSP). BCI hydrochloride specifically inhibits DUSP6 and DUSP1 with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 13.3 and 8.0 <math>\mu</math>M in cells, respectively. BCI hydrochloride does not inhibit DUSP5.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Bcl-2-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131247</p>	<p><b>BCX 1470</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50874</p>
<p>Bcl-2-IN-2 is a potent and selective Bcl-2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.034 nM and also inhibits Bcl-xL with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 43 nM, showing &gt;1000-fold selectivity for Bcl-2 over Bcl-xL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BCX 1470 inhibits the esterolytic activity of factor D (<math>IC_{50}=96</math> nM) and C1s (<math>IC_{50}=1.6</math> nM), 3.4- and 200-fold better, respectively, than that of trypsin.</p>  <p><b>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>BCX 1470 methanesulfonate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50875</p>	<p><b>BD750</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131140</p>
<p>BCX 1470 methanesulfonate inhibits the esterolytic activity of factor D (<math>IC_{50}=96</math> nM) and C1s (<math>IC_{50}=1.6</math> nM), 3.4- and 200-fold better, respectively, than that of trypsin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</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>BD750, an effective immunosuppressant and a JAK3/STAT5 inhibitor, inhibits IL-2-induced JAK3/STAT5-dependent T cell proliferation, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M in mouse and human T cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Beclometasone</b> (Beclomethasone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1540</p>	<p><b>Beclometasone dipropionate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13571A</p>
<p>Beclometasone (Beclomethasone) is a prototype glucocorticoid receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Betamethasone dipropionate, the prodrug of Betamethasone, is an orally active and potent glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activity. Betamethasone appears to be an effective inhibitor of LPS-induced inflammation and MMP release.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p>

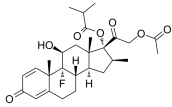
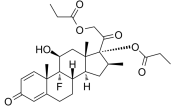
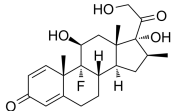
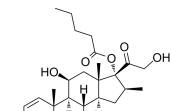
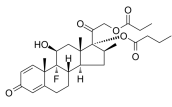
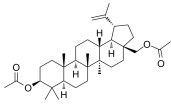
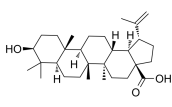
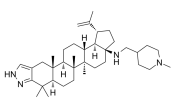
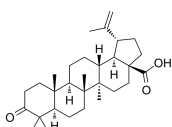
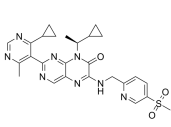
<p><b>Beclomethasone 17-propionate</b> (Beclomethasone-17-monopropionate; 17-BMP)</p> <p>Beclomethasone 17-propionate (Beclomethasone-17-monopropionate), an active metabolite of Beclomethasone dipropionate (HY-13571), is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor (GR)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</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 <b>viral protein R (Vpr)</b> 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>Belnacasan</b> (VX-765)</p> <p>Belnacasan (VX-765) is an orally bioactive prodrug of VRT-043198, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>IL-converting enzyme (ICE)/caspase-1</b> with <math>K_s</math> of 0.8 nM and less than 0.6 nM for caspase-1 and caspase-4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <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>Belumosudil</b> (KD025; SLx-2119)</p> <p>Belumosudil (KD025) is a selective inhibitor of <b>ROCK2</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 105 nM and 24 <math>\mu</math>M for ROCK2 and ROCK1, respectively. Anti-fibrotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Belumosudil mesylate</b> (KD025 mesylate; SLx-2119 mesylate)</p> <p>Belumosudil mesylate (KD025 mesylate) is a selective inhibitor of <b>ROCK2</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 105 nM and 24 <math>\mu</math>M for ROCK2 and ROCK1, respectively. Anti-fibrotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bendazac</b></p> <p>Bendazac is an oxyacetic acid with anti-inflammatory, antinecrotic, choleric and antilipidaemic properties. Bendazac acts by preventing protein denaturation and delays the cataractogenic process.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Benorilate</b> (Salipran)</p> <p>Benorylate (Salipran) is the esterification product of paracetamol and acetylsalicylic acid. Benorylate has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties. Benorylate could also inhibit <b>prostaglandin (PG)</b> synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Benproperine phosphate</b></p> <p>Benproperine phosphate is an orally active, potent <b>actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit 2 (ARPC2)</b> inhibitor. Benproperine phosphate attenuates the actin polymerization rate of action polymerization nucleation by impairing Arp2/3 function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Benpyrine</b></p> <p>Benpyrine is a highly specific and orally active <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor with a <math>K_D</math> value of 82.1 <math>\mu</math>M. Benpyrine tightly binds to <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and blocks its interaction with TNFR1, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.109 <math>\mu</math>M.</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>Benralizumab</b> (MEDI-563; BIW-8405)</p> <p>Benralizumab (MEDI-563) is an interleukin-5 receptor <math>\alpha</math> (IL-5R<math>\alpha</math>)-directed cytolytic monoclonal antibody that induces direct, rapid and nearly complete depletion of eosinophils via enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.1% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 2 mg</p>



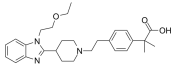
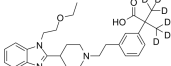
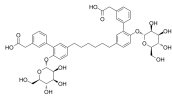
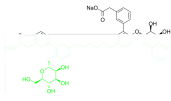
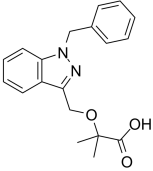
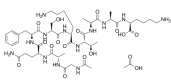
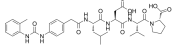
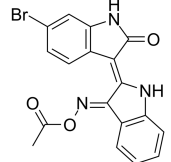
<p><b>Benzothiazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012634</p> <p>Benzothiazole is a natural occurring heterocyclic nuclei. Benzothiazole nucleus possesses a number of biological activities such as anticancer, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antileishmanial, and antiviral.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benzoylalbiflorin</b> (Paenivayin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7601</p> <p>Benzoylalbiflorin, a monoterpenoid, is isolated from Radix Paeoniae Alba. Radix Paeoniae Alba is a traditional Chinese medicine that has been used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis, to alleviate inflammation, amenorrhoea, epistaxis, abdominal pain, and other symptoms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benzoylgomisin O</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2266</p> <p>Benzoylgomisin O isolated from Schisandra rubriflora, has inhibitory activity against 15-LOX, COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benzoylgomisin P</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2988A</p> <p>Benzoylgomisin P is an anti-inflammatory 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>Benzylmesaconine</b> (Mesaconine 14-benzoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0218</p> <p>Benzylmesaconine is the most abundant component of Wutou decoction, which is widely used in China because of its therapeutic effect on rheumatoid arthritis.</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>Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2101</p> <p>Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin, isolated from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, is a tyrosinase inhibitor against mushroom tyrosinase with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.453 mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benzylamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-30235A</p> <p>Benzylamine hydrochloride is a locally-acting nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with local anaesthetic and analgesic properties; selectively binds to prostaglandin synthetase and has notable in vitro antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p> 	<p><b>Beperidium iodide</b> (SX 810)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100152</p> <p>Beperidium iodide shows a competitive antagonistic effect against acetylcholine receptor with a pA<sub>2</sub> of 7.93.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bepotastine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-I0021</p> <p>Bepotastine is a selective and orally active second-generation histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist. Bepotastine has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bepotastine besilate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0015</p> <p>Bepotastine besilate is a selective and orally active second-generation histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist. Bepotastine besilate has the potential for allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and urticaria/pruritus research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

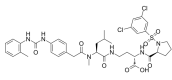
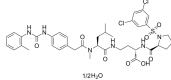
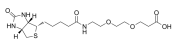

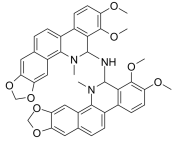
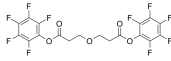
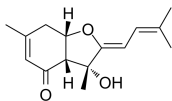
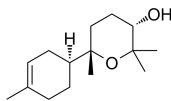
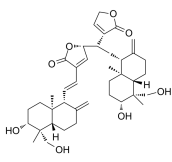
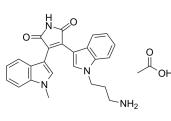
<p><b>Beraprost sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13569A</p>	<p><b>Berberine</b> (Natural Yellow 18)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0716</p>
<p>Beraprost sodium, a prostacyclin analog, is a stable and orally active prodrug of <b>PGI<sub>2</sub></b>. Beraprost sodium is a potent <b>vasodilator</b>, has the potential for pulmonary arterial hypertension treatment through expanding renal vessels, improving microcirculation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an <b>antibiotic</b>. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits <b>DNA topoisomerase</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Berberrubine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125850</p>	<p><b>Bergenin</b> (Cuscutin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0017</p>
<p>Berberrubine chloride is an active metabolite of berberine, attenuates ulcerative colitis in mice model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Bermoprofen</b> (AD-1590)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118561</p>	<p><b>Beta-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2188</p>
<p>Bermoprofen (AD-1590) is an orally active non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent. Bermoprofen has potent antipyretic activities with a short biological half-life. Bermoprofen is a potent antagonist of LPS-induced fever in rabbits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Beta-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin is a naphthoquinone derivative isolated from <i>Arnebia euchroma</i>.</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>Beta-asarone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1501</p>	<p><b>Beta-defensin 1, pig</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2290</p>
<p>Beta-asarone is a major ingredient of <i>Acorus tatarinowii</i> Schott, penetrates blood brain barrier, with the properties of immunosuppression, central nervous system inhibition, sedation, and hypothermy. Beta-asarone protects against Parkinson's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Beta-defensin 1, pig is an antimicrobial peptide found primarily in tongue mucosa of pig.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Beta-defensin 1, pig TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2290A</p>	<p><b>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2291</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig is an antimicrobial peptide found in different living organisms, involved in the first line of defense in their innate immune response against 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>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2291A</p>	<p><b>Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;75%) (β-Sitosterol (purity&gt;75%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity&gt;75%))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0171B</p>
<p>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig TFA is an antimicrobial peptide found in different living organisms, involved in the first line of defense in their innate immune response against pathogens.</p> <p><b>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-Sitosterol (purity&gt;75%) includes 75% β-sitosterol and 10% campesterol. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.</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</p>  <p>(purity&gt;75%)</p>
<p><b>Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;80%) (β-Sitosterol (purity&gt;80%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity&gt;80%))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0171</p>	<p><b>Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;98%) (β-Sitosterol (purity&gt;98%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity&gt;98%))</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0171A</p>
<p>Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;80%) includes β-sitosterol (≥80%), stigmasterol, campesterol and brassicasterol mainly. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p>(purity&gt;80%)</p>	<p>Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;98%) is a plant sterol. Beta-Sitosterol (purity&gt;98%) interfere with multiple cell signaling pathways, including cell cycle, apoptosis, proliferation, survival, invasion, angiogenesis, metastasis and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>(purity&gt;98%)</p>
<p><b>Betahistine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0524</p>	<p><b>Betahistine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0524A</p>
<p>Betahistine is an orally active histamine H1 receptor agonist and a H3 receptor antagonist. Betahistine is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</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>Betahistine dihydrochloride is an orally active histamine H1 receptor agonist and a H3 receptor antagonist. Betahistine dihydrochloride is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>  <p>HCl HCl</p>
<p><b>Betahistine EP Impurity C (NSC19005)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107495</p>	<p><b>Betahistine mesylate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0237</p>
<p>Betahistine EP Impurity C (NSC19005) is an impurity of Betahistine. Betahistine is a potent, orally active and well-tolerated histamine H1 receptor agonist and H3 receptor antagonist used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Betahistine mesylate is an orally active histamine H1 receptor agonist and a H3 receptor antagonist. Betahistine mesylate is used for the study of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</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>Betamethasone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13570</p>	<p><b>Betamethasone 17-benzoate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00161</p>
<p>Betamethasone is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Betamethasone 17-benzoate is a representative steroid, which can be used in the treatment of recurrent aphthous ulcers (RAU).</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>Betamethasone acibutate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121062</p>	<p><b>Betamethasone dipropionate</b> (Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13571</p>
<p>Betamethasone acibutate, derives from Betamethasone, is an acetate ester. Betamethasone acibutate is a glucocorticoid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Betamethasone dipropionate is a <b>glucocorticoid</b> steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Betamethasone hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13570A</p>	<p><b>Betamethasone valerate</b> (Betamethasone 17-valerate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0727</p>
<p>Betamethasone hydrochloride is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone hydrochloride accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.</p>  <p>HCl</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>Betamethasone valerate (Betamethasone 17-valerate), the 17-valerate ester of Betamethasone, is a topical corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity. Betamethasone valerate is used in the treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Betamethasone-17-butyrate-21-propionate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0775</p>	<p><b>Betulin diacetate</b> (Betulin 3,28-diacetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9437</p>
<p>Betamethasone-17-butyrate-21-propionate is a topical corticosteroid with potential in the treatment of inflammatory skin diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 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%</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>Betulonic acid</b> (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10529</p>	<p><b>Betulonic acid derivative-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115720</p>
<p>Betulonic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic <b>topoisomerase I</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. Betulonic acid acts as a new activator of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Betulonic acid derivative-1 exhibits distinguished activities on inhibiting osteoclast (OC) differentiation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.86 <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><b>Betulonic acid</b> (Betunolic acid; Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1451</p>	<p><b>Bevurogant</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132810</p>
<p>Betulonic acid (Betunolic acid), a naturally occurring triterpene, is found in many plants. Betulonic acid has anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, antiparasitic and anti-viral (HSV-1) activities.</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>Bevurogant is a retinoid-related <b>orphan receptor-gamma t (ROR<math>\gamma</math>t)</b> antagonist. Bevurogant can be used for the research of chronic inflammatory diseases.</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>BI 653048</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12946</p>	<p><b>BI 653048 phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12946A</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-1950</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124040</p>	<p><b>BI-2545</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124772</p>
<p>BI-1950 is a highly potent <b>lymphocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1)</b> inhibitor. LFA-1 is an essential component in normal immune system function and a target for drug discovery.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BI-2545 is a potent <b>autotaxin (ATX)</b> inhibitor that significantly reduces LPA, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.2 nM and 3.4 nM for human ATX and rat ATX, respectively.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BI-671800</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114141</p>	<p><b>BI-6901</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116835</p>
<p>BI-671800 is a highly specific and potent antagonist of chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule on Th2 cells (<b>DP2/CRTH2</b>), with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 4.5 nM and 3.7 nM for PGD2 binding to CRTH2 in hCRTH2 and mCRTH2 transfected cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%</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>BI 6901 is a potent, selective <b>CCR10</b> antagonist (<math>pIC_{50}=9.0</math>). BI 6901 shows high selectivity over other GPCRs, including a number of other chemokine receptors. BI 6901 is efficacious in the murine DNFB model of contact hypersensitivity and can be used for inflammation research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13%</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>BIBR 1087 SE</b> (Desethyl Dabigatran Etxilate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W004360</p>	<p><b>BIB068</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131342</p>
<p>BIBR 1087 SE is an intermediate metabolite of dabigatran etexilate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>BIB068 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active <b>BTK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 0.3 nM. BIB068 shows more &gt;400-fold selective for BTK than other kinases. BIB068 has the potential for autoimmune diseases research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</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>BIB091</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139984</p>	<p><b>BIBL-260 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114641A</p>
<p>BIB091 is a highly selective, reversible <b>BTK</b> inhibitor for treating autoimmune 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>BIBL-260 hydrochloride is a potent and long-acting orally active leukotriene B(4) receptor <b>LTB<sub>4</sub></b> antagonist, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Bilastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14447</p>	<p><b>Bilastine-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14447S</p>
<p>Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bilastine-d6 is the deuterium labeled Bilastine. Bilastine is a selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist used for treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Bim BH3, Peptide IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1889</p>	<p><b>Bim BH3, Peptide IV TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1889A</p>
<p>Bim BH3, Peptide IV is a 26-residue peptide from BH3-only protein Bim, which belongs to the pro-apoptotic group of the Bcl-2 family of proteins.</p> <p>DMRPEIWAQELRRIGDEFNAYARR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bim BH3, Peptide IV TFA is a 26-residue peptide from BH3-only protein Bim, which belongs to the pro-apoptotic group of the Bcl-2 family of proteins.</p> <p>DMRPEIWAQELRRIGDEFNAYARR (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>Bimosiamose</b> (TBC-1269)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106139</p>	<p><b>Bimosiamose disodium</b> (TBC-1269Z)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106139A</p>
<p>Bimosiamose (TBC-1269) is a nonoligosaccharide pan-selectin antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 88 μM, 20 μM, and 86 μM for E-selectin, P-selectin, and L-selectin, respectively. Bimosiamose has anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bimosiamose disodium (TBC-1269Z) is a nonoligosaccharide pan-selectin inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 88 μM, 20 μM, and 86 μM for E-selectin, P-selectin, and L-selectin, respectively. Bimosiamose disodium has anti-inflammatory effects.</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>Bindarit</b> (AF2838)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0498</p>	<p><b>BIO-11006 acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106377A</p>
<p>Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins MCP-1/CCL2, MCP-3/CCL7, and MCP-2/CCL8, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1α/CCL3, MIP-1β/CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23. Bindarit also has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BIO-11006 acetate, an analog of the MANS peptide, is a MARCKS (myristoylated alanine-rich C kinase substrate) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</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>BIO-1211</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14126</p>	<p><b>BIO-acetoxime</b> (BIA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15356</p>
<p>BIO-1211 is a highly selective and orally active α4β1 (VLA-4) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4 nM and 2 μM for α4β1 and α4β7, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>BIO-acetoxime (BIA) is a potent and selective GSK-3 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of both 10 nM for GSK-3α/β. BIO-acetoxime has anticonvulsant and anti-infection 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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>BIO5192</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107589</p> <p>BIO5192 is a selective and potent integrin <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math> (VLA-4) inhibitor (<math>K_d &lt; 10</math> pM). BIO5192 selectively binds to <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math> (<math>IC_{50} = 1.8</math> nM) over a range of other integrins.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>BIO5192 hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107589A</p> <p>BIO5192 hydrate is a selective and potent integrin <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math> (VLA-4) inhibitor (<math>K_d &lt; 10</math> pM). BIO5192 hydrate selectively binds to <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math> (<math>IC_{50} = 1.8</math> nM) over a range of other integrins.</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>Biotin-PEG2-acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126958</p> <p>Biotin-PEG2-acid is a non-cleavable 2 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Biotin-PEG2-acid is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Biotin-PEG7-C2-NH-Vidarabine-S-CH3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145248</p> <p>Biotin-PEG7-C2-NH-Vidarabine-S-CH3 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(dihydrochelerythrinyl)amine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8089</p> <p>Bis(dihydrochelerythrinyl)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-PEG1-PFP ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112561</p> <p>Bis-PEG1-PFP ester is a non-cleavable (1 unit PEG) 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><b>Bisabolangelone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4233</p> <p>Bisabolangelone, a sesquiterpene derivative, is isolated from the roots of Osterici Radix.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Bisabolol oxide A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8117</p> <p>Bisabolol oxide A possesses antihyperalgesic and antiedematous effects with oral 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>Bisandrographolide C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2941</p> <p>Bisandrographolide C is an unusual dimer of ent-labdane diterpenoid isolated and identified from Andrographis paniculata.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate</b>  <b>(Ro 31-7549 acetate; Bis VIII acetate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129624A</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate (Ro 31-7549 acetate) is a potent and selective protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 158 nM for rat brain PKC.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Bisindolylmaleimide XI hydrochloride</b> (Ro 32-0432; Ro 31-8830 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Bisindolylmaleimide XI hydrochloride (Ro 32-0432) is a potent, selective and orally active PKC inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 9 nM, 28 nM, 31 nM, 37 nM, and 108 nM for PKC<math>\alpha</math>, PKC<math>\beta</math>I, PKC<math>\beta</math>II, PKC<math>\gamma</math>, and PKC<math>\epsilon</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Bisoprolol hemifumarate</b></p> <p>Bisoprolol hemifumarate is a selective <b>type <math>\beta</math>1</b> adrenergic receptor blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Bixin</b></p> <p>Bixin (BX), isolated from the seeds of Bixa orellana, is a carotenoid, possessing anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and anti-oxidant activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>BIZ 114</b></p> <p>BIZ 114 (Example 11) is a fatty acid derivative and potent inhibitor of the TNF-<math>\alpha</math> activated NF-<math>\kappa</math>B pathway. BIZ 114 has the potential to prevent and / or treat ophthalmic disorders such as retinal degenerative disorders and ocular inflammatory diseases.</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>BJE6-106</b> (B106)</p> <p>BJE6-106 (B106) is a potent, selective 3<sup>rd</sup> generation PKC<math>\delta</math> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.05 <math>\mu</math>M and targets selectivity over classical PKC isozyme PKC<math>\alpha</math> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=50 <math>\mu</math>M). BJE6-106 (B106) induces caspase-dependent apoptosis. BJE6-106 (B106) possesses tumor-specific effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <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>BL-1249</b></p> <p>BL-1249 is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and a potassium channel activator. BL-1249 potently activates <math>K_{2p}2.1</math> (TREK-1) and <math>K_{2p}10.1</math> (TREK-2) with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 5.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 8.0 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>BLT-1</b> (Block lipid transport-1)</p> <p>BLT-1, a thiosemicarbazone copper chelator, is a selective scavenger receptor B, type 1 (SR-BI) inhibitor. BLT-1 inhibits the transfer of lipids between high-density lipoproteins (HDL) and cells mediated by SR-BI. BLT-1 is a potent HCV entry inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <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>Blumeatin</b></p> <p>Blumeatin, isolated from Blumea balsamifera DC, could protect liver against injury induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> and thioacetamide (TAA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>BML-111</b></p> <p>BML-111, a lipoxin A<sub>3</sub> analog, is a lipoxin A<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist. BML-111 represses the activity of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) and increases the activity of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). BML-111 has antiangiogenic, antitumor and anti-inflammatory properties.</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>BMS 753</b></p> <p>BMS 753 is an isotype-selective retinoic acid receptor <math>\alpha</math> (RAR<math>\alpha</math>) agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

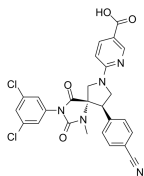


<p><b>BMS CCR2 22</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101908</p>	<p><b>BMS-066</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18710</p>
<p>BMS CCR2 22 is a potent, specific and high affinity <b>CC-type chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2)</b> antagonist with excellent binding affinity (binding <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.1 nM) and potent functional antagonism (calcium flux <math>IC_{50}</math> of 18 nM and chemotaxis <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BMS-066 is an <b>IKK<math>\beta</math>/Tyk2</b> pseudokinase inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 9 nM and 72 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-1</b> (PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor 1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19991</p>	<p><b>BMS-1001 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120635</p>
<p>BMS-1 is an inhibitor of the <b>PD-1/PD-L1</b> protein/protein interaction (<math>IC_{50}</math> between 6 and 100 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</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>BMS-1001 hydrochloride is an orally active human <b>PD-L1/PD-1</b> immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1001 hydrochloride exhibits low-toxicity in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-1166</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-102011</p>	<p><b>BMS-1166 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-102011A</p>
<p>BMS-1166 is a potent <b>PD-1/PD-L1</b> immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1166 induces dimerization of PD-L1 and blocks its interaction with PD-1, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.4 nM. BMS-1166 antagonizes the inhibitory effect of PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoint on T cell activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37%</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>BMS-1166 hydrochloride is a potent <b>PD-1/PD-L1</b> immune checkpoint inhibitor. BMS-1166 hydrochloride induces dimerization of PD-L1 and blocks its interaction with PD-1, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BMS-470539 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-115644</p>	<p><b>BMS-509744</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-11092</p>
<p>BMS-470539 dihydrochloride is a highly potent and selective <b>melanocortin-1 receptor (MC-1R)</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 120 nM, an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 28 nM. BMS-470539 dihydrochloride does not activate MC-3R and is a very weak partial agonist at MC-4R and MC-5R.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BMS-509744 is a potent, selective and ATP competitive <b>Itk</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 19 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.05%</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>BMS-582949 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14305A</p>	<p><b>BMS-587101</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120628</p>
<p>BMS-582949 hydrochloride is an orally active and highly selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 13 nM. BMS-582949 hydrochloride displays a significantly improved pharmacokinetic profile and is effective in inflammatory disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</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>BMS-587101 is a potent and orally active antagonist of <b>leukocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1)</b>. BMS-587101 has anti-inflammatory effects and can be used for rheumatoid arthritis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**BMS-688521**

Cat. No.: HY-10596

BMS-688521 is a highly potent, orally active inhibitor of the LFA-1/ICAM interaction, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.5 nM in the adhesion assay and an  $IC_{50}$  of 60 nM in the MLR assay. BMS-688521 is efficacious in a mouse allergic eosinophilic lung inflammation model.

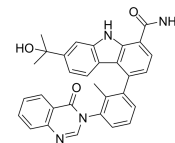


**Purity:** 98.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**BMS-935177**

Cat. No.: HY-101793

BMS-935177 is a potent and selective reversible inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 3 nM.

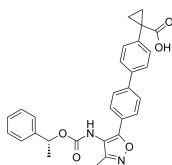


**Purity:** 99.33%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986020**

Cat. No.: HY-100619

BMS-986020 is a high-affinity and selective lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA1) antagonist. BMS-986020 inhibits bile acid and phospholipid transporters with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.8  $\mu$ M, 6.2  $\mu$ M, and 7.5  $\mu$ M for BSEP, MRP4, and MDR3, respectively.

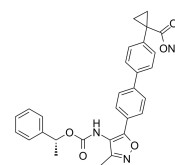


**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986020 sodium**

Cat. No.: HY-100619A

BMS-986020 sodium is a high-affinity lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA1) antagonist. BMS-986020 sodium inhibits bile acid and phospholipid transporters with  $IC_{50}$ s of 4.8  $\mu$ M, 6.2  $\mu$ M, and 7.5  $\mu$ M for BSEP, MRP4, and MDR3, respectively.

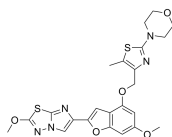


**Purity:** 99.60%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986120**

Cat. No.: HY-19837

BMS-986120 is a first-in-class oral and reversible protease-activated receptor 4 (PAR4) antagonist, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 9.5 nM and 2.1 nM in human and monkey blood, respectively. BMS-986120 has potent and selective antiplatelet effects.

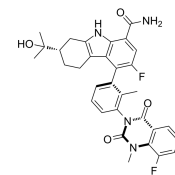


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986142**

Cat. No.: HY-101856

BMS-986142 is a potent and highly selective reversible inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.5 nM.

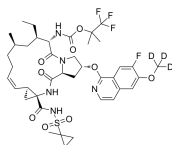


**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986144**

Cat. No.: HY-131905S

BMS-986144 is a third-generation, pan-genotype (GT) NS3/4A protease inhibitor. BMS-986144 inhibits HCV replicon with  $EC_{50}$ 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.

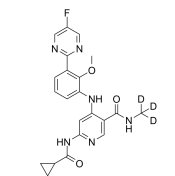


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**BMS-986202**

Cat. No.: HY-131968

BMS-986202 is a potent, selective and orally active Tyk2 inhibitor that binds to Tyk2 JH2 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.19 nM and a  $K_i$  of 0.02 nM. BMS-986202 is remarkably selective over other kinases including Jak family members.

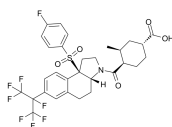


**Purity:** 99.46%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**BMS-986251**

Cat. No.: HY-136527

BMS-986251 is an orally active and selective ROR $\gamma$ t inverse agonist with an  $EC_{50}$  of 12 nM for ROR $\gamma$ t GAL4. BMS-986251 inhibits IL-17 with an  $EC_{50}$  of 24 nM in human whole blood assay.

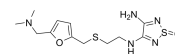


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

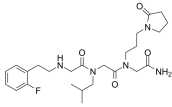
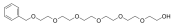
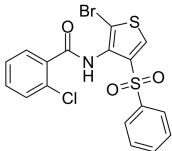
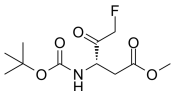
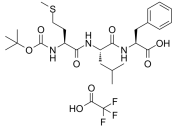
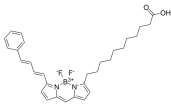
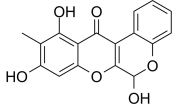
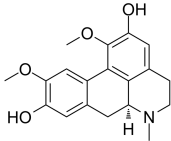
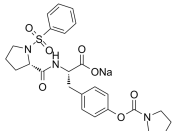
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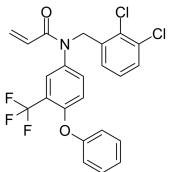
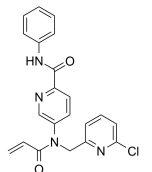
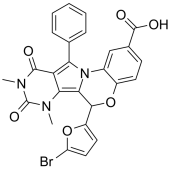
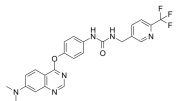
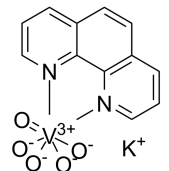
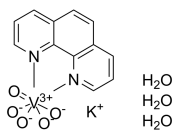
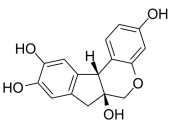
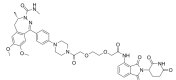
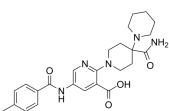
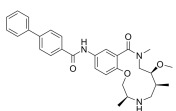
Cat. No.: HY-100191

BMY-25271 is a histamine H2 receptor antagonist.

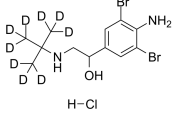
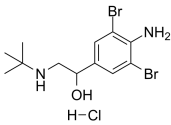
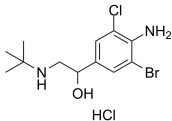
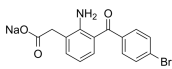
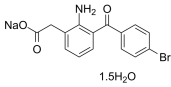
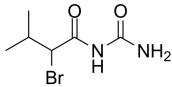
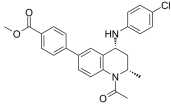
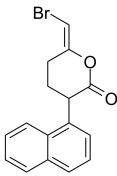
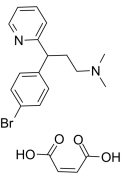


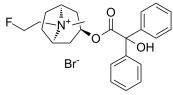
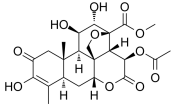
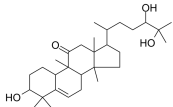
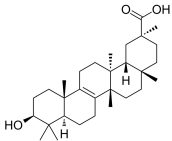
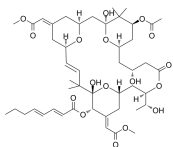
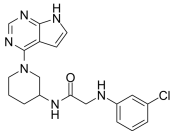
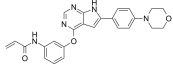
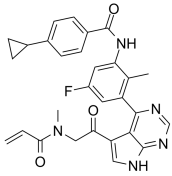
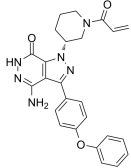
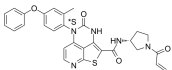
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

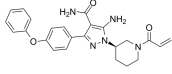
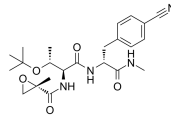
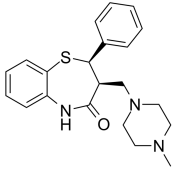
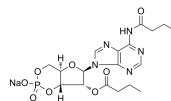
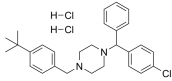
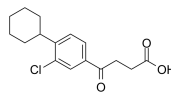
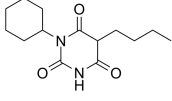
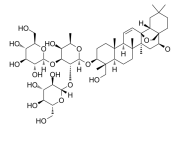
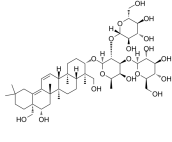
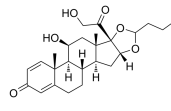
<p><b>BN201</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135749</p> <p>BN201 promotes neuronal differentiation, the differentiation of precursor cells to mature oligodendrocytes (EC<sub>50</sub> of 6.3 μM) in vitro, and the myelination of new axons (EC<sub>50</sub> of 16.6 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>BnO-PEG6-OH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W042654</p> <p>BnO-PEG6-OH is a non-cleavable 6 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). BnO-PEG6-OH is also a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BNTA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136651</p> <p>BNTA, a potent <b>extracellular matrix (ECM)</b> modulator, facilitates cartilage structural molecule synthesis on chondrocytes by activating <b>superoxide dismutase 3 (SOD3)</b>. BNTA shows a promising potential for osteoarthritis alleviation by modulating cartilage generation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Boc-Asp(OMe)-fluoromethyl ketone</b> (Boc-Asp(OMe)-FMK)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103348</p> <p>Boc-Asp(OMe)-Fluoromethyl Ketone is a broad range caspase inhibitor that inhibits Fas-mediated phagocytosis and oxidative rupture inhibition, but does not affect the chemotactic activity of IL-8.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Boc-MLF TFA</b> (Boc-Met-Leu-Phe-OH (TFA))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103473A</p> <p>Boc-MLF (TFA) is a peptide, used as a specific <b>formyl peptide receptor (FPR)</b> antagonist, also inhibits the signaling through <b>formyl peptide receptor like 1 (FPRL1)</b> at higher concentrations.</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</p>	<p><b>BODIPY 581/591 C11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D1301</p> <p>C11-BODIPY581/591 is a fluorescent ratio-probe of <b>lipid oxidation</b>. C11-BODIPY581/591 is often used for indexing lipid peroxidation and antioxidant efficacy in model membrane systems and living cells. C11-BODIPY581/591 is applied in the quantitation of ferroptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Boldine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6973</p> <p>Boldine is an aporphine isoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the root of <i>Litsea cubeba</i> and also possesses these properties, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>BOP sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129453</p> <p>BOP sodium is a potent and selective dual <b>α9β1/α4β1 integrin</b> inhibitor with K<sub>d</sub> values in the picomolar range. BOP sodium shows the rapid and preferential mobilization of hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) and progenitors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>BPC 157</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105174</p> <p>BPC 157 is a stable gastric pentadecapeptide and a partial sequence of the human gastric juice protein BPC. BPC 157 is an anti-ulcer peptidergic agent with no reported toxicity. BPC 157 links inflammatory bowel disease and multiple sclerosis.</p> <p>GEPPPGKPADAGLV</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>BPK-21</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141549</p> <p>BPK-21, an active acrylamide, suppresses T cell activation through blockade of ERCC3 function. BPK-21 specifically targets C342 in the helicase ERCC3.</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>BPK-25</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141550</p> <p>BPK-25, an active acrylamide, promotes degradation of nucleosome remodeling and deacetylation (NuRD) complex proteins by a post-translational mechanism involving covalent protein engagement. BPK-25 inhibits TMEM173 activation by the cyclic dinucleotide ligand cGAMP.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>BPO-27 racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19778A</p> <p>BPO-27 racemate is a potent CFTR inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>BPR1R024</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132935</p> <p>BPR1R024 is an orally active and selective CSF1R inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.53 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>bpV(phen)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136065</p> <p>bpV(phen), an 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 Leishmania 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>bpV(phen) trihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122818</p> <p>bpV(phen) trihydrate, an 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.</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>Brazilin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0072</p> <p>Brazilin is a red dye precursor obtained from the heartwood of several species of tropical hardwoods. Brazilin inhibits the cells proliferation, promotes apoptosis, and induces autophagy through the AMPK/mTOR pathway.</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, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>BRD4-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141843</p> <p>BRD4-IN-2 is a bromodomain BRD4 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 9.9 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>BRD5529</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115497</p> <p>BRD5529 is a selective CARD9-E3 ubiquitin ligase TRIM62 protein-protein interaction inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.6 μM.</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, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>BRD5631</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125197</p> <p>BRD5631 is an autophagy enhancer, enhances autophagy through an mTOR-independent pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

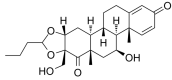
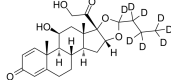
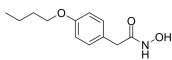
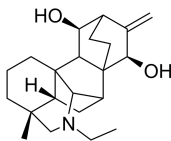
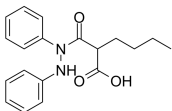
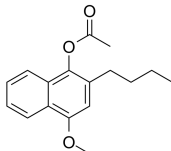
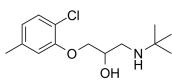
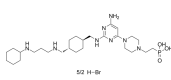
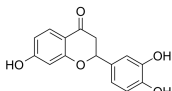
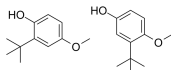
<p><b>BRD6989</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122586</p>	<p><b>Brensocaticb</b> (AZD7986; INS 1007)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101056</p>
<p>BRD6989, an analog of the natural product cortistatin A (dCA), inhibits CDK8 and upregulates IL-10. BRD6989 selectively binds a complex of CDK8 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~200 nM. BRD6989 inhibits the kinase activity of recombinant CDK8 or CDK19 complexes.</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>Brensocaticb (AZD7986) is an oral dipeptidyl peptidase 1 (DPP1) inhibitor with pIC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.85, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, and 7.8 in human, mouse, rat, dog and rabbit, 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><b>Brepocitinib</b> (PF-06700841)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112708</p>	<p><b>Brepocitinib P-Tosylate</b> (PF-06700841 P-Tosylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112708A</p>
<p>Brepocitinib (PF-06700841) is a potent dual Janus kinase 1 (JAK1) and TYK2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 17 nM and 23 nM, respectively. Brepocitinib also inhibits JAK2 and JAK3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 77 nM and 6.49 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Brepocitinib (PF-06700841) P-Tosylate is a potent dual Janus kinase 1 (JAK1) and TYK2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 17 nM and 23 nM, respectively. Brepocitinib P-Tosylate also inhibits JAK2 and JAK3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 77 nM and 6.49 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</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>Brequinar</b> (DUP785; NSC 368390)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108325</p>	<p><b>Brevetoxin-3</b> (PbTx-3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12545</p>
<p>Brequinar (DUP785) is a potent inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.2 nM for human DHODH. Brequinar has potent activities against a broad spectrum of viruses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) is a potent allosteric voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel activator and has multiple active centers (A-ring lactone, C-42 of R side chain).</p> <p><b>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>Brevifolincarboxylic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4095</p>	<p><b>Brilaroxazine</b> (RP5063)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109112</p>
<p>Brevifolincarboxylic acid is extracted from Polygonum capitatum, has inhibitory effect on the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR). Brevifolincarboxylic acid is an α-glucosidase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 323.46 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Brilaroxazine (RP5063) is a potent and orally active multimodal dopamine (DA)/serotonin (5-HT) modulator.</p> <p><b>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>Britannin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3005</p>	<p><b>Brombuterol D9</b> (Bromobuterol D9)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131104S</p>
<p>Britannin, isolated from Inula aucheriana, is a sesquiterpene lactone. Britannin induces apoptosis and autophagy by activating AMPK regulated by ROS in liver cancer cells. Britannin has anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Brombuterol D9 (Bromobuterol D9) is a deuterium labeled Brombuterol. Brombuterol is a β-adrenergic receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Brombuterol D9 hydrochloride</b> (Bromobuterol D9 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131104AS</p>	<p><b>Brombuterol hydrochloride</b> (Bromobuterol hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131145</p>
<p>Brombuterol D9 hydrochloride (Bromobuterol D9 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Brombuterol hydrochloride. Brombuterol hydrochloride is a <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Brombuterol hydrochloride (Bromobuterol hydrochloride) is a <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic receptor agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bromchlorbuterol hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136449</p>	<p><b>Bromelain</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129611</p>
<p>Bromchlorbuterol hydrochloride is an active <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic agonist (<math>\beta</math>-agonist) and can be used for the research of pulmonary disease and asthma.</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>Bromelain is an anti-inflammatory drug derived from pineapple stem that acts through down-regulation of plasma kininogen, inhibition of <b>Prostaglandin E2</b> expression, degradation of advanced glycation end product receptors and regulation of angiogenic biomarkers as well...</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Bromelain</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bromfenac sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1888A</p>	<p><b>Bromfenac sodium hydrate</b> (Bromfenac monosodium salt sesquihydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1888B</p>
<p>Bromfenac sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of COX, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.56 and 7.45 nM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Bromfenac sodium hydrate (Bromfenac monosodium salt sesquihydrate) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of COX, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.56 and 7.45 nM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Bromisoval</b> (Bromovalerylurea)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2113</p>	<p><b>Bromodomain inhibitor-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128703</p>
<p>Bromisoval has anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Bromodomain inhibitor-8 (Intermediate 21) is a <b>BET bromodomain</b> inhibitor for treating autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bromoenol lactone</b> (6E)-Bromoenol lactone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107411</p>	<p><b>Brompheniramine maleate</b> (<math>\pm</math>)-Brompheniramine maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0480</p>
<p>Bromo enol lactone ((6E)-Bromo enol lactone) is a suicide-based irreversible, selective, potent inhibitor of <b>calcium-independent phospholipase A<sub>2</sub></b> (iPLA<sub>2</sub><math>\beta</math>) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of approximately 7 <math>\mu</math>M, which inhibits antigen-stimulated mast cell exocytosis without blocking Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <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>Brompheniramine (<math>\pm</math>)-Brompheniramine) maleate is a potent and orally active antihistamine of the propylamine class. Brompheniramine maleate is a selective <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_d</math> of 6.06 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

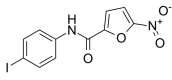
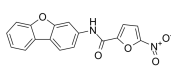
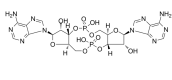
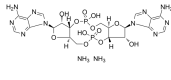
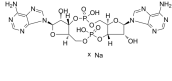
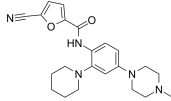
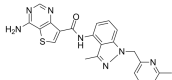
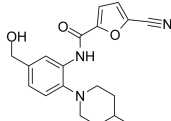
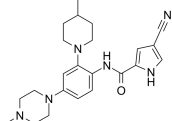
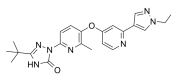
<p><b>Bronchospasmolytic agent 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00405</p>	<p><b>Bruceine B</b> (Brucein B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3013</p>
<p>Bronchospasmolytic agent 1, a synthetic flutropium bromide compound, acts as a bronchospasmolytic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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>Bryodulcosigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4312</p>	<p><b>Bryonolic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2965</p>
<p>Bryodulcosigenin is an extract of the roots of Bryoniadiocia with anti-inflammatory effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Bryonolic acid is an active triterpenoid compound with immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer 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>Bryostatin 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105231</p>	<p><b>BTK IN-1</b> (SNS062 analog)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101941</p>
<p>Bryostatin 1 is a natural macrolide isolated from the bryozoan Bugula neritina and is a potent and central nervous system (CNS)-permeable PKC modulator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 µg</p>	<p>BTK IN-1 (SNS062 analog) is a potent BTK inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;100 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>BTK inhibitor 10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125997</p>	<p><b>BTK inhibitor 13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130255</p>
<p>BTK inhibitor 10 is a potent and orally active <b>Bruton kinase (BTK)</b> inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2018145525, example 33. BTK inhibitor 10 has a potential for rheumatoid arthritis treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BTK inhibitor 13 (compound 8) is a potent and selective <b>Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.2 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>BTK inhibitor 17</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131705</p>	<p><b>BTK inhibitor 18</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132196</p>
<p>BTK inhibitor 17 is a potent and orally active irreversible <b>BTK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.1 nM. BTK inhibitor 17 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <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>BTK inhibitor 18 is a potent, selective, orally active and covalent <b>Btk</b> inhibitor with a <math>IC_{50}</math> of 142 nM. BTK inhibitor 18 has 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>

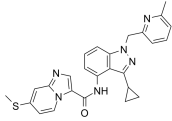
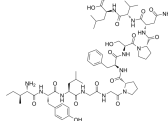
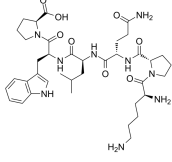
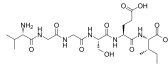
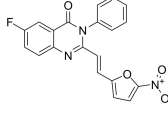
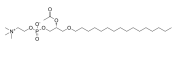
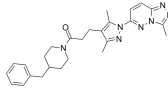
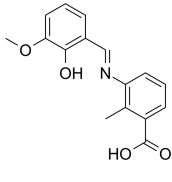
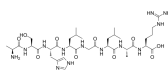
<p><b>Btk inhibitor 2</b> (BGB-3111 analog)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101766</p>	<p><b>BTK-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-115876</p>
<p>Btk inhibitor 2 (BGB-3111 analog) is a <b>Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent US 20170224688 A1.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BTK-IN-5 is a covalent <b>BTK</b> inhibitor for treating medical conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, inflammation, and diabetes.</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>BTM-1086</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00406</p>	<p><b>Bucladesine sodium</b> (Dibutyryl cAMP sodium salt; DBcAMP sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0764</p>
<p>BTM-1086 is a potent anti-ulcer and gastric secretory inhibiting 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>Bucladesine sodium salt (Dibutyryl-cAMP sodium salt) is a stabilized cyclic AMP (cAMP) analog and a selective <b>PKA</b> activator. Bucladesine sodium salt raises the intracellular levels of cAMP. Bucladesine sodium salt is also a <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b> inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bucizine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0128A</p>	<p><b>Bucloxic acid</b> (804CB; Bucloxonic acid; Esfar)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101581</p>
<p>Bucizine dihydrochloride is an orally active <b>antihistamine</b> antiallergic compound. Bucizine dihydrochloride is a potent teratogen in the rat.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Bucloxic acid is an anti-inflammatory pyrazole derivative. Bucloxic acid can be used in the treatment of chronic glomerular nephropathies.</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>Bucolome</b> (Paramidin; Paramidine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00048</p>	<p><b>Buddlejasaponin IV</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-125131</p>
<p>Bucolome is a <b>CYP2C9</b> inhibitor, used as an uricosuric agent or anti-inflammatory 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>Buddlejasaponin IV (BSIV) exerts anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic effects against cancer 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>Buddlejasaponin IVb</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2138</p>	<p><b>Budesonide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13580</p>
<p>Buddlejasaponin IVb (Compound 2), a triterpene saponin isolated from <i>Clinopodium chinense</i> (Benth.) O. Kuntze, Compound 2 has hemostasis efficacy, shortens thrombin time (TT) by 20.6 %.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Budesonide, an inhaled glucocorticoid steroid, is an orally active <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist. Budesonide decreases the size of lung tumors, reverses DNA hypomethylation and modulates mRNA expression of genes. Budesonide is an anti-inflammatory agent used for asthma.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

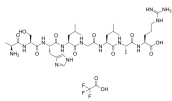
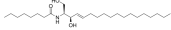
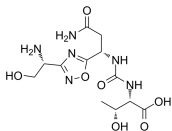
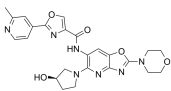
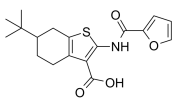
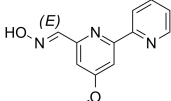
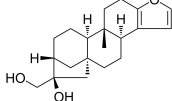
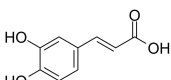
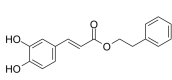
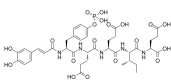


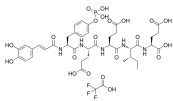
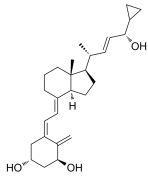
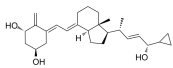
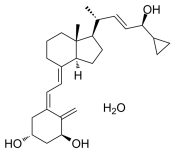
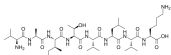
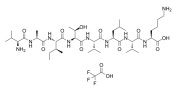
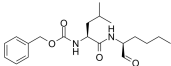
<p><b>Budesonide impurity C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100087</p>	<p><b>Budesonide-d8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135805</p>
<p>Budesonide impurity C is an impurity of Budesonide. Budesonide, an inhaled glucocorticoid steroid, is an orally active glucocorticoid receptor agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Budesonide-d8 is the deuterium labeled Budesonide. Budesonide, an inhaled glucocorticoid steroid, is an orally active <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist. Budesonide decreases the size of lung tumors, reverses DNA hypomethylation and modulates mRNA expression of genes.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Bufexamac</b> (Bufexamic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0494</p>	<p><b>Bullatine A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5025</p>
<p>Bufexamac is a class IIB histone deacetylases (HDAC6 and HDAC10) inhibitor used as an anti-inflammatory agent.</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, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Bullatine A, a diterpenoid alkaloid of the genus Aconitum, possesses anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive effects.</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>Bumadizone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17481</p>	<p><b>Bunaprolast</b> (U66858)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00170</p>
<p>Bumadizone is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and can relieve pain.</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>Bunaprolast (U66858) is a potent inhibitor of LTB<sub>4</sub> production in human whole blood. Bunaprolast (U66858) also exhibits significant inhibition of lipoxygenase and TXB<sub>2</sub> release.</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>Bupranolol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0252</p>	<p><b>Burixafor hydrobromide</b> (TG-0054 hydrobromide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19867A</p>
<p>Bupranolol is an orally active, competitive and non-selective <b>β-adrenoceptor</b> antagonist without intrinsic sympathomimetic activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p>	<p>Burixafor hydrobromide (TG-0054 hydrobromide) is an orally bioavailable and potent antagonist of CXCR4 and a well anti-angiogenic drug that is of potential value in treating choroid neovascularization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Butin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6020B</p>	<p><b>Butylhydroxyanisole</b> (Butylated hydroxyanisole; BHA; E320)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1066</p>
<p>Butin is a major biologically active flavonoid isolated from the heartwood of Dalbergia odorifera, with strong antioxidant, antiplatelet and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Butylhydroxyanisole (Butylated hydroxyanisole) is an antioxidant used as a food additive preservative. Butylhydroxyanisole mediates liver toxicity, retardation in reproductive organ development and learning, and sleep deficit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>

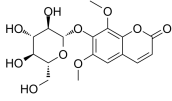
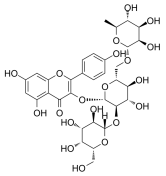
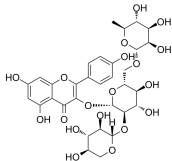
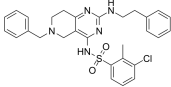
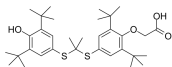
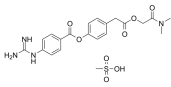
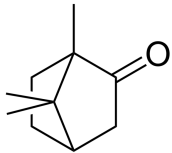
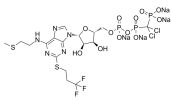
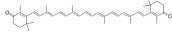
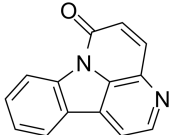
<p><b>BVT 2733</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18054</p>	<p><b>BW-A 78U</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100118</p>
<p>BVT 2733 is a potent, selective, and orally active non-steroidal <b>11<math>\beta</math>-hydroxydehydrogenase 1 (11<math>\beta</math>-HSD1)</b> inhibitor. BVT 2733 is potently against the mouse enzyme (<math>IC_{50}</math>=96 nM) over the human enzyme (<math>IC_{50}</math>=3341 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <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>BW-A 78U is a <b>PDE4</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BX471</b> (ZK-811752)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12080</p>	<p><b>BX471 hydrochloride</b> (ZK-811752 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12080A</p>
<p>BX471 (ZK-811752) is an orally active, potent and selective non-peptide <b>CCR1</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>BX471 hydrochloride (ZK-811752 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective non-peptide <b>CCR1</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> of 1 nM for human CCR1, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Byakangelicol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0074</p>	<p><b>Bz 423</b> (BZ48)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13108</p>
<p>Byakangelicol, isolated from <i>Angelica dahurica</i>, inhibits interleukin-1beta (IL-1beta) -induced prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) release in A549 cells mediated by suppression of <b>cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)</b> expression and the activity of COX-2 enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Bz 423 is a pro-apoptotic 1,4-benzodiazepine with therapeutic properties in murine models of lupus demonstrating selectivity for autoreactive lymphocytes, and activates Bax and Bak.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>BzATP triethylammonium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136254</p>	<p><b>C 87</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100735</p>
<p>BzATP triethylammonium salt acts as a <b>P2X receptor</b> agonist with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 8.74, 5.26, 7.10, 7.50, 6.19, 6.31, 5.33 for P2X1, P2X2, P2X3, P2X2/3, P2X4 and P2X7, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>C 87 is a novel small-molecule <b>TNF<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor; potently inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced cytotoxicity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.73 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>C-021</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103364</p>	<p><b>C-021 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103364A</p>
<p>C-021 is a potent <b>CC chemokine receptor-4 (CCR4)</b> antagonist. C-021 potently inhibits functional chemotaxis in human and mouse with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 140 nM and 39 nM, respectively. C-021 effectively prevents human CCL22-derived [<math>^{35}</math>S]GTP<math>\gamma</math>S from binding to the receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 18 nM.</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>C-021 dihydrochloride is a potent <b>CC chemokine receptor-4 (CCR4)</b> antagonist. C-021 dihydrochloride potently inhibits functional chemotaxis in human and mouse with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 140 nM and 39 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

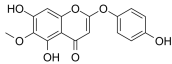
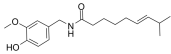
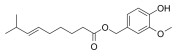
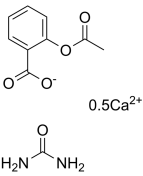
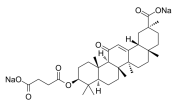
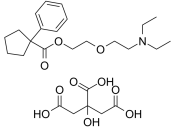
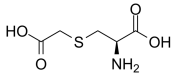
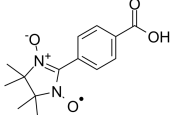
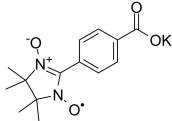
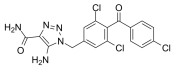
<p><b>C-176</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112906</p>	<p><b>C-178</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123963</p>
<p>C-176 is a strong and covalent mouse <b>STING</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>C-178 is a potent and selective covalent inhibitor of <b>STING</b>. C-178 binds to Cys91 and suppresses the <b>STING</b> responses elicited by distinct bona fide activators in mouse but not human.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>c-di-AMP</b> (Cyclic diadenylate; Cyclic-di-AMP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12326</p>	<p><b>c-di-AMP diammonium</b> (Cyclic diadenylate diammonium; Cyclic-di-AMP diammonium) Cat. No.: HY-12326B</p>
<p>c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) is a <b>STING</b> agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein <b>STING</b> thereby activating the <b>TBK3-IRF3</b> signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I <b>IFN</b> and <b>TNF</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>c-di-AMP diammonium is a <b>STING</b> agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein <b>STING</b> thereby activating the <b>TBK3-IRF3</b> signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I <b>IFN</b> and <b>TNF</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>c-di-AMP sodium</b> (Cyclic diadenylate sodium; Cyclic-di-AMP sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12326A</p>	<p><b>c-Fms-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18791</p>
<p>c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) sodium is a <b>STING</b> agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein <b>STING</b> thereby activating the <b>TBK3-IRF3</b> signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I <b>IFN</b> and <b>TNF</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-1 is a <b>FMS</b> kinase inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.0008 µM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>c-Fms-IN-10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126297</p>	<p><b>c-Fms-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18787</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-10 is the derivative of thieno [3,2-d] pyrimidine, an kinase inhibitor of <b>FMS</b> (Colony stimulating factor-1 receptor, <b>CSF-1R</b>) with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2 nM. c-Fms-IN-10 has anti-tumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-2 is a <b>FMS</b> kinase inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.024 µM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%  <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>c-Fms-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13075</p>	<p><b>c-Fms-IN-6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111947</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-3 is a novel c-Fms kinase inhibitor with a potential as anti-inflammatory agent and antirheumatic agent.</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</p>	<p>c-Fms-IN-6 is a potent inhibitor of <b>c-FMS</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of ≤10 nM for unphosphorylated c-FMS, also weakly inhibits unphosphorylated c-KIT and PDGFR (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> &gt; 1 µM). Used in the research of autoimmune 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>c-Fms-IN-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111948</p>	<p><b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (174-185)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1823</p>
<p>c-Fms-IN-7 is a cFMS inhibitor extracted from patent WO2011079076A1, example159, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 18.5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 174-185 is the 174-185 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (201-206)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1824</p>	<p><b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (77-82)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1836</p>
<p>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 201-206 is the 201-206 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>C-Reactive Protein (CRP) 77-82 is the 77-82 fragment of C-Reactive Protein. C-Reactive Protein (CRP), the prototypic marker of inflammation, is a cardiovascular risk marker and may promote atherogenesis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>C-telopeptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0284</p>	<p><b>C/EBP<math>\alpha</math> inducer 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134334</p>
<p>C-telopeptide, a cross-linked peptide of type I collagen, is released during bone resorption and has been correlated with bone mineral density (BMD).</p> <p><b>EKAHDGGR</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>C/EBP<math>\alpha</math> inducer 1 (compound 78) is a potent inducer of C/EBP<math>\alpha</math> and myeloid differentiation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>C16-PAF</b> (PAF (C16))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108635</p>	<p><b>C25-140</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120934</p>
<p>C16-PAF (PAF (C16)), a phospholipid mediator, is a platelet-activating factor and ligand for PAF G-protein-coupled receptor (PAFR). C16-PAF exhibits anti-apoptotic effect and inhibits caspase-dependent death by activating the PAFR.</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>C25-140, a first-in-class, orally active, and fairly selective TRAF6-Ubc13 inhibitor, directly binds to TRAF6, and blocks the interaction of TRAF6 with Ubc13. C25-140 lowers TRAF6 activity, reduces NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation, and combats autoimmunity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <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>C29</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100461</p>	<p><b>C3a (70-77)</b> (Complement 3a (70-77))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1505</p>
<p>C29 is a Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) inhibitor. C29 blocks hTLR2/1 and hTLR2/6 signaling with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 19.7 and 37.6 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>C3a (70-77) is an octapeptide corresponding to the COOH terminus of C3a, exhibits the specificity and 1 to 2% biologic activities of C3a.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

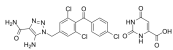
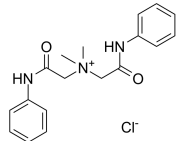
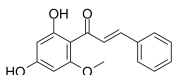
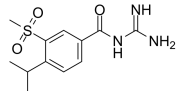
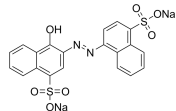
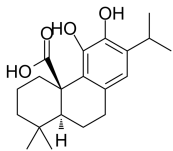
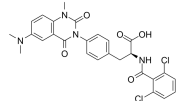
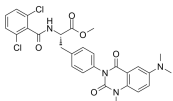
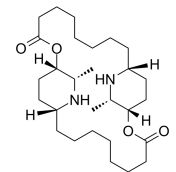
<p><b>C3a (70-77) (TFA)</b> (Complement 3a (70-77) (TFA))</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1505A</p>	<p><b>C8-Ceramide</b> (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108391</p>
<p>C3a (70-77) TFA (Complement 3a (70-77) TFA) is an octapeptide corresponding to the COOH terminus of C3a, exhibits the specificity and 1 to 2% biologic activities of C3a.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>C8-Ceramide (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine) is a cell-permeable analog of naturally occurring ceramides. C8-Ceramide has anti-proliferation properties and acts as a potent chemotherapeutic agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CA-170</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101093</p>	<p><b>CA-4948</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135317</p>
<p>CA-170 is an orally delivered dual inhibitor of VISTA and PD-L1. CA-170 exhibits potent rescue of proliferation and effector functions of T cells inhibited by PD-L1/L2 and VISTA with selectivity over other immune checkpoint proteins as well as a broad panel of receptors and enzymes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CA-4948 is a potent IRAK4/FLT3 inhibitor with anti-tumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <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>CaCCinh-A01</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100611</p>	<p><b>Caerulomycin A</b> (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114495</p>
<p>CaCCinh-A01 is an inhibitor of both TMEM16A and calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC) with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.1 and 10 μM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an antifungal compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-β-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-γ-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cafestol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6257</p>	<p><b>Caffeic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0172</p>
<p>Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a ERK inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE<sub>2</sub> production and the mRNA expression of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Caffeic acid is an inhibitor of both TRPV1 ion channel and 5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Caffeic acid phenethyl ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0274</p>	<p><b>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1377</p>
<p>Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a NF-κB inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE, a non-phosphopeptide inhibitor, exhibits potent binding affinity for the GST-Lck-SH2 domain.</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>

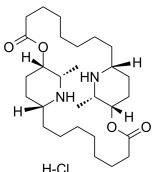
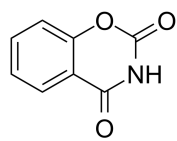
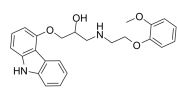
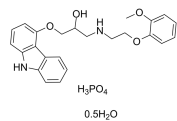
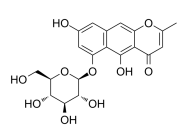
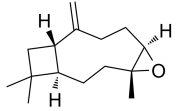
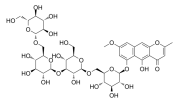
<p><b>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1377A</p>	<p><b>Calcipotriol</b> (MC 903; Calcipotriene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10001</p>
<p>Caffeic acid-pYEEIE TFA, a non-phosphopeptide inhibitor, exhibits potent binding affinity for the GST-Lck-SH2 domain.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Calcipotriol is a synthetic VitD<sub>3</sub> analogue with a high affinity for the <b>vitamin D</b> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Calcipotriol Impurity C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-75035</p>	<p><b>Calcipotriol monohydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10001A</p>
<p>Calcipotriol Impurity C is the impurity of Calcipotriol. Calcipotriol is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. Target: VDR.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Calcipotriol monohydrate is a synthetic VitD<sub>3</sub> analogue with a high affinity for the <b>vitamin D</b> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Calf thymus DNA</b> (DNA from calf thymus, Thymonucleic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109517</p>	<p><b>CALP1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1077</p>
<p>Calf thymus DNA (DNA from calf thymus) is high quality double-stranded template DNA isolated from the thymus of male and female calves.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Calf thymus DNA</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CALP1 is a <b>calmodulin (CaM)</b> agonist (<math>K_d</math> of 88 <math>\mu</math>M) with binding to the <b>CaM</b> EF-hand/<math>Ca^{2+}</math>-binding site. CALP1 blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 44.78 <math>\mu</math>M) through inhibition of <b>calcium channel</b> opening.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CALP1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1077A</p>	<p><b>CALP2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1076</p>
<p>CALP1 TFA is a <b>calmodulin (CaM)</b> agonist (<math>K_d</math> of 88 <math>\mu</math>M) with binding to the <b>CaM</b> EF-hand/<math>Ca^{2+}</math>-binding site. CALP1 TFA blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 44.78 <math>\mu</math>M) through inhibition of <b>calcium channel</b> opening.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CALP2 is a <b>calmodulin (CaM)</b> antagonist (<math>K_d</math> of 7.9 <math>\mu</math>M) with high affinity for binding to the <b>CaM</b> EF-hand/<math>Ca^{2+}</math>-binding site. CALP2 inhibits <b>CaM</b>-dependent <b>phosphodiesterase</b> activity and increases intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> concentrations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>VKFGVGFKVMVF</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>CALP2 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1076A</p>	<p><b>Calpeptin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100223</p>
<p>CALP2 TFA is a <b>calmodulin (CaM)</b> antagonist (<math>K_d</math> of 7.9 <math>\mu</math>M) with high affinity for binding to the <b>CaM</b> EF-hand/<math>Ca^{2+}</math>-binding site. CALP2 TFA inhibits <b>CaM</b>-dependent <b>phosphodiesterase</b> activity and increases intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> concentrations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VKFGVGFKVMVF (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Calpeptin is a potent, cell penetrating <b>calpain</b> inhibitor, with an <math>ID_{50}</math> of 40 nM for Calpain I in human platelets. Calpeptin is also an inhibitor of <b>cathepsin K</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

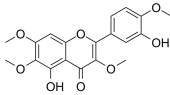
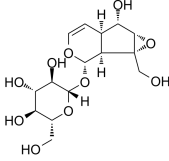
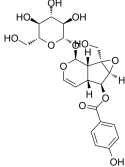
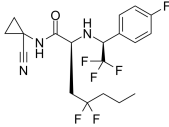
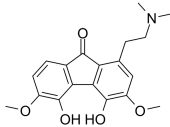
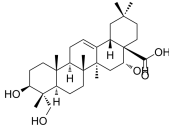
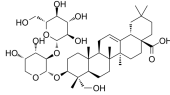
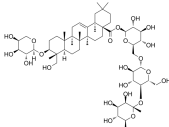
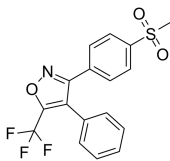
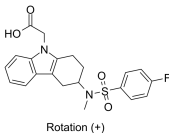
<p><b>Calycanthoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3524</p>	<p><b>Camelliaside A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2524</p>
<p>Calycanthoside is a natural compound isolated from <i>Angelica tenuissima</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Camelliaside A is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (<i>Camellia oleifera</i>) seed pomace.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Camelliaside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2605</p>	<p><b>CaMKII-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18271</p>
<p>Camelliaside B is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (<i>Camellia oleifera</i>) seed pomace.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CaMKII-IN-1 is a potent and highly selective CaMKII inhibitor with IC50 of 63 nM; significantly high selectivity against CaMKIV, MLCK, p38a, Akt1, and PKC. IC50 value: 63 nM Target: CaMKII.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Camobucol</b> (AGIX 4207)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14916</p>	<p><b>Camostat mesylate</b> (Camostat mesilate; FOY305; FOY-S980)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13512</p>
<p>Camobucol (AGIX 4207) is an orally active, phenolic antioxidant and anti-inflammatory compound with antirheumatic properties.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Camostat mesylate (Camostat mesilate) is an orally active, synthetic <b>serine protease</b> inhibitor for chronic pancreatitis. Camostat mesylate, an inhibitor of <b>TMPRSS2</b>, shows antiviral activity against <b>SARS-CoV-2</b>.</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><b>Camphor</b> (±)-Camphor)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0808</p>	<p><b>Cangrelor tetrasodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19638A</p>
<p>Camphor ((±)-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 <b>TRPV3</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cangrelor tetrasodium, an adenosine triphosphate analogue, is a reversible and selective platelet <b>P2Y12</b> antagonist, with prompt and potent antiplatelet effects.</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>Canthaxanthin</b> (E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1960</p>	<p><b>Canthin-6-one</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3536</p>
<p>Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.</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>Canthin-6-one displays a wide range of biological activities, such as 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>Capillarisin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121192</p>	<p><b>Capsaicinoid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10448A</p>
<p>Capillarisin, as a constituent from <i>Artemisia Capillaris herba</i>, is found to exert anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.</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>Capsaicinoid is a mixture of Capsaicin and Dihydrocapsaicin. Capsaicinoid is a <b>capsaicin receptor (TRPV1)</b> agonist.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Capsiate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8377</p>	<p><b>Carbasalate calcium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17476</p>
<p>Capsiate, as a capsaicin analogue extracted from a non-pungent cultivar of CH-19 sweet red pepper, is an orally active agonist of <b>TRPV1</b>.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Carbasalate calcium is an anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and analgesic agent.</p> <p></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>Carbenoxolone disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1367</p>	<p><b>Carbetapentane citrate</b> (Pentoxifyverine citrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1055</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></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>Carbetapentane citrate is a selective inhibitor of the cough, with mild atropine-like effect and local anesthesia effect.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Carbocisteine</b> (S-(Carboxymethyl)-L-cysteine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0205A</p>	<p><b>Carboxy-PTIO</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18734</p>
<p>Carbocisteine, a mucolytic agent, can be used for the research of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Carboxy-PTIO is a potent <b>nitric oxide (NO)</b> scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO<sub>2</sub>. Carboxy-PTIO can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Carboxy-PTIO potassium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18734A</p>	<p><b>Carboxyamidotriazole</b> (L-651582; CAI)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16126</p>
<p>Carboxy-PTIO potassium is a potent <b>nitric oxide (NO)</b> scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO<sub>2</sub>. Carboxy-PTIO potassium can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.</p> <p></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>Carboxyamidotriazole (L-651582) is a cytostatic inhibitor of <b>nonvoltage-operated calcium channels</b> and <b>calcium channel-mediated signaling pathways</b>. Carboxyamidotriazole shows anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory and antiangiogenic effects.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>



<p><b>Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate</b> (L-651582 Orotate; CAI Orotate)</p>	<p><b>Carcainium chloride</b> (QX 572; RSD 931)</p>
<p>Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate (L-651582 Orotate) is the orotate salt form of Carboxyamidotriazole (CAI), an orally bioavailable signal transduction inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Carcainium chloride (QX 572) is a quaternary derivative of Lidocaine. Antitussive effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cardamonin</b> (Cardamomin; Alpinetin chalcone)</p>	<p><b>Cariporide</b> (HOE-642)</p>
<p>Cardamonin (Cardamomin) acts as an <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)</b> activator. Cardamonin alleviates inflammatory bowel disease by the inhibition of <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b> activation via an AhR/Nrf2/NQO1 pathway.</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, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cariporide (HOE-642) is a selective <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup></b> exchange inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Carmine</b> (Carmine red)</p>	<p><b>Carmoisine</b> (Azorubine; Acid Red 14; E122)</p>
<p>Carmine (Carmine red), a natural red dye extracted from the dried females of the insect <i>Dactylopius coccus</i> var. <i>Costa</i> (cochineal). Carmine is a widely used food additive. Carmine provokes both an immediate hypersensitivity and a delayed systemic response with cutaneous expression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carmine</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Carmoisine (Azorubine) is an azo dye that can be used as a food additive.</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>Carnosic acid</b></p>	<p><b>Carotegrast</b></p>
<p>Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Carotegrast is an orally available <b>α4 integrin receptor</b> inhibitor with anti-inflammatories activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <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><b>Carotegrast methyl</b> (AJM300)</p>	<p><b>Carpaine</b></p>
<p>Carotegrast methyl (AJM300) is an orally active and selective <b>α4 integrin</b> antagonist. HCA2969, an active metabolite of Carotegrast methyl, is a specific and dual <b>α4β1/α4β7</b> integrin antagonist. Carotegrast methyl prevents the development of colitis in mice. &lt;br/&gt;</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Carpaine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Carica papaya</i> Linn with <b>anti-thrombocytopenic</b> activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine has <b>anti-plasmodial</b> activity to prevent malaria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

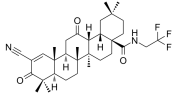
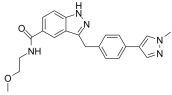
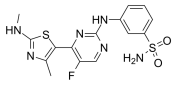
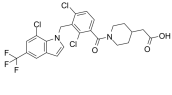
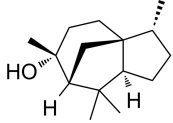
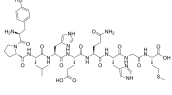
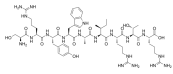
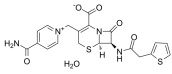
<p><b>Carpaine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7016A</p> <p>Carpaine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Carica papaya</i> Linn anti-thrombocytopenic activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine hydrochloride has anti-plasmodial activity to prevent malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7016A</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Carsalam</b> (Carbonylsalicylamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1047</p> <p>Carsalam (Carbonylsalicylamide) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1047</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Carvedilol</b> (BM 14190)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0006</p> <p>Carvedilol (BM 14190) is a non-selective <math>\beta/\alpha</math>-1 blocker. Carvedilol inhibits lipid peroxidation in a dose-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M. Carvedilol is a multiple action antihypertensive agent with potential use in angina and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0006</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate</b> (BM 14190 phosphate hemihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0006A</p> <p>Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate (BM 14190 phosphate hemihydrate) is a non-selective <math>\beta/\alpha</math>-1 blocker. Carvedilol phosphate hemihydrate inhibits lipid peroxidation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0006A</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cassiaside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7887</p> <p>Cassiaside is a naphthopyrone glucoside, shows mixed-type inhibition against BACE1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 4.45 <math>\mu</math>M; <math>K_i</math> = 9.85 <math>\mu</math>M). Cassiaside possesses potential anti- Alzheimer's disease (AD) 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7887</p>  <p><b>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>Caryophyllene oxide</b> (-)-Caryophyllene oxide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3544</p> <p>Caryophyllene oxide, isolated from from <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. bark., possesses analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3544</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cassiaside B2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8200</p> <p>Cassiaside B2 is a protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) and human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A) inhibitor. Cassiaside B2 possesses antiallergic and is a 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8200</p>  <p><b>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>Casticin</b> (Viticarpin)</p>	<p><b>Catalpol</b> (Catalpinoside)</p>
<p>Casticin is a methoxylated flavonol isolated from <i>Vitidis Fructus</i>, with antimitotic and anti-inflammatory effect. Casticin inhibits the activation of STAT3.</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</p>	<p>Catalpol (Catalpinoside), an iridoid glycoside found in <i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>. Catalpol has neuroprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-spasmodic, anti-oxidant effects and anti-HBV effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Catalposide</b></p>	<p><b>Cathepsin Inhibitor 2</b></p>
<p>Catalposide, an iridoid glycoside that could be isolated from <i>Catalpa ovata</i> G. Don (Bignoniaceae), inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, and IL-6 productions and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B (p65) activation in lipopolysaccharide-activated RAW 264.7 macrophages.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cathepsin Inhibitor 2 is a potent <b>Cathepsin S</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2009123623A1, has a <math>K_i</math> of &lt;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>Caulophylline B</b></p>	<p><b>Caulophyllogenin</b></p>
<p>Caulophylline B is a fluorenone alkaloid isolated from the roots of <i>Caulophyllum robustum</i> Maxim, affords a low scavenging effect against DPPH radical.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Caulophyllogenin is a triterpene saponin extracted from <i>M. polymorpha</i>. Caulophyllogenin is a partial <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 12.6 <math>\mu</math>M. Caulophyllogenin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes, obesity, metabolic syndrome and inflammation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Cauloside C</b></p>	<p><b>Cauloside D</b></p>
<p>Cauloside C is a triterpene glycoside isolated from <i>Caulophyllum robustum</i> Max. Cauloside C exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cauloside D is a triterpene glycoside isolated from <i>Caulophyllum robustum</i> Max. Cauloside D exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>CAY10404</b></p>	<p><b>CAY10471</b> (TM30089)</p>
<p>CAY10404 is a potent and selective <b>cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM and a selectivity index (SI; COX-1 <math>IC_{50}</math>/COX-2 <math>IC_{50}</math>) of &gt;500000.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CAY10471 (TM30089) is a potent, selective, and orally active <b>prostaglandin D2 receptor CRTH2</b> antagonist. CAY10471 attenuates the progression of tubulointerstitial fibrosis and chronic contact hypersensitivity (CHS) in animal model.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Rotation (+)</p>

<p><b>CAY10583</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122124</p>	<p><b>CAY10595</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-118180</p>
<p>CAY10583 is a potent and selective full Leukotriene B4 receptor type 2 (BLT2) agonist. CAY10583 directly promotes keratinocyte migration in vitro and accelerates wound closure in vivo. CAY10583 is a promising pharmaceutical agent for diabetic wounds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CAY10595 is a potent CRTH2/DP2 receptor antagonist that binds to the human receptor with a <math>K_i</math> of 10 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CAY10602</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-104073</p>	<p><b>CAY10650</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10801</p>
<p>CAY10602 is a <b>SIRT1</b> activator. CAY10602 dose-dependently suppresses the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-dependent induction of TNF-<math>\alpha</math> by lipopolysaccharide in THP-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65%</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>CAY10650 is a highly potent cytosolic phospholipase A2<math>\alpha</math> (cPLA2<math>\alpha</math>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 12 nM. CAY10650 suppresses lipid droplets formation and PGE2 secretion.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>CAY10698</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121585</p>	<p><b>CB1 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00397</p>
<p>CAY10698 (compound 1) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>12-Lipoxygenase (12-LOX)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.1 <math>\mu</math>M. CAY10698 is inactive against 5-LOX, 15-LOX-1, 15-LOX-2 and COX-1/2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CB1 antagonist 1 is an antagonist of <b>CB1 receptor</b>, used in the research of metabolic syndrome and obesity, neuroinflammatory disorders, cognitive disorders and psychosis, gastrointestinal disorders, and cardiovascular conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CB2 modulator 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135419</p>	<p><b>Cbl-b-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136339</p>
<p>CB2 modulator 1 (compound 130) is a potent <b>CB2</b> modulator. CB2 modulator 1 has the potential for immunedisorders, inflammation, osteoporosis, renal ischemia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cbl-b-IN-1 (example 519) is a <b>Cbl-b</b> inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2019148005A1, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> &lt;100 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%</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>CC-90001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138304</p>	<p><b>CC-90005</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132304</p>
<p>CC-90001 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)</b>. CC-90001 shows 12.9-fold selectivity for <b>JNK1</b> over <b>JNK2</b> in a cell-based model. CC-90001 can be used for the research of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CC-90005 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>protein kinase C-<math>\theta</math> (PKC-<math>\theta</math>)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM. CC-90005 shows selectivity for PKC-<math>\theta</math> over PKC-<math>\delta</math> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=4440 nM). CC-90005 can inhibit T cell activation by IL-2 expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

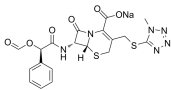
<p><b>CC-99677</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139504</p>	<p><b>CCCP</b> (Carbonyl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone; Carbonyl Cyanide m-Chlorophenylhydrazone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100941</p>
<p>CC-99677 is a potent, covalent, and irreversible inhibitor of the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase-activated protein kinase-2 (MK2) pathway in both biochemical (<math>IC_{50}</math>=156.3 nM) and cell based assays (<math>EC_{50}</math>=89 nM). CC-99677 is extracted from patent WO2020236636, compound 1.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCCP is an oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) uncoupler. CCCP induces activation of PINK1 leading to Parkin Ser65 phosphorylation.</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, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>CCG-203971</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108361</p>	<p><b>CCG-50014</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13509</p>
<p>CCG-203971 is a second-generation Rho/MRTF/SRF pathway inhibitor. CCG-203971 potently targets RhoA/C-activated SRE-luciferase (<math>IC_{50}</math> =6.4 <math>\mu</math>M). CCG-203971 inhibits PC-3 cell migration with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.2 <math>\mu</math>M. Potential anti-metastasis Agent.</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 × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCG-50014 is the most potent against the regulator of G-protein signaling protein type 4 (RGS4) (<math>IC_{50}</math> =30 nM) and is &gt;20-fold selective for RGS4 over other RGS proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CCG-63802</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-70074</p>	<p><b>CCP peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2171</p>
<p>CCG-63802 is a selective, reversible and allosteric RGS4 inhibitor. CCG-63802 specifically binds to RGS4 and blocks the RGS4-G<math>\alpha_o</math> interaction, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCP peptide is a synthetic cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) and used as the substrate for detecting anti-CCP antibodies serologically. CCP peptide functions as a target for autoantibodies with a very high specificity for rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p><b>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>CCP peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2171A</p>	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114193</p>
<p>CCP peptide TFA is a synthetic cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) and used as the substrate for detecting anti-CCP antibodies serologically. CCP peptide TFA functions as a target for autoantibodies with a very high specificity for rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CCR1 antagonist 6 (compound 16q) is a chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1) antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114194</p>	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120588</p>
<p>CCR1 antagonist 7 (compound 16r) is a chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1) antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CCR1 antagonist 8 (compound 19n), a third azaindazole series compound, is a CCR1 antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 nM in Ca<sup>2+</sup> flux assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124759</p>	<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101264</p>
<p>CCR1 antagonist 9 is a potent and selective CCR1 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.8 nM in calcium flux assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCR2 antagonist 3 is a chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 4</b> (Teijin compound 1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108323</p>	<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride</b> (Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103362</p>
<p>CCR2 antagonist 4 (Teijin compound 1) is a potent and specific CCR2 antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 24 nM.</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</p>	<p>CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride (Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride) is a potent and specific CCR2 antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 24 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CCR2-RA-[R]</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50081</p>	<p><b>CCR3 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00331</p>
<p>CCR2-RA-[R] is an allosteric antagonist of the C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (CCR2) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 103 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.41%</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>CCR3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of CCR3, used for the research of immunologic and inflammatory 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>CCR6 inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112701</p>	<p><b>CCX354</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00350</p>
<p>CCR6 inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective CCR6 inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.45 and 6 nM for monkey and human CCR6, much more selective at CCR6 over human CCR1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> &gt; 30000 nM), and CCR7 (<math>IC_{50}</math> 9400 nM). CCR6 inhibitor 1 markedly blocks ERK phosphorylation.</p> <p><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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CCX354 is an antagonist of CCR1, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>CD73-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131967</p>	<p><b>CD80-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100891</p>
<p>CD73-IN-4 is a potent and selective methylenephosphonic acid CD73 inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.6 nM for human CD73. CD73-IN-4 is potential for the research of cancer immunology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</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>CD80-IN-3, a potent CD80 inhibitor, inhibits CD80/CD28 interaction with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 630 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 125 nM.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>CDDO-dhTFEA</b> (RTA dh404)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112671</p>	<p><b>CDK8-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111463</p>
<p>CDDO-dhTFEA (RTA dh404) is a synthetic oleanane triterpenoid compound which potently activates Nrf2 and inhibits the pro-inflammatory transcription factor NF-κB.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CDK8-IN-3 is an inhibitor of CDK8 extracted from patent WO2016041618A1, compound example 1.7.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CDKI-73</b> (LS-007)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12445</p>	<p><b>Cecropin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1539</p>
<p>CDKI-73 (LS-007) is an orally active and highly efficacious CDK9 inhibitor, with <math>K_i</math> values of 4 nM, 4 nM and 3 nM for CDK9, CDK1 and CDK2, respectively. CDKI-73 down-regulates the RNAPII phosphorylation.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cecropin A is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide, with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>KKKLKKIKKVGQGMDFGKAGPAAVAVVGGATQAK-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 style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1539A</p>	<p><b>Cedirogant</b> (ABBV-157)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137434</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>KKKLKKIKKVGQGMDFGKAGPAAVAVVGGATQAK-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>Cedirogant (ABBV-157) is an orally active RORγt inverse agonist. Cedirogant can be used for psoriasis 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>Cedrol</b> (+)-Cedrol; α-Cedrol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2071</p>	<p><b>CEF19, Epstein-Barr Virus latent NA-3A (458-466)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1920</p>
<p>Cedrol is a bioactive sesquiterpene, a potent competitive inhibitor of cytochrome P-450 (CYP) enzymes. Cedrol inhibits CYP2B6-mediated bupropion hydroxylation and CYP3A4-mediated midazolam hydroxylation with <math>K_i</math> 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>CEF19, Epstein-Barr Virus latent NA-3A (458-466) is a single peptide epitope, YPLHEQHGM, representing residues 458-466 of the type 1 Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) nuclear antigen 3A protein (B95.8 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>CEF8, Influenza Virus NP (383-391)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1835</p>	<p><b>Cefalonium hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1252A</p>
<p>CEF8, Influenza Virus NP (383-391), an influenza A virus nucleoprotein containing residues 383 to 391, is the most important HLA-B*2705-restricted epitope in the nucleoprotein of influenza A viruses and is associated with escape from cytotoxic T lymphocytes-mediated immunity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cefalonium hydrate is the first-generation β-lactam cephalosporin antibiotic that is widely used to research bovine mastitis caused by Gram-positive bacteria including staphylococci.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Cefamandole nafate**  
(Cefamandole formate sodium)

Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium) is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.

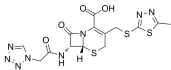


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1166

**Cefazolin**

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).

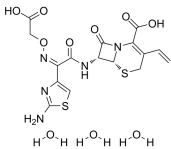


**Purity:** 98.28%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1892

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

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

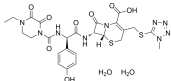


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1381A

**Cefoperazone dihydrate**

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

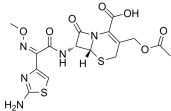


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

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

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

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

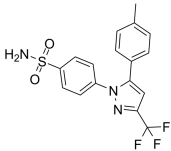


**Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

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

**Celecoxib**  
(SC 58635)

Celecoxib, a selective non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective COX-2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 40 nM.

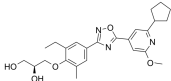


**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

**Cat. No.:** HY-14398

**Cenerimod**  
(ACT-334441)

Cenerimod (ACT-334441) is a potent, selective and orally active **S1P1 receptor** modulator, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 1 nM. Cenerimod shows more than 36fold selectivity for hS1P1 over hS1P2, hS1P3, hS1P4, and hS1P5 receptor subtypes (EC<sub>50</sub>s = >10000, 228, 2134, and 36 nM, respectively).

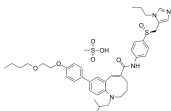


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-17606

**Cenicriviroc Mesylate**  
(TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate)

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

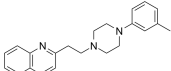


**Purity:** 98.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-14882A

**Centaquin**  
(Centaquine; PMZ-2010)

Centaquine (Centaquin; PMZ-2010) is a novel agent has the potential for treatment of **haemorrhagic shock**. Centaquine (Centaquin; PMZ-2010) can augment cardiac output, reduce systemic vascular resistance in haemorrhagic models.

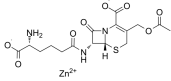


**Purity:** 99.79%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cat. No.:** HY-106690

**Cephalosporin C zinc salt**

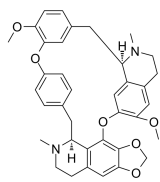
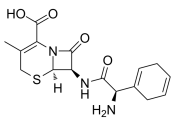
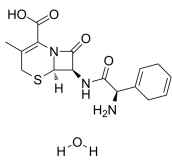

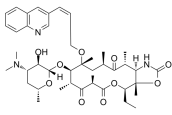
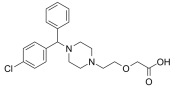
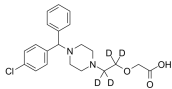
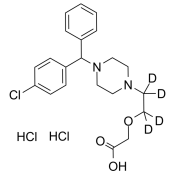
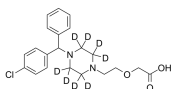
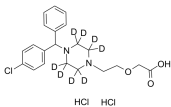
Cephalosporin C zinc salt is a potent inhibitor of **SAMHD1** with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.1 μM.



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

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1299A

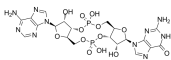


<p><b>Cepharanthine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6972</p> <p>Cepharanthine is an alkaloid derived from <i>Stephania cepharantha</i> Hayata, which possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Cepharanthine attenuates muscle and kidney injuries induced by limb ischemia/reperfusion (I/R).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cephadrine</b> (Cefradine; SQ-11436)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1156</p> <p>Cephadrine (Cefradine) is a broad-spectrum and orally active cephalosporin. Cephadrine is active against both gram-positive and gram-negative pathogens. Cephadrine 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>Cat. No.: HY-128449</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><b>Cetalkonium chloride</b> (Benzylidimethylhexadecylammonium chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1597</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>Cethromycin</b> (ABT-773; Abbott-195773; A-195773)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19655</p> <p>Cethromycin (ABT-773) is a ketolide antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 91.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cetirizine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17042</p> <p>Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Cetirizine marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cetirizine D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17042S</p> <p>Cetirizine D4 is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cetirizine D4 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17042AS</p> <p>Cetirizine D4 dihydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cetirizine D8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17042S1</p> <p>Cetirizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cetirizine D8 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17042AS1</p> <p>Cetirizine D8 dihydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Cetirizine dihydrochloride</b> (P071)</p>	<p><b>Cetirizine Impurity C</b></p>
<p>Cetirizine dihydrochloride, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cetirizine Impurity C is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cetirizine Impurity D</b></p>	<p><b>Cetraxate hydrochloride</b> (DV-1006)</p>
<p>Cetirizine Impurity D is an impurity of Cetirizine. Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine <b>H1-receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cetraxate hydrochloride (DV-1006), an orally active <b>anti-ulcer</b> agent with mucosal protective effects, can be used for gastric ulcers research. Cetraxate hydrochloride is a potent <b>acrosomal proteinase acrosin</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.94 <math>\mu</math>M and 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cetylpyridinium chloride</b></p>	<p><b>Cevidoplenib</b></p>
<p>Cetylpyridinium chloride, a cationic quaternary ammonium compound, is an anti-bacterial agent with broad-spectrum activity. Cetylpyridinium chloride is an effective anti-<b>HBV capsid assembly</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cevidoplenib is an orally available inhibitor of <b>spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk)</b>, with potential anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating 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>cFMS Receptor Inhibitor II</b></p>	<p><b>CFTR corrector 2</b></p>
<p>cFMS Receptor Inhibitor II is a <b>CSF1R</b> kinase inhibitor. CSF-1 is a cytokine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CFTR corrector 2 is a <b>cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance corrector (CFTR)</b>, extracted from patent US20140274933.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CFTR corrector 4</b></p>	<p><b>CFTR corrector 6</b></p>
<p>CFTR corrector 4 (Compound 13), an active (R,R)-form enantiomer, is a highly potent and orally active <b>cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)</b> corrector.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CFTR corrector 6 is a potent potentiator of <b>Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane conductance Regulator (CFTR)</b>. CFTR corrector 6 has the potential for cystic fibrosis (CF) and other CFTR associated disorders 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>

**cGAMP**  
(Cyclic GMP-AMP; 3',3'-cGAMP) Cat. No.: HY-12512

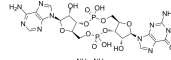
cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.



**Purity:** 99.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**cGAMP diammonium**  
(Cyclic GMP-AMP diammonium; 3',3'-cGAMP diammonium) Cat. No.: HY-110385A

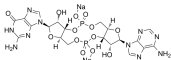
cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) diammonium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**cGAMP disodium**  
(Cyclic GMP-AMP disodium; 3',3'-cGAMP disodium) Cat. No.: HY-110385

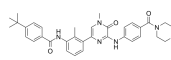
cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) disodium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.



**Purity:** 99.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**CGI-1746** Cat. No.: HY-11999

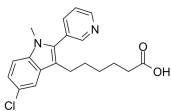
CGI-1746 is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of the Btk with  $IC_{50}$  of 1.9 nM.



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

**CGS 15435** Cat. No.: HY-100283

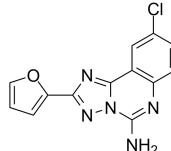
CGS 15435, a potent thromboxane ( $TxA_2$ ) synthetase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1 nM, has a selectivity for Tx synthetase 100000-fold greater than that for cyclooxygenase,  $PGI_2$  synthetase and lipoygenase enzymes.



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

**CGS 15943** Cat. No.: HY-100678

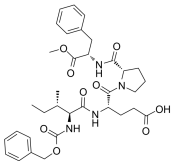
CGS 15943 is an orally bioavailable non-xanthine Adenosine Receptor antagonist. Its  $K_i$  for human A1, A2A, A2B, and A3 Adenosine Receptors are 3.5, 4.2, 16, and 50 nM in transfected CHO cells, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

**CH 5450**  
(Z-Ile-Glu-Pro-Phe-Ome) Cat. No.: HY-16707

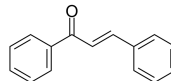
CH 5450 (Z-Ile-Glu-Pro-Phe-Ome) is a human chymase inhibitor.



**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Chalcone** Cat. No.: HY-121054

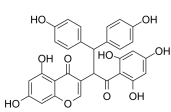
Chalcone is isolated from Glycyrrhizae inflata and used to synthesize chalcone derivatives. Chalcone derivatives possess varied biological and pharmacological activity, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, antibacterial, anticancer, and anti-parasitic activities.



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

**Chamaechromone** Cat. No.: HY-133721

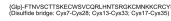
Chamaechromone is a biflavonoid ingredient isolated from the roots of *Stellera chamaejasme* L. (Thymelaeaceae). Chamaechromone possesses anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) effects against the surface antigen of HBV (HBsAg) secretion and has insecticidal activities.




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

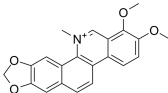
**Charybdotoxin** Cat. No.: HY-P0191

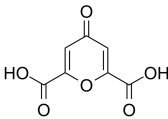
Charybdotoxin, a 37-amino acid peptide, is a  $K^+$  channel blocker.

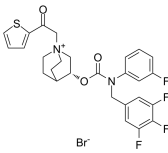


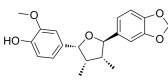
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

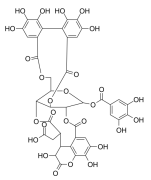
<b>Charybdotoxin TFA</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0191A
Charybdotoxin TFA, a 37-amino acid peptide, is a $K^+$ channel blocker.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	96.64%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

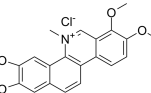
<b>Chelerythrine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2359
Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective $Ca^{2+}$ /phospholipid-dependent PKC antagonist, with an $IC_{50}$ of 0.7 $\mu M$ . Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

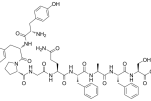
<b>Chelidonic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W041489
Chelidonic acid is a component of Chelidonium majus L., used as a mild analgesic, an antimicrobial, an acentral nervous system sedative. Chelidonic acid also shows anti-inflammatory activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	95.41%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 100 mg

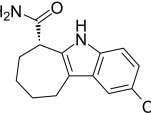
<b>CHF5407</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00302
CHF5407 is a selective, long-acting and competitive muscarinic M3 receptor antagonist. CHF5407 shows subnanomolar affinities for human muscarinic M1 (hM1), M2 (hM2) and M3 (hM3) receptors. CHF5407 shows a prolonged antibronchospastic activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

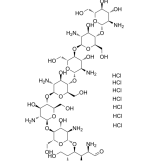
<b>Chicanine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2270
Chicanine is a lignan compound of Schisandra chinensis, inhibits LPS-induced phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, ERK 1/2 and $I\kappa B-\alpha$ , with anti-inflammatory activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg

<b>Chebularic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1996
Chebularic acid is a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz, on angiogenesis. Chebularic acid is a M2 serine to asparagine 31 mutation (S31N) inhibitor and influenza antiviral.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.29%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

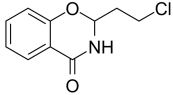
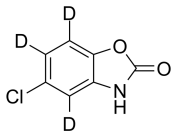
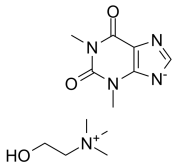
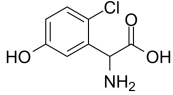
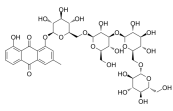
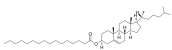
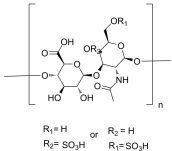
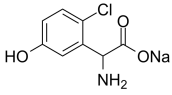
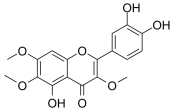
<b>Chelerythrine chloride</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12048
Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of protein kinase C, with an $IC_{50}$ of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the Bcl-XL-Bak BH3 peptide binding with $IC_{50}$ of 1.5 $\mu M$ and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces apoptosis and autophagy.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.56%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

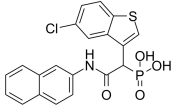
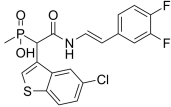
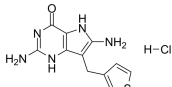
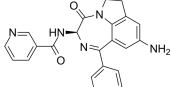
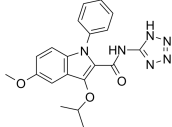
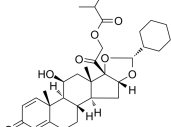
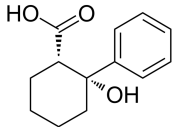
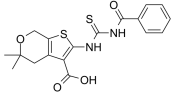
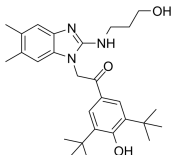
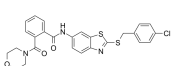
<b>Chemerin-9 (149-157)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1844
Chemerin-9 (149-157), the nonapeptide (149)YFPGQFAFS(157) (chemerin-9), corresponding to the C terminus of processed chemerin, retains most of the activity of the full-size protein, with regard to agonism toward the chemerinR.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

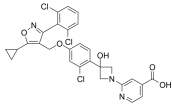
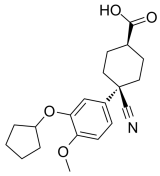
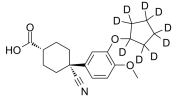
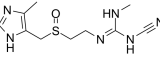
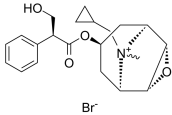
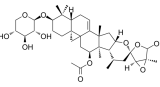
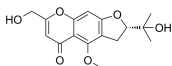
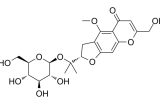
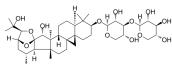
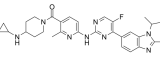
<b>CHIC35</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111303
CHIC35, an analog of EX-527, is a potent and selective inhibitor of SIRT1 ( $IC_{50}$ =0.124 $\mu M$ ). CHIC35 shows potential selective inhibition against SIRT1 over SIRT2 ( $IC_{50}$ =2.8 $\mu M$ ) or SIRT3 ( $IC_{50}$ >100 $\mu M$ ).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7697D
Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cardioprotective activities.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg

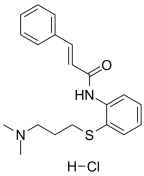
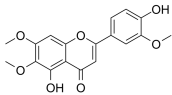
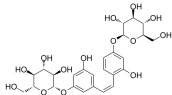
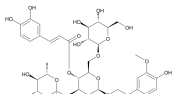
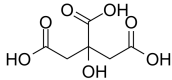
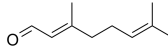
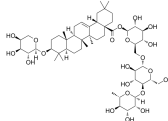
<p><b>Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7697C</p>	<p><b>Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7697A</p>
<p>Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with anti-inflammatory effect. Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride binds to the active sites of <b>TLR4</b> and inhibits LPS induced inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with anti-inflammatory effect. Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride is a substrate of gene encoding chitinase B (FjchiB).</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>Chlorahololide C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8404</p>	<p><b>Chlorogenic acid</b>  (3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0055</p>
<p>Chlorahololide C, a lindenane sesquiterpenoid dimer, is isolated from <i>Chloranthus holostegius</i>. Chlorahololide C is a potent and selective potassium channel blocker, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3.6 <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>Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Chloroquine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17589A</p>	<p><b>Chloroquine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Chloroquine phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17589</p>	<p><b>Chloroquine-d5</b></p> <p>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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 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> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Chlorphenesin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0133</p>	<p><b>Chlorpheniramine maleate</b>  (Chlorphenamine maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0286A</p>
<p>Chlorphenesin is a reversible antigen-associated immunosuppressant. Chlorphenesin is an <b>antibacterial</b> and <b>antifungal</b> agent used in numerous eye care cosmetics.</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</p>	<p>Chlorpheniramine maleate is a histamine H1 receptor antagonist with IC50 of 12 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

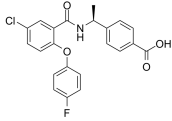
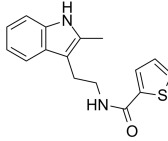
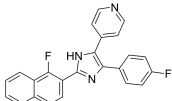
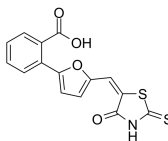
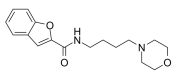
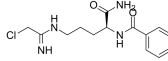
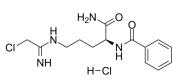
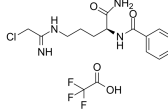
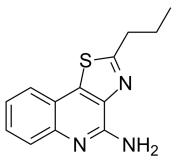
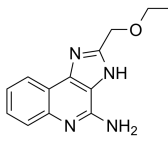
<p><b>Chlorthenoxazine</b> (Chlorethylbenzmethoxazine)</p> <p>Chlorthenoxazine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101751</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Chlorzoxazone-d3</b></p> <p>Chlorzoxazone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Chlorzoxazone. Chlorzoxazone is a centrally acting muscle relaxant used to treat muscle spasm and the resulting pain or discomfort. It acts on the spinal cord by depressing reflexes.</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-B1462S</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Choline theophyllinate</b> (Oxtriphylline)</p> <p>Choline theophyllinate (Oxtriphylline) is a choline salt of theophylline with anti-asthmatic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1718</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>CHPG</b></p> <p>CHPG is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO<sub>2</sub>-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101364</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Chrysophanol tetraglucoside</b></p> <p>Chrysophanol tetraglucoside possesses anti-hypolipidemic and antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8206</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>Cholesteryl palmitate</b></p> <p>Cholesteryl palmitate is a useful prognostic biomarker for chronic interstitial pneumonia (CIP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
	<p><b>Chondroitin sulfate</b> (Chondroitin polysulfate)</p> <p>Chondroitin sulfate, one of five classes of glycosaminoglycans, has been widely used in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Chondroitin sulfate reduces inflammation mediators and the apoptotic process and is able to reduce protein production of inflammatory cytokines, iNOS and MMPs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 1 g</p> 
	<p><b>CHPG sodium salt</b></p> <p>CHPG sodium salt is a selective mGluR5 agonist, and attenuates SO<sub>2</sub>-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through TSG-6/NF-κB pathway in BV2 microglial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
	<p><b>Chrysosplenol D</b></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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

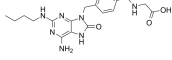
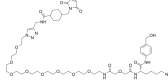
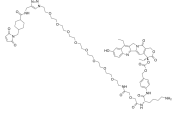
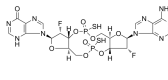
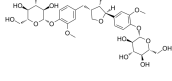
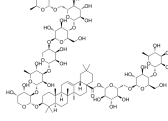
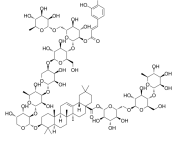
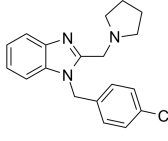
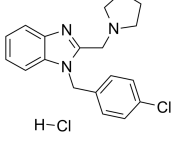
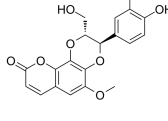
<p><b>Chymase-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100269</p>	<p><b>Chymase-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00282</p>
<p>Chymase-IN-1 is a potent, selective, orally active, nonpeptide inhibitor of human mast cell <b>chymase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 29 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Chymase-IN-2 is a chymase modulator which is useful in the treatment of inflammatory and serine protease mediated disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CI 972 anhydrous</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118047</p>	<p><b>CI-1044</b> (PD-189659)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100246</p>
<p>CI 972 anhydrous is a potent, orally active, and competitive inhibitor of <b>purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP)</b> (<math>K_i=0.83 \mu\text{M}</math>) under development as a T cell-selective immunosuppressive agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CI-1044 is an orally active <b>PDE4</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.29, 0.08, 0.56, 0.09 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for <b>PDE4A5</b>, <b>PDE4B2</b>, <b>PDE4C2</b> and <b>PDE4D3</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CI-949</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00364</p>	<p><b>Ciclesonide</b> (RPR251526)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0625</p>
<p>CI-949 is an allergic mediator release inhibitor, which inhibits <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene <math>C_4/D_4</math> (<math>LTC_4/LTD_4</math>)</b>, and <b>thromboxane <math>B_2</math> (<math>TXB_2</math>)</b> release with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 11.4 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, 0.5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> and 0.1 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ciclesonide (RPR251526) is a glucocorticoid with an potent anti-inflammatory activity. Ciclesonide can be used for asthma research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cicloxilic acid</b> (Cycloxilic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00305</p>	<p><b>CID-1067700</b> (ML282)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13452</p>
<p>Cicloxilic acid is a biologically active agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CID-1067700 (ML282) is a pan <b>GTPase</b> inhibitor, and competitively inhibits Ras-related in brain 7 (<b>Rab7</b>) with a <math>K_i</math> of 13 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>CID-2858522</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15530</p>	<p><b>CID1231538</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134801</p>
<p>CID-2858522 is a highly potent and selective antigen receptor-mediated <b>NF-<math>\kappa\text{B}</math></b> activation inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CID1231538, a benzothiazole analogue, is a potent <b>GPR35</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{50}=0.55 \mu\text{M}</math>). GPR35 is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

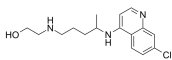
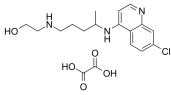
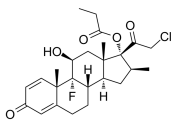
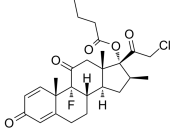
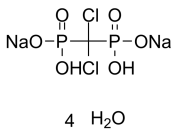
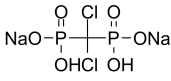
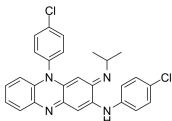
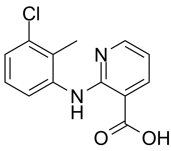
<p><b>Cilofexor</b> (GS-9674) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109083</span></p> <p>Cilofexor (GS-9674) is a potent, selective and orally active nonsteroidal FXR agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 43 nM. Cilofexor has anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic effects. Cilofexor has the potential for primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cilomilast</b> (SB-207499) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10790</span></p> <p>Cilomilast (SB-207499) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>Phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~100 and 120 nM for LPDE4 and HPDE4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cilomilast-d9</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10790S</span></p> <p>Cilomilast-d9 (SB-207499-d9) is the deuterium labeled Cilomilast. Cilomilast (SB-207499) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>Phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~100 and 120 nM for LPDE4 and HPDE4, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cimetidine sulfoxide</b> (Cimetidine sulphoxide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136338</span></p> <p>Cimetidine sulfoxide (Cimetidine sulphoxide) is a sulfoxide metabolite of Cimetidine. Cimetidine is a <b>histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor</b> antagonist. Cimetidine has the potential for peptic ulcer disease and upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cimetropium Bromide</b> (DA-3177) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00106</span></p> <p>Cimetropium Bromide (DA-3177) is a <b>mAChR</b> antagonist for long-term treatment of irritable bowel syndrome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cimicifugoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7119</span></p> <p>Cimicifugoside, a triterpenoid isolated from Cimicifuga simplex, is a novel specific <b>nucleoside transport</b> inhibitor that displays synergistic potentiation of methotrexate cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cimifugin</b> (Cimitin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0634</span></p> <p>Cimifugin (Cimitin) is a bioactive component of Saposchnikovia divaricata, a Chinese herb. Cimifugin suppresses allergic inflammation by reducing epithelial derived initiative key factors via regulating tight junctions.</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</p> 	<p><b>Cimifugin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2287</span></p> <p>Cimifugin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a derivative of cimifugin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cimisine B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3587</span></p> <p>Cimisine B is a glycoside alkaloid with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cimpuciclib</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112243</span></p> <p>Cimpuciclib is a <b>cyclin-dependent kinase(CDK)</b> inhibitor and antineoplastic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 



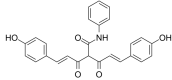
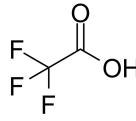
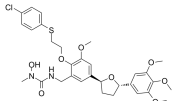
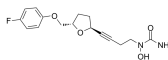
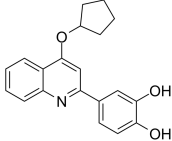



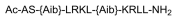
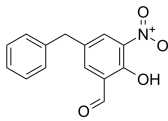
<p><b>Cinanserin hydrochloride</b> (SQ 10643)</p> <p>Cinanserin hydrochloride (SQ 10643) is a potent, selective and highly affinity 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 41 nM. Cinanserin hydrochloride has a much higher binding affinity for the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> than for the 5-HT<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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100943</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Cirsilineol</b></p> <p>Cirsilineol, a natural flavone compound, selectively inhibits IFN-γ/STAT1/T-bet signaling in intestinal CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Cirsilineol has potent immunosuppressive and anti-tumor 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119347</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>cis-Mulberroside A</b> (Mulberroside D)</p> <p>cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D) is the cis-isomer of Mulberroside A. Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba 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-N0619A</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cistanoside A</b></p> <p>Cistanoside A is a phenylethanoid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, reduces NO accumulation, but shows no effect on iNOS mRNA, iNOS protein levels or iNOS activity. Anti-inflammatory 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0023</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>Citric acid</b></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> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1428</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>Citral</b></p> <p>Citral is a monoterpene found in Cymbopogon citratus essential oil, with antihyperalgesic, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7083</p> 
<p><b>Ciwujianoside C3</b></p> <p>Ciwujianoside C3, an orally active and brain penetrated compound, is isolated the leaves of Acanthopanax henryi Harms. Ciwujianoside C3 has anti-inflammatory effect and can reinforces object recognition memory.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4134</p> 

<p><b>CJ-42794</b> (CJ-042794)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10797</p> <p>CJ-42794 is a selective prostaglandin E receptor subtype 4 (EP4) antagonist, inhibits [3H]-PGE2 binding to the human EP4 receptor with a mean pKi of 8.5, a binding affinity that was at least 200-fold more selective for the human EP4 receptor than other human EP receptor subtypes (EP1,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>CK-636</b> (CK-0944636)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15892</p> <p>CK-636 is a cell permeable inhibitor of Arp2/3 complex, that could inhibit actin polymerization, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4 μM, 24 μM and 32 μM for human, fission yeast and bovine, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>CK1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111820</p> <p>CK1-IN-1 is a casein kinase 1 (CK1) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2015119579A1, compound 1c, has IC<sub>50</sub>s of 15 nM, 16 nM, 73 nM for CK1δ, and CK1ε, p38σ MAPK, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>CK2/PIM1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135816</p> <p>CK2/PIM1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of CK2 and PIM1, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.787 μM and 4.327 μM for CK2 and PIM1, 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>CL-82198</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100359</p> <p>CL-82198 is a selective inhibitor of MMP-13. CL-82198 binds to the entire S1' pocket of MMP-13, which is the basis for its selectivity towards MMP-13 and the lack of inhibitory activities against other MMPs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cl-amidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100574</p> <p>Cl-amidine is an orally active peptidylarginine deminase (PAD) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine induces apoptosis in 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>Cl-amidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100574A</p> <p>Cl-amidine hydrochloride is an orally active peptidylarginine deminase (PAD) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine hydrochloride induces apoptosis in cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cl-amidine TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100574B</p> <p>Cl-amidine TFA is an orally active peptidylarginine deminase (PAD) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine TFA induces apoptosis in 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>CL075</b> (3M002)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117066</p> <p>CL075 (3M002) is a selective TLR8 agonist with immunomodulating properties. CL075 triggers a MyD88-dependent signaling pathway to elicit production of inflammatory cytokines and type I interferons (IFNs) via activation of NF-κB and IRF7, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>CL097</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128799</p> <p>CL097, a potent TLR7/8 agonist, induces pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages. CL097 induces NADPH oxidase priming, resulting in an increase of the fMLF-stimulated ROS production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

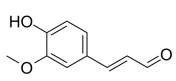
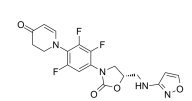
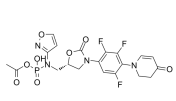
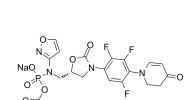
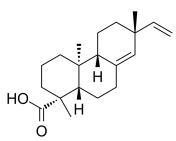
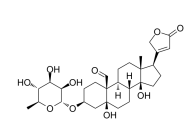
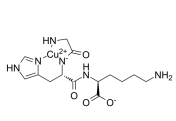
<p><b>CL264</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135905</p>	<p><b>CL2A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128945</p>
<p>CL264 is a TLR7-specific agonist for innate immune signals research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CL2A is a cleavable complicated PEG8- and triazole-containing PABC-peptide-mc linker. CL2A is cleavable through pH sensitivity, giving rise to bystander effect, and binds the antibody at a cysteine residue via a disulfide bond. Labetuzumab govitecan used this linker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>CL2A-SN-38</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128946</p>	<p><b>CL656</b> (c-[2'<sup>3</sup>FdAMP(S)-2'<sup>5</sup>FdIMP(S)])</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112878</p>
<p>CL2A-SN-38 is a <b>drug-linker conjugate</b> composed of a potent a DNA Topoisomerase I inhibitor SN-38 and a linker CL2A to make antibody drug conjugate (ADC). CL2A-SN-38 provides significant and specific antitumor effects against a range of human solid tumor types.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CL656 is an activator of stimulator of interferon genes (STING).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Clemastanin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6025</p>	<p><b>Clematichinenoside AR</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4232</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> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Clematichinenoside AR is a major active ingredient that could be extracted from the traditional Chinese herb <b>Clematis chinensis</b> and has potent pharmacological effects on various diseases, including atherosclerosis (AS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Clematomandshurica saponin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4230</p>	<p><b>Clemizole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-30234</p>
<p>Clematomandshurica saponins B shows significant inhibitory activity on cyclooxygenase-2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.58 mM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Clemizole is an <b>H1 histamine receptor</b> antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. Clemizole is an inhibitor of TRPC5 channel. The IC<sub>50</sub> of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC<sub>50</sub> for viral replication is 8 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Clemizole hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-30234A</p>	<p><b>Cleomiscosin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3595</p>
<p>Clemizole hydrochloride is an <b>H1 histamine receptor</b> antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. Clemizole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of TRPC5 channel.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cleomiscosin A is a coumarino-lignoid from branch of Macaranga adenantha. Cleomiscosin A is active against TNF-<b>alpha</b> secretion of the mouse peritoneal macrophages.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Cletoquine</b> (Desethylhydroxychloroquine)</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> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135810</p> 	<p><b>Cletoquine oxalate</b> (Desethylhydroxychloroquine oxalate)</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 style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135810A</p> 
<p><b>CLIP (86-100)</b></p> <p>CLIP (86-100) is amino acids 86 to 100 fragment of class II-associated invariant chain peptide (CLIP).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1826</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PVSKMRMATPLLMQA</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>CLIP (86-100) (TFA)</b></p> <p>CLIP (86-100) TFA is amino acids 86 to 100 fragment of class II-associated invariant chain peptide (CLIP).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1826A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PVSKMRMATPLLMQA (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>Clobetasol propionate</b></p> <p>Clobetasol propionate is a potent and selective CYP3A5 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.206 μM. Clobetasol propionate has no inhibiting on CYP3A4 or other major CYPs. Clobetasol propionate is a corticosteroid and has the potential for psoriasis and other dermatoses research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13600</p> 	<p><b>Clobetasone butyrate</b></p> <p>Clobetasone butyrate is a synthetic glucocorticoid and has topical anti-inflammatory activity especially in skin. Clobetasone butyrate can be used to relieve corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses, including atopic dermatitis and psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1616</p> 
<p><b>Clodronate disodium tetrahydrate</b> (Disodium clodronate tetrahydrate)</p> <p>Clodronate disodium tetrahydrate (Disodium clodronate tetrahydrate) is first-generation bisphosphonate, with anti-osteoporotic, anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.</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, 250 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107794</p> 	<p><b>Clodronic acid disodium salt</b> (Clodronate disodium salt)</p> <p>Clodronic acid (Clodronate) disodium salt, a first-generation bisphosphonate, is orally active osteoclastic bone resorption inhibitor. Clodronic acid disodium salt can be used in high bone turnover states, Paget's disease and osteolytic bone metastases.</p> <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 style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0657A</p> 
<p><b>Clofazimine</b></p> <p>Clofazimine is an iminophenazine dye, has a marked anti-inflammatory effect, has been used in combination with other antimycobacterial drugs to treat AIDS and Crohn's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1046</p> 	<p><b>Clonixin</b> (SCH-10304)</p> <p>Clonixin (SCH-10304) is an orally active non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent in rodents.</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, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121235</p> 

<p><b>Cloperastine fendizoate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2179</p>	<p><b>Cloperastine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2133</p>
<p>Cloperastine fendizoate inhibits the hERG K<sup>+</sup> currents in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 27 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cloperastine hydrochloride inhibits the hERG K<sup>+</sup> currents in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 27 nM.</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><b>Clorprenaline D7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131106S</p>	<p><b>Clorprenaline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1347</p>
<p>Clorprenaline D7 is a deuterium labeled Clorprenaline. Clorprenaline is a <b>β<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist that is implicated in bronchial expansion. Clorprenaline has the potential for asthma 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>Clorprenaline hydrochloride is a <b>β<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor</b> agonist that is implicated in bronchial expansion. Clorprenaline has the potential for asthma research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Clorprenaline-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134577S</p>	<p><b>Clovamide</b> (trans-Clovamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122267</p>
<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>Clovamide (trans-Clovamide), a natural phenolic compound, is a potent antioxidant. Clovamide is an excellent ROS and oxygen radical scavenger. Clovamide also has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cloxacillin sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0466B</p>	<p><b>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0466</p>
<p>Cloxacillin sodium exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for Staphylococcus aureus 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>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for Staphylococcus aureus 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><b>Clozic</b> (ICI 55897; Clobuzarit)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100142</p>	<p><b>CLP-3094</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141487</p>
<p>Clozic is a potential anti-arthritic 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>CLP-3094 is a potent BF3 (binding function 3)-directed inhibitor of the <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b>. CLP-3094 inhibits AR transcriptional activity (IC<sub>50</sub>=4 μM). CLP-3094 is a selective, potent GPR142 antagonist.</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>

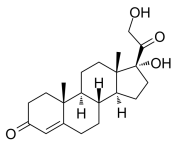
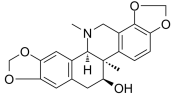
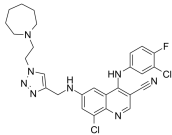
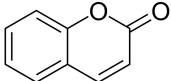
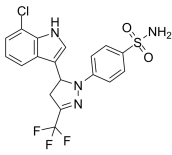
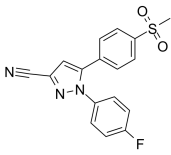
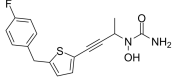
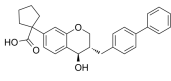
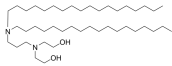
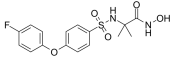
<p><b>CMC2.24</b> (TRB-N0224)</p>	<p><b>CMD178 TFA</b></p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-120793</p> <p>CMC2.24 (TRB-N0224), an orally active tricarbonylmethane agent, is effective against pancreatic tumor in mice by inhibiting Ras activation and its downstream effector ERK1/2 pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.48% <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>Cat. No.: HY-P1453A</p> <p>RFKFY[O(Bn)]</p>  <p>CMD178 (TFA) is a lead peptide that consistently reduces the expression of Foxp3 and STAT5 induced by IL-2/s IL-2R<math>\alpha</math> signaling. CMD178 (TFA) also is an inhibitor of STAT5 and inhibits T<sub>reg</sub> cells development.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CMI-392</b></p>	<p><b>CMI977</b> (LDP977)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-19205A</p> <p>CMI-392 is a dual 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor and platelet-activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 100 and 10 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>Cat. No.: HY-U00260</p> <p>CMI977 is a potent 5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO) 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>CMS-121</b></p>	<p><b>Coenzyme Q10</b> (CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-135981</p> <p>CMS-121 is a quinolone derivative and an orally active acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACC1) inhibitor. CMS-121 protects HT22 cells against ischemia and oxidative damage with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 7 nM and 200 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0111</p> <p>Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>COG 133</b></p>	<p><b>COG 133 TFA</b></p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1050</p> <p>COG 133 is a fragment of Apolipoprotein E (ApoE) peptide. COG 133 competes with the ApoE holoprotein for binding the LDL receptor, with potent anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects. COG 133 is also a nAChR antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 445 nM.</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-P1050A</p> <p>COG 133 TFA is a fragment of Apolipoprotein E (ApoE) peptide. COG 133 TFA competes with the ApoE holoprotein for binding the LDL receptor, with potent anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects. COG 133 TFA is also a nAChR antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 445 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>COG1410</b></p>	<p><b>Col003</b></p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-P2136</p> <p>COG1410 is an apolipoprotein E-derived peptide. COG1410 exerts neuroprotective and antiinflammatory effects in a murine model of traumatic brain injury (TBI). COG1410 can be used for the research of neurological disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-124817</p> <p>Col003 is a selective and potent inhibitor of Hsp47 and competitively binds to the collagen binding site on Hsp47 (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.8 <math>\mu</math>M). Col003 discourages the interaction of Hsp47 with collagen and inhibits collagen secretion by destabilizing the collagen triple helix.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Colcemid</b> (Demecolcine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0282</p>	<p><b>Colomonic acid sodium salt</b> (Polysialic acid sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7476</p>
<p>Colcemid (Demecolcine), a derivative of colchicine, is a potent <b>mitotic</b> inhibitor. Colcemid binds to the protein tubulin and arrest cells in metaphase for karyotyping assays. Colcemid induces cell apoptosis and can be used for cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Colomonic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) could be naturally isolated from the cell wall of <i>Escherichia coli</i> and animals, gives a red color which has an absorption maximum at 530 nm. Colomonic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) possesses 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>Columbianadin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0362</p>	<p><b>Columbianetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5003</p>
<p>Columbianadin, a natural coumarin from, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Columbin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0389</p>	<p><b>Comanthoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7643</p>
<p>Columbin is an orally active diterpenoid furanolactone from <i>Calumbae radix</i>, has anti-inflammatory and anti-trypanosomal effects. Columbin selectively inhibits COX-2 (<math>EC_{50}=53.1 \mu\text{M}</math>) over COX-1 (<math>EC_{50}=327 \mu\text{M}</math>).</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, 25 mg, 50 mg</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Complanatoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7903</p>	<p><b>Complanatoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1444</p>
<p>Complanatoside B is a <i>P. chinense</i> Fisch flavonoid with potential 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>Complanatoside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine <i>Semen Astragali</i> <i>Complanati</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><b>Complement C5-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128342</p>	<p><b>Complement factor D-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102034</p>
<p>Complement C5-IN-1 (Compound 7) is a small-molecule inhibitor of complement component 5 protein (C5).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Complement factor D-IN-1 is a potent and selective <b>small-molecule reversible factor d</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.006 and 0.05 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> in FD Thioesterolytic Fluorescent Assay and a MAC Deposition Assay, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16% <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>

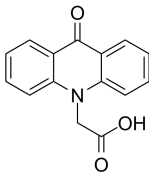
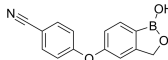

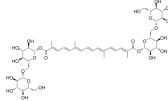
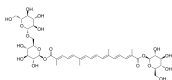
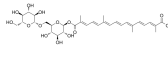
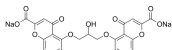
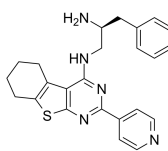
<p><b>Complement factor D-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138281</p>	<p><b>Compstatin control peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1398</p>
<p>Complement factor D-IN-2 is an inhibitor of <b>complement factor D</b> extracted from patent WO2015130838A1, compound 190. Complement factor D-IN-2 targets factor D and inhibits the complement cascade at an early and essential point in the alternative complement pathway.</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>Compstatin control peptide is a <b>complement protein C3</b> inhibitor that binds and inhibits cleavage of complement C3.</p> <p>IAVQDVGWGHHRAT-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>Compstatin control peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1398A</p>	<p><b>Coniferaldehyde</b> (Ferulaldehyde)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2535</p>
<p>Compstatin control peptide TFA is a <b>complement</b> inhibitor that binds and inhibits cleavage of complement C3.</p> <p>IAVQDVGWGHHRAT-NH<sub>2</sub> (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>Coniferaldehyde (Ferulaldehyde) is an effective inducer of <b>heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)</b>. Coniferaldehyde exerts anti-inflammatory properties in response to LPS.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Contezolid</b> (MRX-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19915</p>	<p><b>Contezolid acefosamil</b> (MRX-4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19915A</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>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><b>Continentalic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6908</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>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><b>Convallatoxin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2453</p>	<p><b>Copper tripeptide</b> (GHK-Cu)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0063</p>
<p>Convallatoxin is a cardiac glycoside isolated from <i>Adonis amurensis</i> Regel et Radde. Convallatoxin ameliorates colitic inflammation via activation of <b>PPARγ</b> and suppression of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Copper tripeptide (GHK-Cu), a naturally occurring tripeptide, is first isolated from human plasma, but can be found in saliva and urine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>

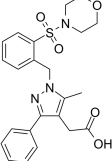
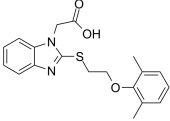
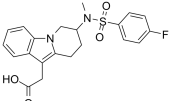
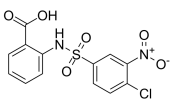
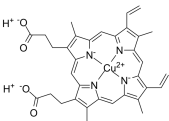
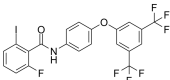
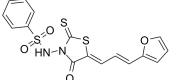
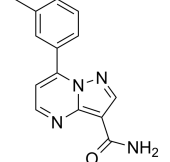


<p><b>Cordycepin</b> (3'-Deoxyadenosine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0262</p>	<p><b>Corilagin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0462</p>
<p>Cordycepin (3'-Deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside derivative and inhibits IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced MMP-1 and MMP-3 expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs) in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 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 <math>\mu</math>g/mL. Corilagin shows good anti-tumor activity on hepatocellular carcinoma and ovarian cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>CORM-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100581</p>	<p><b>CORM-401</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109804</p>
<p>CORM-3, a carbon monoxide-releasing molecule, attenuates NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65 nuclear translocation, reduces ROS generation and enhances intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels. CORM-3 reduces NLRP3 inflammasome activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>92.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CORM-401 is an oxidant-sensitive CO-releasing molecule, can be used in the research of inflammatory and oxidative stress-mediated pathologies.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cornuside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0631</p>	<p><b>Coronalolic acid</b> (Coronalonic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3625</p>
<p>Cornuside is a secoiridoid glucoside isolated from the fruit of <i>Cornus officinalis</i> Sieb. et Zucc., which is a traditional oriental medicine for treating inflammatory diseases and invigorating blood circulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Coronalolic acid, extract from the apical bud of <i>Gardenia sootepensis</i> Hutch, inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activity and NO 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>Cortisone</b> (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone; Kendall's compound E)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17461</p>	<p><b>Cortisone acetate</b> (Cortisone 21-acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17461A</p>
<p>Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cortisone acetate (Cortisone 21-acetate), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acetate acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Cortistatin-14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1932</p>	<p><b>Cortistatin-14 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1932A</p>
<p>Cortistatin-14, a neuropeptide have structural similarity to somatostatin-14, binds and exerts its function via the somatostatin receptors (sst1-sst5). Cortistatin-14 shows anticonvulsive, neuroprotective effect and remarkable anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cortistatin-14 (TFA), a neuropeptide have structural similarity to somatostatin-14, binds and exerts its function via the somatostatin receptors (sst1-sst5). Cortistatin-14 (TFA) shows anticonvulsive, neuroprotective effect and remarkable anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

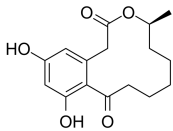
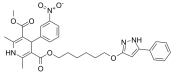
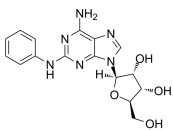
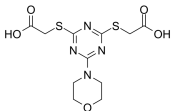
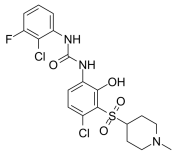
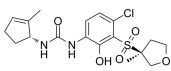
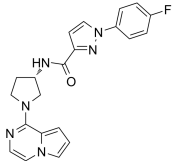
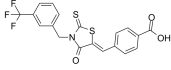
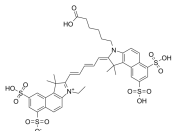
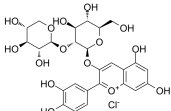
<p><b>Cortodoxone</b> (11-Deoxycortisol; cortexolone; Reichstein's substance S) <b>Cat. No.: HY-77839</b></p> <p>Cortodoxone is a glucocorticoid steroid hormone that can be oxygenated to cortisol (Hydrocortisone).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Corynoline</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-N0826</b></p> <p>Corynoline is a reversible and noncompetitive acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30.6 <math>\mu</math>M. Corynoline exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by activating Nrf2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Cot inhibitor-1</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-32015</b></p> <p>Cot inhibitor-1 (compound 28) is a selective tumor progression loci-2 (Tpl2) kinase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 28 nM. Cot inhibitor-1 shows an inhibition of TNF-alpha production in human whole blood with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.7 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <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>Coumarin</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-N0709</b></p> <p>Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in Radix Glehniae, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antiviral activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>COX-2-IN-1</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-U00275</b></p> <p>COX-2-IN-1 is potent and selective COX-2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>COX-2-IN-2</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-101655</b></p> <p>COX-2-IN-2 is a selective and inducible COX2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.24 <math>\mu</math>M. COX-2-IN-1 is an anti-inflammatory compound with anti-inflammatory and analgesic 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>COX/5-LO-IN-1</b> (Atreleuton analog) <b>Cat. No.: HY-U00347</b></p> <p>COX/5-LO-IN-1 (Atreleuton analog) is an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO), used for the research of inflammatory and allergic disease states.</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-105696</b> (Pfizer 105696) <b>Cat. No.: HY-19193</b></p> <p>CP-105696 is a potent and selective Leukotriene <math>B_4</math> Receptor antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.42 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CP-20961</b> (Avidine) <b>Cat. No.: HY-107634</b></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><b>CP-471474</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-W011085</b></p> <p>CP-471474 is an orally active and pan MMP inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 1170 nM (MMP-1), 0.7 nM (MMP-2), 16 nM (MMP-3), 13 nM (MMP-9) and 0.9 nM (MMP-13), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

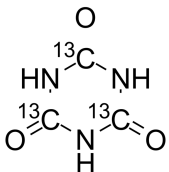
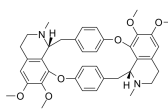
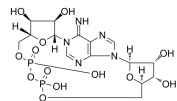
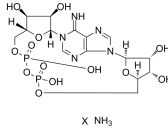
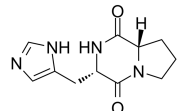
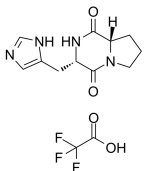
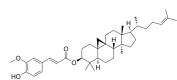
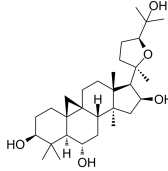
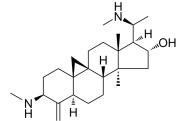
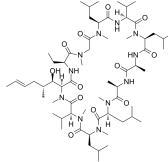
<p><b>CP-544439</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107013</p>	<p><b>CP-868388 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-116699</p>
<p>CP-544439 is a potent and orally active matrix metalloproteinase-13 (MMP-13) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.75 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>CP-868388 free base is a potent, selective and orally active PPAR<math>\alpha</math> agonist with a <math>K_i</math> value of 10.8 nM. CP-868388 free base has little or no affinity for PPAR<math>\beta</math> (<math>K_i</math> of 3.47 <math>\mu</math>M) and PPAR<math>\gamma</math>. CP-868388 free base has hypolipidemic and anti-inflammatory actions.</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>CP-96021 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101731</p>	<p><b>CP-96486</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100316</p>
<p>CP-96021 hydrochloride is a balanced, combined, potent and orally active leukotriene D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>)/platelet activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 34 nM and 37 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>CP-96486 is a potent and orally active leukotriene D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>)/platelet activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonist with <math>K_i</math>s of 20 and 24 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CPYPP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-110100</p>	<p><b>CRA-2059</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19303</p>
<p>CPYPP is a DOCK2-Rac1 interaction inhibitor. CPYPP binds to DOCK2 DHR-2 domain and inhibits the guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) activity of DOCK2<sup>DHR-2</sup> for Rac1 in a dose-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>CRA-2059 is a highly specific and selective tryptase inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 620 pM for recombinant human tryptase-<math>\beta</math> (rHT<math>\beta</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CRA-2059 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19303A</p>	<p><b>CRA-2059 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19303B</p>
<p>CRA-2059 hydrochloride is a highly specific and selective tryptase inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 620 pM for recombinant human tryptase-<math>\beta</math> (rHT<math>\beta</math>).</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>CRA-2059 is a highly specific and selective tryptase inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 620 pM for recombinant human tryptase-<math>\beta</math> (rHT<math>\beta</math>).</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, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>CRAC intermediate 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-20587</p>	<p><b>Crebanine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2255</p>
<p>CRAC intermediate 1 is a key intermediate in the chemical synthesis of a series of CRAC channel inhibitors, detailed information can be found in Patent WO 2010122089 A1, intermediate 9.</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>Crebanine, an alkaloid from Stephania venosa, induces G1 arrest and apoptosis in human cancer cells. Crebanine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity via suppressing MAPKs and Akt signaling. Crebanine also possesses antiarrhythmic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>CRF, bovine</b> (Corticotropin Releasing Factor bovine)</p> <p>CRF, bovine is a potent agonist of <b>CRF receptor</b>, and displaces [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr]ovine CRF with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.52 nM.</p> <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;"><small>SDSPPSLEQLTFLHLLREVMTRADQLAGQAHNRRLDVAHML</small></p>	<p><b>CRF, bovine TFA</b> (Corticotropin Releasing Factor bovine TFA)</p> <p>CRF, bovine (TFA) is a potent agonist of <b>CRF receptor</b>, and displaces [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr]ovine CRF with a <math>K_i</math> of 3.52 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SDSPPSLEQLTFLHLLREVMTRADQLAGQAHNRRLDVAHML (TFA) HCl</small></p>
<p><b>Cridanimod</b></p> <p>Cridanimod is a potent <b>progesterone receptor (PR)</b> activator mediated through induction of <b>IFN<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IFN<math>\beta</math></b> expression. Cridanimod is a small-molecule immunomodulator and interferon inducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <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 style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-W011890</small></p>	<p><b>Crisaborole</b> (AN-2728; PF-06930164)</p> <p>Crisaborole (AN-2728) is a potent inhibitor of <b>PDE4</b> and <b>cytokine</b> release; inhibit PDE4 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.49 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-10978</small></p>
<p><b>Crocetin</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Crocetin)</p> <p>Crocetin (<math>\beta</math>-Crocetin), isolated from <i>Crocus sativus</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective and antioxidant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-N6904</small></p>	<p><b>Crocin</b> (Crocic acid)</p> <p>Crocic acid (Crocic acid) is a nutraceutical and the main constituent isolated from the stigmas of <i>Crocus sativus</i> with immense pharmacological properties as anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antidepressant and anticonvulsant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-N0697</small></p>
<p><b>Crocin II</b></p> <p>Crocic acid II is isolated from the fruit of <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocic acid II inhibits NO production with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 31.1 µM. Crocic acid II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of iNOS and COX-2.</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-N0698</small></p>	<p><b>Crocic acid III</b></p> <p>Crocic acid III is a crocetin from saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.). Crocic acids inhibit cell growth of tumor cells and has anti-inflammatory activity. Crocic acids serve as spices and coloring agents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-N6644</small></p>
<p><b>Cromolyn sodium</b> (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670)</p> <p>Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670) is an antiallergic drug. Cromolyn sodium is a <b>GSK-3<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.0 µM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-B0320A</small></p>	<p><b>CRT0066854</b></p> <p>CRT0066854 is a potent and selective atypical <b>PKC isoenzymes</b> inhibitor. CRT0066854 is against full-length (FL) <b>PKC<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>PKC<math>\zeta</math></b>, and <b>ROCK-II</b> kinases with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 132 nM, 639 nM, and 620 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Cat. No.: HY-18713</small></p>

<p><b>CRTh2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112265</p>	<p><b>CRTh2 antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135773</p>
<p>CRTh2 antagonist 1 is a CRTh2 antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 89 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>CRTh2 antagonist 3 is a potent <b>chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule expressed on Th2 cells (CRTh2)</b> antagonist. CRTh2 antagonist 3 enhances the activity of PDK1 toward a short peptide substrate, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 2 <math>\mu</math>M and a <math>K_d</math> of 8.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CRTH2-IN-1</b> (Ramatroban analog)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00423</p>	<p><b>CTPI-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123986</p>
<p>CRTH2-IN-1 (Ramatroban analog) is a selective <b>prostaglandin D2 receptor DP2 (CRTH2)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 nM in a human DP2 binding assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>CTPI-2 is a third-generation mitochondrial citrate carrier <b>SLC25A1</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_o</math> of 3.5 <math>\mu</math>M. CTPI-2 inhibits glycolysis, PPAR<math>\gamma</math>, and its downstream target the glucose transporter GLUT4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg</p> 
<p><b>CTTHWGFTLC, CYCLIC</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1789</p>	<p><b>CTTHWGFTLC, CYCLIC TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1789A</p>
<p>CTTHWGFTLC, CYCLIC is a cyclic peptide inhibitor for <b>matrix metalloproteinases MMP-2</b> and <b>MMP-9</b>. The <math>IC_{50}</math> value for MMP-9 is <math>\sim</math>8 <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><small>CTTHWGFTLC (Disulfide Bridge: Cys1-Cys10)</small></p>	<p>CTTHWGFTLC, CYCLIC TFA is a cyclic peptide inhibitor for <b>matrix metalloproteinases MMP-2</b> and <b>MMP-9</b>. The <math>IC_{50}</math> value for MMP-9 is <math>\sim</math>8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p><small>CTTHWGFTLC (Disulfide Bridge: Cys1-Cys10) (TFA salt)</small></p>
<p><b>Cu(II) protoporphyrin IX</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136476B</p>	<p><b>CU-115</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131945</p>
<p>Cu (II) Protoporphyrin IX is used as a negative control for Zn (II) Protoporphyrin (an inhibitor of heme oxygenase).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>CU-115 is a potent TLR8 antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.04 <math>\mu</math>M), and shows selective for TLR8 over TLR7 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=&gt;50 <math>\mu</math>M). CU-115 decreases TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-1<math>\beta</math> production activated by R-848 in THP-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CU-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121638</p>	<p><b>CU-CPT-8m</b> (TLR8-specific antagonist)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112050</p>
<p>CU-3 is the racemate of (5Z,2E)-CU-3. (5Z,2E)-CU-3 is a potent and selective inhibitor against the <math>\alpha</math>-isozyme of DGK with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M, competitively inhibits the affinity of DGK<math>\alpha</math> for ATP with a <math>K_m</math> value of 0.48 mM.</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>CU-CPT-8m is a specific <b>TLR8</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 67 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

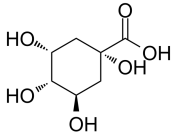
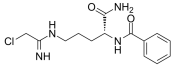
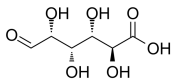
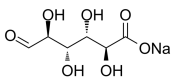
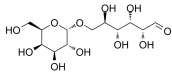
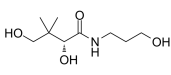
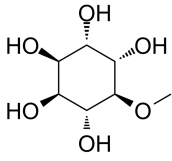
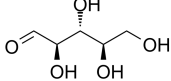
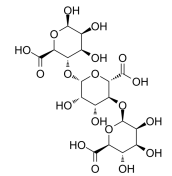
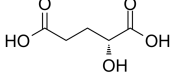
<p><b>CU-CPT-9a</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112667</p>	<p><b>CU-CPT17e</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101929</p>
<p>CU-CPT-9a is a specific TLR8 antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CU-CPT17e is a potent multi-Toll-like receptor (TLR) agonist that activates TLR3, TLR8, and TLR9.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CU-CPT9b</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112051</p>	<p><b>CU-T12-9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110353</p>
<p>CU-CPT9b is a specific TLR8 antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.7 nM. CU-CPT9b shows high binding affinity towards TLR8 with a <math>K_d</math> of 21 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</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>CU-T12-9 is a specific TLR1/2 agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math> of 52.9 nM in HEK-Blue hTLR2 SEAP assay. CU-T12-9 activates both the innate and the adaptive immune systems. CU-T12-9 selectively activates the TLR1/2 heterodimer, not TLR2/6.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cucurbitacin IIb</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1987</p>	<p><b>Cucurbitacin S</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0725</p>
<p>Cucurbitacin IIb is an active component isolated from <i>Hemsleya amabilis</i>, induces apoptosis with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cucurbitacin S is isolated from cucurbitaceae with anticancer and anti-inflammatory 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>CUR61414</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113965</p>	<p><b>Curculigoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0705</p>
<p>CUR61414 is a novel, potent and cell permeable Hedgehog signaling pathway inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> =100-200 nM). CUR61414 is a small-molecule aminoproline class compound and selectively binds to smoothened (Smo) with a <math>K_i</math> value of 44 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p>Curculigoside is the main saponin in <i>C. orchioide</i>, exerts significant antioxidant, anti-osteoporosis, antidepressant and neuroprotection effects. Curculigoside possesses significant anti-arthritis effects in vivo and in vitro via regulation of the JAK/STAT/NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signaling pathway.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Curcumenol</b> (+)-Curcumenol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2259</p>	<p><b>Curcumin-d6</b> (Diferuloylmethane-d6; Natural Yellow 3-d6; Turmeric yellow-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N00055</p>
<p>Curcumenol ((+)-Curcumenol) is a potent CYP3A4 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12.6 <math>\mu</math>M, which is one of constituents in the plants of medicinally important genus of <i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>, with neuroprotection, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and hepatoprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

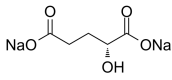
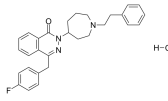
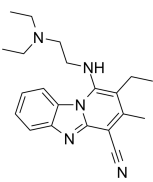

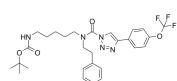
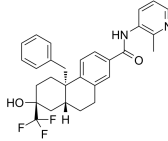
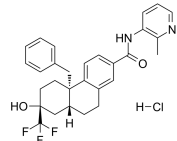
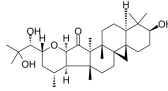
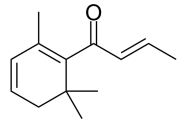
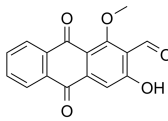
<p><b>Curvularin</b> (S)-Curvularin)</p> <p>Curvularin, a fungal metabolite and a potent mycotoxin naturally isolated from <i>Curvularia lunata</i>, inhibits cytokine-induced <b>nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6770</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19025</p> <p>CV-159 is a unique dihydropyridine <math>Ca^{2+}</math> antagonist with an anti-calmodulin (CaM) action, and has antiinflammatory 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>CV1808</b> (2-Phenylaminoadenosine)</p> <p>CV1808 (2-Phenylaminoadenosine) is a non-selective <b>A2 adenosine receptor (A2 AR)</b> agonist with <math>K_s</math> of 76 and 1450 nM for A2A and A3 adenosine receptor subtypes, respectively.</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-103183</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139906</p> <p>CXCL12 ligand 1 is the first ligand of the sY12-binding pocket on chemokine CXCL12.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CXCR2-IN-1</b></p> <p>CXCR2-IN-1 is a central nervous system penetrant CXCR2 antagonists with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 9.3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <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, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101022</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120878</p> <p>CXCR2-IN-2 is a selective, brain penetrant, and orally bioavailable CXCR2 antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math>=5.2 nM/1 nM in <math>\beta</math>-arrestin assay/CXCR2 Tango assay, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <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>CXCR7 antagonist-1</b></p> <p>CXCR7 antagonist-1 is an inhibitor of the binding of the <b>SDF-1</b> chemokine (also known as the <b>CXCL12</b> chemokine) or <b>I-TAC</b> (also known as <b>CXCL11</b>) to the chemokine receptor <b>CXCR</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-139643</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103666</p> <p>CY-09 is a selective and direct <b>NLRP3</b> inhibitor. CY-09 directly binds to the ATP-binding motif of NLRP3 NACHT domain and inhibits NLRP3 ATPase activity, resulting in the suppression of <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b> assembly and activation.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cy5.5</b> (Sulfo-Cyanine5.5)</p> <p>Cy5.5 (Sulfo-Cyanine5.5) is a near-infrared fluorescent dye (<math>Ex=673</math> nm, <math>Em=707</math> nm) used to label biological molecules, such as peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.91% <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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-D0924</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2533</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>Cyanuric acid-13C3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010407S</p>  <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>Cycleanine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2005</p>  <p>Cycleanine is a potent vascular selective <b>Calcium</b> antagonist. Cycleanine has analgesic, muscle relaxant and anti-inflammatory activities. Cycleanine has potential for anti-ovarian cancer acting through the <b>apoptosis</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose</b> (cADPR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 μg</p>	<p><b>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium</b> (cADPR ammonium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395A</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 μg</p>
<p><b>Cyclo(his-pro)</b> (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101402</p> <p>Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline)) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyretropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b> nuclear accumulation.</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>Cyclo(his-pro) TFA</b> (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA; Histidylproline diketopiperazine TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101402A</p> <p>Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyretropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) TFA could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b> nuclear accumulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cycloartenyl ferulate</b> (Cycloartenol ferulate; Cycloartenol ferulic acid ester)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125938</p> <p>Cycloartenyl ferulate (Cycloartenol ferulate) is one of the typical triterpene alcohols and possesses several biological activities including anti-oxidative activity, antiallergic activity, anti-inflammatory and anticancer 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>Cycloastragenol</b> (Astramembrangenin; Cyclosierversigenin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1485</p> <p>Cycloastragenol (Astramembrangenin), the active form of astragaloside IV, has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-aging, anti-apoptotic, and cardiovascular protective effects. Cycloastragenol is a potent <b>telomerase</b> activator and can lengthen telomeres.</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>Cyclobuxine D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4080</p> <p>Cyclobuxine D is a steroidal alkaloid extracted from <i>Buxus microphylla</i>. Cyclobuxine D has a significant bradycardic effect in the rat heart and an inhibitory action on <b>acetylcholine</b> and Ba<sup>2+</sup>-induced contraction of the longitudinal muscle isolated from the rabbit jejunum.</p>  <p><b>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 A</b> (Cyclosporine A; Cyclosporin A; CsA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0579</p> <p>Cyclosporin A (Cyclosporine A) is an immunosuppressant which binds to the cyclophilin and inhibits phosphatase activity of <b>calcineurin</b> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM. Cyclosporin A also inhibits <b>CD11a/CD18</b> adhesion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

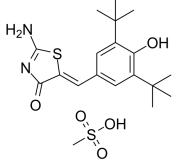
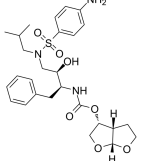
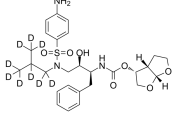
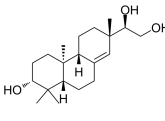
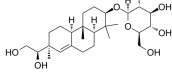
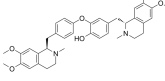
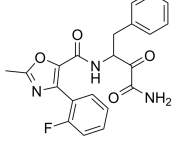
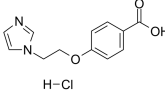
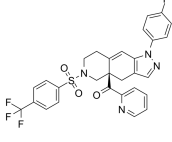
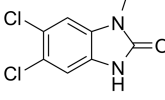


<p><b>Cyclosporin A-Derivative 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1355</p>	<p><b>Cyclosporin D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W019721</p>
<p>Cyclosporin A-Derivative 1 is a crystalline intermediate derived from the opening of cyclosporin A extracted from patent WO 2013167703 A1. Cyclosporin A is an immunosuppressive agent which can bind to the cyclophilin and inhibit calcineurin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cyclosporin D, a metabolite of Cyclosporin A, is a weak immunosuppressant. Cyclosporin D is used as internal standard for quantification of Cyclosporin 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><b>Cyclosporin H</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1122</p>	<p><b>Cyclotriazadisulfonamide (CADA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-134809</p>
<p>Cyclosporin H is a selective and potent inhibitor of FPR-1 (formyl peptide receptor 1). Cyclosporin H, a viral transduction 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 CD4-targeted HIV entry inhibitors. 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>Cynarin (Cynarine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0359</p>	<p><b>Cyperotundone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3004</p>
<p>Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic 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>Cyperotundone is a sesquiterpene isolated from Nagarmotha (Cyperus rotundus).</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>Cystathionine-γ-lyase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136211</p>	<p><b>Cytochrome c-pigeon (88-104) (PCC 88-104)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1089</p>
<p>Cystathionine-γ-lyase-IN-1 is a selective cystathionine γ-lyase (CSE) enzyme inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.3 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Cytochrome c-pigeon (88-104) (PCC 88-104) has full stimulatory activity for pigeon cytochrome c-primed T cells from B10.A mice. The I-E<sup>k</sup>-restricted T cell response to Cytochrome c pigeon (pcyt c) is specific for the COOH-terminal sequence 88-104.</p> <p><b>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>CZC24832</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15294</p>	<p><b>D(+)-Galactosamine hydrochloride (D-Galactosamine hydrochloride)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-42682</p>
<p>CZC24832 is a highly selective and potent PI3Kγ inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=27 nM) with apparent dissociation constants (K<sub>d</sub><sup>APP</sup>) of 19 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>D(+)-Galactosamine (D-Galactosamine) hydrochloride, which is an established experimental toxin, primarily causes liver injury by the generation of free radicals and depletion of UTP nucleotides.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>

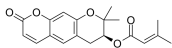
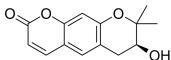
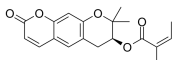
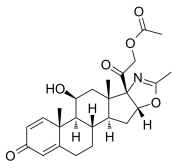
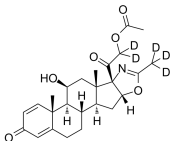
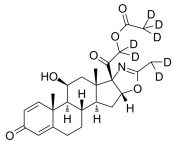
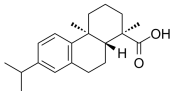
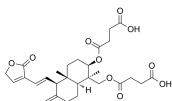
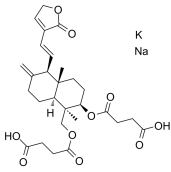
<p><b>D-(-)-Quinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0464</p> <p>D-(-)-Quinic acid is a cyclohexanecarboxylic acid and is implicated in the perceived acidity of coffee.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>D-Cl-amidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100574C</p> <p>D-Cl-amidine is a potent and highly selective PADI1 inhibitor. D-Cl-amidine is well-tolerated with no significant toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>D-Glucuronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6612</p> <p>D-Glucuronic acid is an important intermediate isolated from many gums. D-Glucuronic acid and its derivative glucuronolactone are as a liver antidote in the prophylaxis of human health. D-Glucuronic acid has an anti-inflammatory effect for the skin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>D-Mannuronic acid sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7703</p> <p>D-Mannuronic acid sodium, isolated from <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>, has the potential in autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), adjuvant induced arthritis (AIA), nephrotic syndrome, and acute glomerulonephritis studies.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>D-Melibiose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107824</p> <p>D-Melibiose is a disaccharide which is composed of one galactose and one glucose moiety in an alpha (1-6) glycosidic linkage.</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>D-Panthenol</b> (Dexpanthenol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1391</p> <p>D-Panthenol is the biologically-active alcohol of pantothenic acid, which leads to an elevation in the amount of coenzyme A in the cell.</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>D-Pinitol</b> (3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0655</p> <p>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.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>D-Ribose(mixture of isomers)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018772</p> <p>D-Ribose(mixture of isomers) is an energy enhancer, and acts as a sugar moiety of ATP, and widely used as a metabolic therapy supplement for chronic fatigue syndrome or cardiac energy metabolism.</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>D-Trimannuronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7699A</p> <p>D-Trimannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer is extracted from seaweed. D-Trimannuronic acid can induce TNFα secretion by mouse macrophage cell lines. D-Trimannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate; (R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113038</p> <p>D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

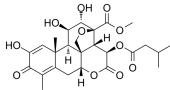
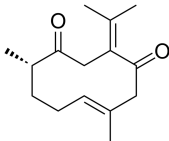
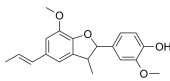
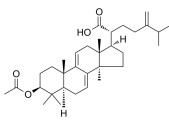
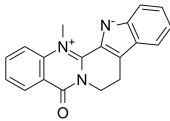
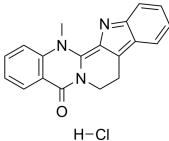
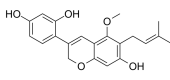
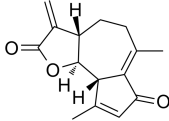
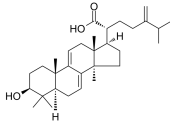
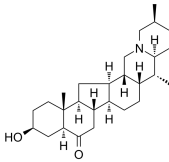
<p><b>D-<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium</b> (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100542</p>	<p><b>D18024</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00210</p>
<p>D-<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>D18024 is a phthalazinonderivat antiallergic and antihistaminic 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>D75-4590</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134655</p>	<p><b>DA-JC4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3255</p>
<p>D75-4590, a pyridobenzimidazole derivative and a <math>\beta</math>-1,6-glucaan synthesis inhibitor, possesses antifungal 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>DA-JC4 is a dual <b>GLP-1/GIP receptor</b> agonist and can be used for the research of neurological disease and insulin signaling pathways.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DAGL<math>\beta</math>-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18551</p>	<p><b>Dagrocorat</b> (PF-00251802)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16718</p>
<p>DAGL<math>\beta</math>-IN-1 is an inhibitor of <b>diacylglycerol lipase-<math>\beta</math> (DAGL<math>\beta</math>)</b>, serves as a versatile intermediate for the design of DAGL-tailored activity-based probes.</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>Dagrocorat (PF-00251802) is an orally active and selective high-affinity partial agonist of the <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dagrocorat hydrochloride</b> (PF-00251802 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16718A</p>	<p><b>Dahurinol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6907</p>
<p>Dagrocorat (PF-00251802) hydrochloride is an orally active and selective high-affinity partial agonist of the <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dahurinol is a natural compound isolated from <i>Cimicifuga acerina</i>.</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>Damascenone</b> (E/Z)-Damascenone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2543</p>	<p><b>Damnacanthal</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108485</p>
<p>Damascenone ((E/Z)-Damascenone) is an active compound of <i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> with anti-inflammatory activity. Damascenone is a mixture complex of E-isomer-Damascenone and Z-isomer Damascenone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of <b>p56<sup>lck</sup> tyrosine kinase</b> activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Danicopan</b> (ACH-4471)</p>	<p><b>Danirixin</b> (GSK1325756)</p>
<p>Danicopan (ACH-4471), a selective and orally active small-molecule <b>factor D</b> inhibitor, shows high binding affinity to human Factor D with <math>K_d</math> value of 0.54 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 90 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Danirixin is a selective, and reversible CXCR2 antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12.5 nM for CXCL8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Dapansutrile</b></p>	<p><b>Daphnetin</b> (7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin)</p>
<p>Dapansutrile is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b>. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus Daphne, is a <b>protein kinase</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 7.67 μM, 9.33 μM and 25.01 μM for EGFR, PKA and PKC in vitro, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Daphylloside</b></p>	<p><b>Dapsone</b> (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone; DDS)</p>
<p>Daphylloside is an iridoid isolated from the aerial parts of Galium verum.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dapsone (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide <b>antibiotic</b> 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><b>DAPT</b> (GSI-IX)</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 antiprotozoal 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>DAPT (GSI-IX) is a potent and orally active <b>γ-secretase</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 115 nM and 200 nM for total <b>amyloid-β (Aβ)</b> and <b>Aβ<sub>42</sub></b>, respectively. DAPT inhibits the activation of <b>Notch 1</b> signaling and induces cell differentiation.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Daratumumab</b> (Anti-Human CD38, Human Antibody)</p>	<p><b>Darbufelone</b> (CI-1004)</p>
<p>Daratumumab (Anti-Human CD38) is the first-in-class human-specific <b>anti-CD38</b> monoclonal antibody. Daratumumab has anti-multiple myeloma (MM) effect. Daratumumab impairs MM cell adhesion, which results in an increased sensitivity of MM to proteasome inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Darbufelone is a dual inhibitor of cellular <b>PGF<sub>2α</sub></b> and <b>LTB<sub>4</sub></b> production. Darbufelone potently inhibits <b>PGHS-2</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 0.19 μM) but is much less potent with <b>PGHS-1</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 20 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

<p><b>Darbufelone mesylate</b> (CI-1004 mesylate)</p> <p>Darbufelone mesylate (CI-1004 mesylate) is a dual inhibitor of cellular <math>\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}</math> and <math>\text{LTB}_4</math> production. Darbufelone potently inhibits PGHS-2 (<math>\text{IC}_{50} = 0.19 \mu\text{M}</math>) but is much less potent with PGHS-1 (<math>\text{IC}_{50} = 20 \mu\text{M}</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101438A</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17040</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 HIV protease inhibitor, 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112585</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-N3003</p> 
<p><b>Darutoside</b></p> <p>Darutoside is a diterpenoid isolated from Siegesbeckia.</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-N6028</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0220</p> 
<p><b>Dazcapistat</b></p> <p>Dazcapistat is a potent calpain inhibitor, with <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math>s of &lt;3 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> for calpain 1, calpain 2 and calpain 9, respectively (patent WO2018064119A1, compound 405).</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-132850</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106067A</p> 
<p><b>Dazucorilant</b> (CORT113176)</p> <p>Dazucorilant (CORT113176) is a selective and high affinity non-steroidal glucocorticoid receptor (GR) modulator with a <math>K_i</math> value 1 nM in vitro. Dazucorilant can be used for the research of neurological disorders.</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-132811</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-102052</p> 

<p><b>DCVC</b> (S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]-L-cysteine)</p> <p>DCVC (S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]-L-cysteine) is a bioactive metabolite of trichloroethylene (TCE). DCVC inhibits pathogen-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1<math>\beta</math>, IL-8, and TNF-<math>\alpha</math> release from tissue cultures.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>DDR1-IN-2</b></p> <p>DDR1-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of <b>discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR1)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 13.1 nM, and also less potently inhibits DDR2, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 203 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>DDR1-IN-4</b></p> <p>DDR1-IN-4 (Compound 2.45) is a selective and potent <b>Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1)</b> autophosphorylation inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 29 nM and 1.9 <math>\mu</math>M for DDR1 and DDR2, 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>Deacetylasperulosidic Acid</b></p> <p>Deacetylasperulosidic acid (DAA) is a major phytochemical constituent of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> fruit. Deacetylasperulosidic acid has antioxidant activity by increasing superoxide dismutase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Deapi-platycodin D3</b></p> <p>Deapi-platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the roots of <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Decanoyl-RVKR-CMK</b> (DecRVKRcmk)</p> <p>Decanoyl-RVKR-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><b>Decarboxy Moxifloxacin</b></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>Decernotinib</b> (VX-509; VRT-831509)</p> <p>Decernotinib is a potent, orally active <b>JAK3</b> inhibitor, with <math>K_s</math> of 2.5, 11, 13 and 11 nM for <b>JAK3, JAK1, JAK2, and TYK2</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Decloxizine</b> (UCB-1402; NSC289116)</p> <p>Decloxizine(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Decloxizine dihydrochloride</b> (UCB 1402 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Decloxizine dihydrochloride(UCB-1402; NSC289116) is a histamine 1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Decursin</b> (+)-Decursin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18981</p>	<p><b>Decursinol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4109</p>
<p>Decursin ((+)-Decursin) is a cytotoxic agent and a potent <b>protein kinase C</b> activator from the Root of <i>Angelica gigas</i>. Decursin inhibits tumor growth, migration, and invasion in gastric cancer by down-regulating CXCR7 expression.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Decursinol, isolated from the roots of <i>Angelica gigas</i>, possesses antinociceptive effect with orally bioavailability. Decursinol possesses anti-tumor and anti-metastasis activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Decursinol angelate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4322</p>	<p><b>Defibrotide sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108746</p>
<p>Decursinol angelate, a cytotoxic and <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b> activating agent from the root of <i>Angelica gigas</i>, possesses anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Defibrotide sodium is a complex mixture of single stranded polydeoxyribonucleotides. Defibrotide sodium has liver protection, anti-inflammatory, antithrombotic, profibrinolytic, and anti-ischemic properties.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defibrotide (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>Deflazacort</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13609</p>	<p><b>Deflazacort-D5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13609S</p>
<p>Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Deflazacort-D5 is the deuterium labeled Deflazacort. Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Deflazacort-D7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13609S1</p>	<p><b>Dehydroabietic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6869</p>
<p>Deflazacort-D7 is the deuterium labeled Deflazacort. Deflazacort, a glucocorticoid, is an inactive prodrug and is converted rapidly to the active metabolite 21-desacetyldeflazacort. Deflazacort is used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Dehydroabietic acid possesses antiviral activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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><b>Dehydroandrographolide succinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0677</p>	<p><b>Dehydroandrographolide succinate potassium sodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0677B</p>
<p>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 immunostimulatory, anti-infective and anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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 <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 immunostimulatory, anti-infective...</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Dehydrocurdione</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8160</p> <p>Dehydrocurdione, a zedoary-derived sesquiterpene, induces heme oxygenase (HO)-1, an antioxidative enzyme, in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Dehydrocurdione interacts with Keap1, resulting in Nrf2 translocation followed by activation of the HO-1 E2 enhancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydrodiisoeugenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0589</p> <p>Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS- stimulated NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation and cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.</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>Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate (3-O-Acetyldehydroeburicoic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4125</p> <p>Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate (Compound 18) is a lanostane triterpenoid isolated from Wolfiporia cocos.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydroevodiamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2106</p> <p>Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.</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>Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6029</p> <p>Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride is isolated from the leaves of Evodia rutaecarpa.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydroglyasperin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7335</p> <p>Dehydroglyasperin C, a isoflavone, is a potent NAD(P)H:oxidoquinone reductase (NQO1) and phase 2 enzyme inducer. Dehydroglyasperin C has antioxidant, neuroprotective, cancer chemopreventive, 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>Dehydroleucodine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122295</p> <p>Dehydroleucodine is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Gynoxys verrucosa. Dehydroleucodine is a mast cell stabilizer that inhibits mast cell degranulation induced by compound 48/80. Dehydroleucodine induces cells apoptosis, and has gastric ulcer inhibition and antileukemic 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>Dehydrotrametenolic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2490</p> <p>Dehydrotrametenolic acid is a sterol isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos. Dehydrotrametenolic acid induces apoptosis through caspase-3 pathway. Dehydrotrametenolic acid has anti-tumor activity, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic effects.</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</p>	<p><b>Delavinone (Sinpeinine A)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107273</p> <p>Delavinone (Sinpeinine A) is an alkaloid. Delavinone is suitable for electrospray ionization (ESI) positive electrode detection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>



**Delcasertib**  
(KAI-9803; BMS-875944) Cat. No.: HY-106262

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

Sequence 1 Cys Trp Gly Arg Leu Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Arg Arg  
Sequence 2 Asp Phe Ala Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ala Gly Phe Lys  
(Disulfide bridge Cys-Trp)

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

**Delcasertib hydrochloride**  
(KAI-9803 hydrochloride; BMS-875944 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-106262B

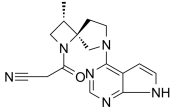
Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride is a potent and selective  $\delta$ -protein kinase C ( $\delta$ PKC) inhibitor. Delcasertib (KAI-9803) hydrochloride could ameliorate injury associated with ischemia and reperfusion in animal models of acute myocardial infarction (MI).

Sequence 1 Cys Trp Gly Arg Leu Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Arg Arg  
Sequence 2 Asp Phe Ala Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ala Gly Phe Lys  
(Disulfide bridge Cys-Trp) (HCl salt)

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

**Delgocitinib**  
(JTE-052) Cat. No.: HY-109053

Delgocitinib (JTE-052) is a specific JAK inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$ s of 2.8, 2.6, 13 and 58 nM for JAK1, JAK2, JAK3 and Tyk2, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Deloxolone** Cat. No.: HY-U00278

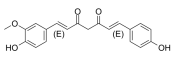
Deloxolone has the potential for inflammatory, ischemic and proliferative diseases treatment.



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

**Demethoxycurcumin**  
(Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin) Cat. No.: HY-N0006

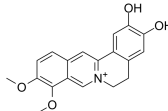
Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis.  $IC_{50}$  value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model.



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

**Demethyleneberberine** Cat. No.: HY-N0592

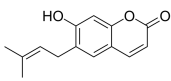
Demethyleneberberine is a natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant. Demethyleneberberine alleviates mice colitis and inhibits the inflammatory responses by inhibiting NF- $\kappa$ B pathway and regulating the balance of Th cells.



**Purity:** 98.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Demethylsuberosin**  
(7-Demethylsuberosin) Cat. No.: HY-N2488

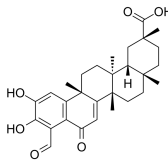
Demethylsuberosin (7-Demethylsuberosin) is a coumarin compound isolated from *Angelica gigas* Nakai, and has anti-inflammatory activity.



**Purity:** 99.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Demethylzylasteral** Cat. No.: HY-N0587

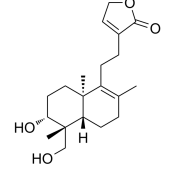
Demethylzylasteral is a triterpene compound isolated from *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook F, with anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and anti-tumor activities. Demethylzylasteral can significantly alleviate atherosclerosis (AS).



**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Deoxyandrographolide** Cat. No.: HY-N0857

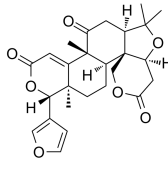
Deoxyandrographolide suppresses LPS induced increase in mRNA levels of iNOS as well as production of proinflammatory mediators TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6. Deoxyandrographolide potentiates NGF-induced neurite outgrowth.



**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Desoxylimonin** Cat. No.: HY-N7640

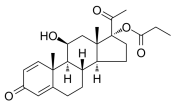
Desoxylimonin is a triterpenoid compound isolated from grapefruit seed. Desoxylimonin derivatives has better anticancer, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity than the lead compound.



**Purity:** 99.49%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

**Deprodone propionate**  
(RD20000) Cat. No.: HY-U00190

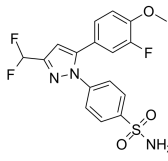
Deprodone propionate (RD20000) is a corticosteroid which is obtained by esterifying with propionic acid the 17-position of the prednisolone skeleton and deoxidating its 21-position.



**Purity:** 99.18%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Deracoxib**  
(SC 046; SC 46; SC 59046) Cat. No.: HY-17509

Deracoxib, a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).



**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Dermorphin Analog** Cat. No.: HY-P1577

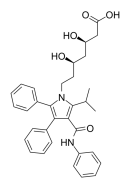
Dermorphin Analog is an analog of Dermorphin. Dermorphin is a natural heptapeptide  $\mu$ -opioid receptor agonist found in amphibian skin.

Y-d-RF-Sar-YPS-NH<sub>2</sub>

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

**Desfluoro-atorvastatin** Cat. No.: HY-135373

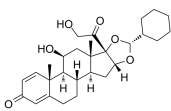
Desfluoro-atorvastatin is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.



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

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

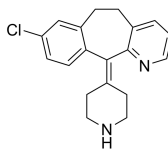
Desisobutyryl-ciclesonide is the active metabolite of Ciclesonide. Desisobutyryl-ciclesonide has affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor.



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

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

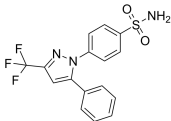
Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the non-sedating H<sub>1</sub>-antihistamine Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective H<sub>1</sub>-receptor antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.



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

**Desmethyl Celecoxib** Cat. No.: HY-118139

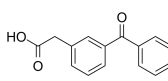
Desmethyl Celecoxib (compound 3b) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=32 nM) with anti-inflammatory activities. Desmethyl Celecoxib is an analog of Celecoxib and with the optimal yield of 75%.



**Purity:** 99.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Desmethyl Ketoprofen** Cat. No.: HY-131118

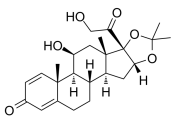
Desmethyl Ketoprofen has anti-inflammatory activities. Desmethyl Ketoprofen can be used for the study of angiogenesis-related disorders.



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

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

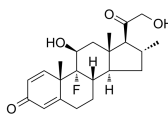
Desonide is a nonfluorinated corticosteroid anti-inflammatory agent used topically for dermatoses. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor. Desonide is a low-potency topical corticosteroid that has been used for decades in the treatment of steroid-responsive dermatoses.



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

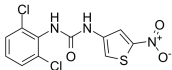
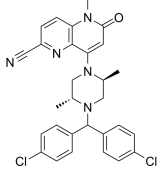
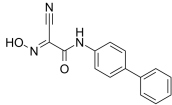
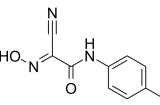
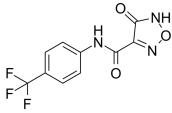
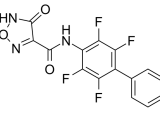
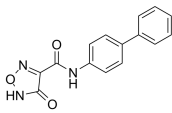
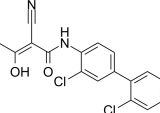
**Desoximetasone** Cat. No.: HY-17570

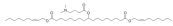
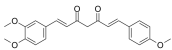
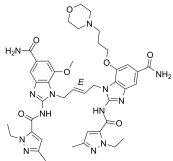
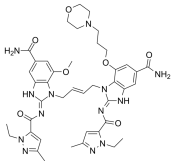
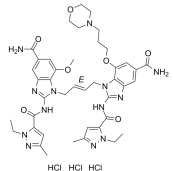
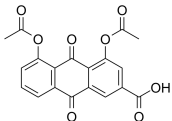
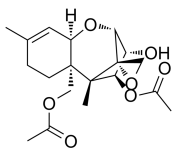
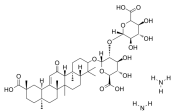
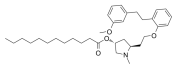
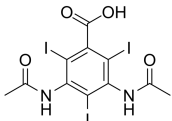
Desoximetasone (Topicort) is a medication belonging to the family of medications known as topical corticosteroids; is used for the relief of various skin conditions, including rashes.

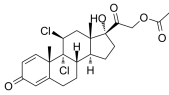


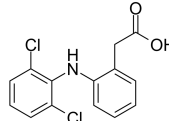
**Purity:** 99.52%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

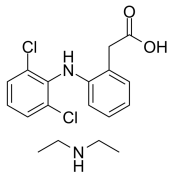
<p><b>Deucravacitinib</b> (BMS-986165)</p> <p>Deucravacitinib (BMS-986165) is a highly selective, orally bioavailable allosteric <b>TYK2</b> inhibitor for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, which selectively binds to TYK2 pseudokinase (JH2) domain (<math>IC_{50}=1.0</math> nM) and blocks receptor-mediated Tyk2 activation by...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Deuruxolitinib</b> (CTP-543; Ruxolitinib D8; Deuterated Ruxolitinib)</p> <p>Deuruxolitinib (CTP-543), a deuterated Ruxolitinib, modulates the activity of JAK1/JAK2. Deuruxolitinib can be used for the research hair loss disorders (from patent WO2017192905A1, compound I).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dexamethasone</b> (Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F)</p> <p>Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.</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>Dexamethasone 9,11-epoxide</b></p> <p>Dexamethasone 9,11-epoxide, a compound extracted from patent CN 106520896 A and RU 2532902 C1, is an intermediate in the preparation of dexamethasone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Dexamethasone acetate</b> (Dexamethasone 21-acetate; Hexadecadrol acetate)</p> <p>Dexamethasone acetate (Dexamethasone 21-acetate) is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist. Dexamethasone acetate has the potential for ophthalmic infections treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Dexamethasone palmitate</b> (DXP)</p> <p>Dexamethasone palmitate (DXP) is a prodrug of Dexamethasone, which is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone palmitate (DXP) has a 47-fold lower affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor than Dexamethasone. Anti-inflammatory agent.</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><b>Dexamethasone phosphate disodium</b> (Dexamethasone 21-phosphate disodium salt)</p> <p>Dexamethasone phosphate disodium is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Dexchlorpheniramine maleate</b> (S-(+)-Chlorpheniramine maleate salt)</p> <p>Dexchlorpheniramine maleate is an antihistamine, with anticholinergic properties, used to treat allergic conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000)</b></p> <p>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 16000-24000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000)</b></p> <p>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 35000-45000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>

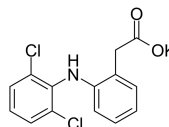
<p><b>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116282A</p>	<p><b>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116282D</p>
<p>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 4500-5500. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.</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 style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500)</p>	<p>Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 450000-550000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.</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 style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000)</p>
<p><b>DFP00173</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126073</p>	<p><b>DGK-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135898</p>
<p>DFP00173 is a potent and selective <b>aquaporin-3 (AQP3)</b> inhibitor. DFP00173 inhibits mouse and human AQP3 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1-0.4 <math>\mu</math>M. DFP00173 is selective for AQP3 over the homologous AQP isoforms AQP7 and AQP9.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</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>DGK-IN-1 is a T cell activator extracted from patent WO202006018A1, example 25. DGK-IN-1 can be used for tumor immunity.</p>  <p><b>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>DHODH-IN-11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135675</p>	<p><b>DHODH-IN-12</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135676</p>
<p>DHODH-IN-11 (Compound 14b) is a Leflunomide derivative and a weak <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with a <math>pK_a</math> of 5.03.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</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>DHODH-IN-12 (Compound 12b) is a Leflunomide derivative and a weak <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with a <math>pK_a</math> of 5.07.</p>  <p><b>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>DHODH-IN-13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135677</p>	<p><b>DHODH-IN-14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135678</p>
<p>DHODH-IN-13 (Compound 7a) is a hydroxyfurazan analog of A771726. DHODH-IN-13 is a <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.3 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>rat liver DHODH</b>. DHODH-IN-13 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DHODH-IN-14 (Compound 7l) is a hydroxyfurazan analog of A771726. DHODH-IN-14 is a <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.49 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>rat liver DHODH</b>. DHODH-IN-14 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>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>DHODH-IN-15</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135679</p>	<p><b>DHODH-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135619</p>
<p>DHODH-IN-15 (Compound 7b) is a hydroxyfurazan analog of A771726. DHODH-IN-15 is a <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>rat liver DHODH</b>. DHODH-IN-15 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

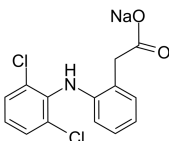
<p><b>Di((Z)-Non-2-en-1-yl)9-(4-(dimethylamino)butanoyl)oxyheptadecanedioate</b> Cat. No.: HY-139298</p> <p>Di((Z)-Non-2-en-1-yl)9-(4-(dimethylamino)butanoyl)oxyheptadecanedioate can be used for synthetic liposomes, from the patent WO-2011153493-A2, compound 1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Di-O-methylmethoxycurcumin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N7275</p> <p>Di-O-methylmethoxycurcumin, a curcuminoid analog, inhibits IL-6 production with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 16.20 µg/mL. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant 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>diABZI STING agonist-1</b> Cat. No.: HY-112921A</p> <p>diABZI STING agonist-1 is a selective stimulator of interferon genes (STING) receptor agonist, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, 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>diABZI STING agonist-1 (Tautomerism)</b> Cat. No.: HY-112921</p> <p>diABZI STING agonist-1 Tautomerism (compound 3) is a selective stimulator of interferon genes (STING) receptor agonist, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, 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>diABZI STING agonist-1 trihydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-112921B</p> <p>diABZI STING agonist-1 (trihydrochloride) is a selective stimulator of interferon genes (STING) receptor agonist, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 130, 186 nM for human and mouse, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Diacerein</b> (Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein) Cat. No.: HY-N0283</p> <p>Diacerein (Diacerhein), a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Diacetoxyscirpenol</b> Cat. No.: HY-N6692</p> <p>Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) is a trichothecene mycotoxin, a secondary metabolite product of fungi. Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) consumption induces haematological disorders (neutropenia, aplastic anemia) in human and animals.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Diammonium Glycyrrhizinate</b> Cat. No.: HY-N6804</p> <p>Diammonium Glycyrrhizinate, isolated from the licorice root, is a widely used anti-inflammatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Diarylalkane derivative 1</b> Cat. No.: HY-U00384</p> <p>Diarylalkane derivative 1 is used for the research of pancreatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Diatrizoic acid</b> (Diatrizoate; Amidotrizoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0926</p> <p>Diatrizoic acid (Diatrizoate) is an iodinated radiocontrast agent and has the potential for radiographic imaging of the airways. Diatrizoic acid induces mitochondrial turnover and oxidative stress, and activating apoptosis by dysregulating calcium.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

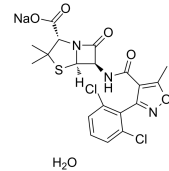
<b>Dichlorisone acetate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1383
Dichlorisone acetate is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid used as an anti-inflammatory agent.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.77%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mg, 50 mg

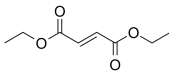
<b>Diclofenac</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15036
Diclofenac is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with $IC_{50}$ s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 $\mu$ M for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.97%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

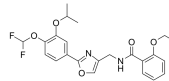
<b>Diclofenac diethylamine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15036A
Diclofenac diethylamine is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with $IC_{50}$ s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 $\mu$ M for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.93%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

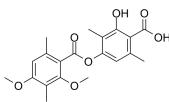
<b>Diclofenac potassium</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15038
Diclofenac potassium is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with $IC_{50}$ s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 $\mu$ M for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	$\geq$ 98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

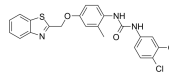
<b>Diclofenac Sodium</b> (GP 45840)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15037
Diclofenac Sodium (GP 45840) is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with $IC_{50}$ s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 $\mu$ M for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.93%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

<b>Dicloxacinil Sodium hydrate</b> (Dicloxacinil sodium salt monohydrate)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0977
Dicloxacinil Sodium hydrate (Dicloxacinil sodium salt monohydrate) is a narrow-spectrum $\beta$ -Lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class, is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria, active against beta-lactamase-producing organisms such...	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	98.94%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 50 mg


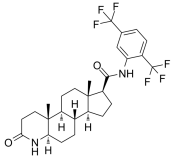
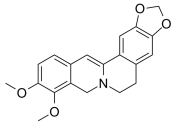
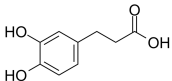
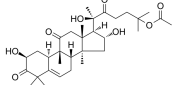
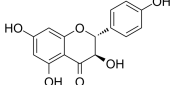
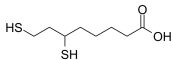
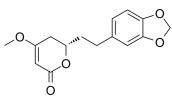
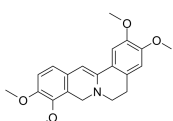
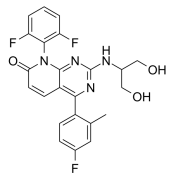
<b>Diethyl fumarate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W010056
Diethyl fumarate is a decomposition product of Malathion (an insecticide). Diethyl fumarate is a reputed skin irritant. Diethyl fumarate can cause non-immunologic contact urticaria on skin.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.40%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 500 mg

<b>Difamilast</b> (OPA-15406)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109085
Difamilast (OPA-15406) is a topical, selective and nonsteroidal phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4) inhibitor with particularly efficient inhibition of subtype B ( $IC_{50}$ =11.2 nM). Difamilast can be used for the research of mild to moderate atopic dermatitis (AD).	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.20%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

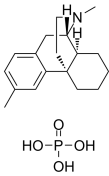
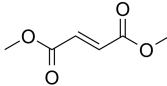
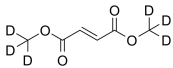
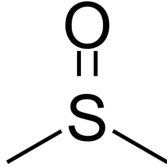
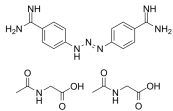
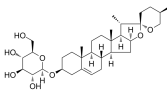
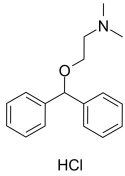
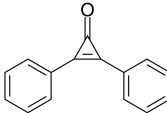
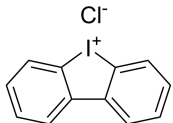
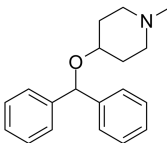
<b>Diffraitaic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2399
Diffraitaic acid, a major constituent of U. longissima, acts as an effective proapoptotic agent in various disorders research. Diffraitaic acid is the analgesic and antipyretic component of Usnea diffracta.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg

<b>Diflapolin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128171
Diflapolin is a highly active dual 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)/soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) inhibitor with marked anti-inflammatory efficacy and high target selectivity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.42%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

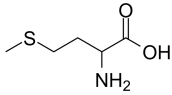
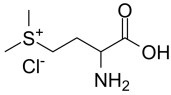
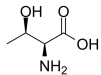
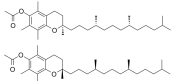
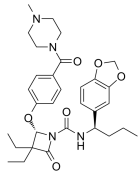
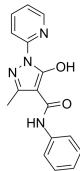
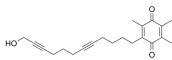

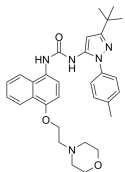
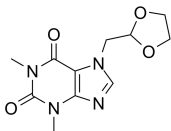
<p><b>Diflorasone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0158</p>	<p><b>Diflorasone diacetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107961</p>
<p>Diflorasone act as a <b>corticosteroid hormone receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive properties. Diflorasone enters the cell by diffusion across the cell membrane and binds to the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in the cytoplasm.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%</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>Diflorasone diacetate is an anti-inflammatory steroid compound used as locally or topically agent. Diflorasone diacetate is being used for skin disorders to control corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses.</p> <p><b>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</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121272</p>	<p><b>Difloxacin-d3 hydrochloride trihydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121272AS</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>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 style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00058</p>	<p><b>Diflumidone (R807)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100139</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Diflumidone is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Diflunisal (MK-647)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18342</p>	<p><b>Difluprednate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17569</p>
<p>Diflunisal (MK-647) is a salicylate derivative with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and uricosuric properties, which is used alone as an analgesic and in rheumatoid arthritis patients. The mechanism of action of diflunisal is as a Cyclooxygenase (COX) Inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Difluprednate (Durezol) is a corticosteroid, approved difluprednate for the treatment of post-operative ocular inflammation and pain. IC50 value: Target: Difluprednate ophthalmic emulsion 0.05% is also being studied in other ocular inflammatory diseases, including a U.S.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Digeranyl bisphosphonate (DGBP)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00145</p>	<p><b>Digoxigenin (Lanadigenin)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1025</p>
<p>Digeranyl bisphosphonate (DGBP) is a potent geranylgeranylpyrophosphate (GGPP) synthase inhibitor, which inhibits geranylgeranylation of Rac1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 81.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Digoxigenin is a hapten, a small molecule with high antigenicity, that is used in many molecular biology applications, as an alternative probe labeling for in situ hybridization.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

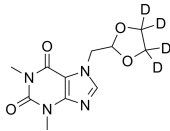
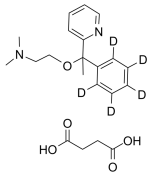
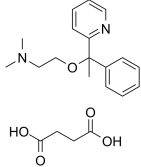
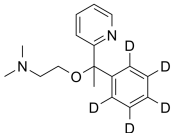
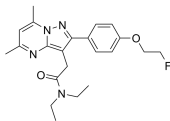
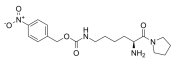
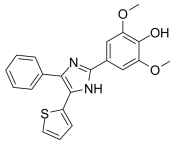
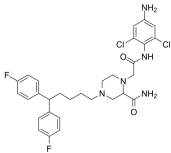
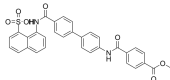
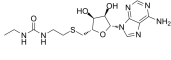
<p><b>Dihomo-<math>\gamma</math>-linolenic acid</b> (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0143</p>	<p><b>Dihydro Dutasteride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135385</p>
<p>Dihomo-<math>\gamma</math>-linolenic acid (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid) is a 20-carbon <math>\omega</math>-6 fatty acid, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dihydro Dutasteride is a metabolite of Dutasteride. Dutasteride is a potent inhibitor of both 5 <math>\alpha</math>-reductase isozymes.</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>Dihydroberberine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1934</p>	<p><b>Dihydrocaffeic acid</b> (3,4-Dihydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2406</p>
<p>Dihydroberberine inhibits <b>human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)</b> channels and remarkably reduces <b>heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90)</b> expression and its interaction with hERG.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Dihydrocaffeic acid is a phenolic acid found in <i>Gynura bicolor</i>, reduces phosphorylation of <b>MAPK p38</b> and prevent UVB-induced skin damage. Antioxidant potential and anti-inflammatory 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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydrocucurbitacin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4171</p>	<p><b>Dihydrokaempferol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2897</p>
<p>Dihydrocucurbitacin B, a triterpene isolated from <i>Cayaponia tayuya</i> roots, inhibits nuclear factor of activated T cells (<b>NFAT</b>), induces cell cycle arrested in the G0 phase, and inhibits delayed type hypersensitivity.</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>Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from <i>Bauhinia championii</i> (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces <b>apoptosis</b> and inhibits Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydrolipoic Acid</b> (DHLA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116807</p>	<p><b>Dihydromethysticin</b> (+)-Dihydromethysticin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0921</p>
<p>Dihydrolipoic Acid (DHLA) is an excellent antioxidant capable of scavenging almost any oxygen-centered radical. Dihydrolipoic acid exhibits anti-inflammatory properties in various diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dihydromethysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has marked activity on the induction of CYP3A23.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dihydropalmatine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4240</p>	<p><b>Dilmapiomod</b> (SB-681323; GW 681323)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10404</p>
<p>Dihydropalmatine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Berberis aristata</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 91.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Dilmapiomod (SB-681323) is a potent <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor that potentially suppresses inflammation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



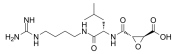
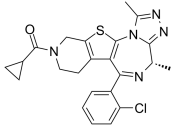
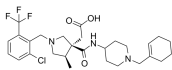
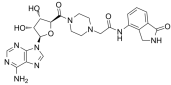
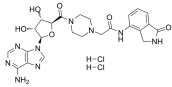
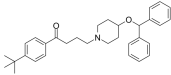
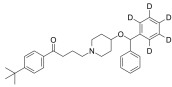

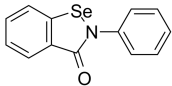
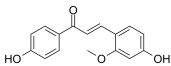
<p><b>Dimemorfan phosphate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2215</p>	<p><b>Dimethyl fumarate (DMF)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17363</p>
<p>Dimemorfan phosphate is a <b>sigma 1 receptor</b> agonist, used as a potent antitussive.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant <b>Nrf2</b> activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.</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, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Dimethyl fumarate-d6 (DMF-d6)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17363S</p>	<p><b>Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0320</p>
<p>Dimethyl fumarate D6 is a deuterium labeled Dimethyl fumarate. Dimethyl fumarate is a nuclear factor (erythroid-derived)-like 2 (<b>Nrf2</b>) pathway activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</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><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mL, 200 mL, 500 mL</p>
<p><b>Diminazene aceturate (Diminazene diacetate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12404</p>	<p><b>Diosgenin glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0730</p>
<p>Diminazene aceturate (Diminazene diacetate) is an anti-trypanosome agent for livestock.</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, 500 mg</p>	<p>Diosgenin glucoside, a saponin compound extracted from <i>Tritulus terrestris</i> L., provides neuroprotection by regulating microglial M1 polarization. Diosgenin glucoside protects against spinal cord injury by regulating autophagy and alleviating apoptosis.</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Diphenhydramine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0303A</p>	<p><b>Diphenylcyclopropenone (Diphenyprone)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W014605</p>
<p>Diphenhydramine hydrochloride is a first-generation histamine H1-receptor antagonist with anti-cholinergic effect. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride can cross the ovine blood-brain barrier (BBB).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 5 g</p>	<p>Diphenylcyclopropenone (Diphenyprone) is a topical immunomodulatory agent that can be used for alopecia areata research.</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</p>
<p><b>Diphenyleneiodonium chloride (DPI)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100965</p>	<p><b>Diphenylpyraline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107431</p>
<p>Diphenyleneiodonium chloride is a <b>NADPH oxidase (NOX)</b> inhibitor and also functions as a <b>TRPA1</b> activator with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1 to 3 <math>\mu</math>M. Diphenyleneiodonium chloride selectively inhibits intracellular <b>reactive oxygen species</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</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>Diphenylpyraline is a potent <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Diphenylpyraline acts as an orally active antihistamine agent with antimuscarinic and antiallergic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

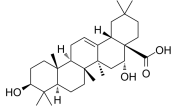


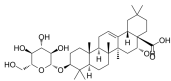
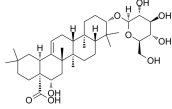
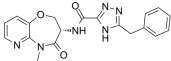
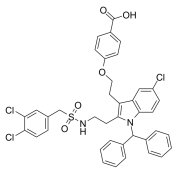
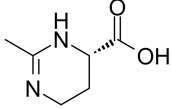
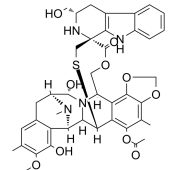
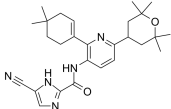
<p><b>Diphyllin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2532</p>	<p><b>Diphylline</b> (Diprophylline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0128</p>
<p>Diphyllin is an aryl-naphthalene lignan isolated from <i>Justicia procumbens</i> and is a potent <b>HIV-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.38 <math>\mu</math>M. Diphyllin is active against <b>vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)</b> and <b>influenza virus</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Diphylline (Diprophylline) is a potent <b>A1/A2 adenosine receptor</b> antagonist and cyclic nucleotide <b>phosphodiesterase</b> inhibitor. Diphylline, a xanthine derivative, is a bronchodilator and vasodilator drug and has the potential for chronic bronchitis and emphysema.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate</b> (Glycyrrhizic acid dipotassium; Dipotassium glycyrrhizate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0184A</p>	<p><b>Dipsacoside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0266</p>
<p>Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate is a natural compound, inhibits atopic dermatitis-related gene expression with anti-anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Dipsacoside B is a major bioactive saponin, which can be used as a marker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Dipyrocetyl</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1179</p>	<p><b>Diquafosol tetrasodium</b> (INS365)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0606</p>
<p>Dipyrocetyl is an anti-inflammatory and analgesic agent extracted from patent WO 2011132171 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Diquafosol tetrasodium is a <b>P2Y2</b> receptor agonist that stimulates fluid and mucin secretion on the ocular surface, as a topical treatment of dry eye disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <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>Direct Black 38 free acid</b> (Chlorazol Black E free acid; Ferristatin II; C.I. 30235 free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0256A</p>	<p><b>Dirocaftor</b> (PTI-808)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137437</p>
<p>Direct Black 38 free acid is a polysulphonated dye. Direct Black 38 free acid promotes degradation of transferrin receptor-1 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>Dirocaftor (PTI-808) is a <b>CFTR</b> potentiator that enhances the function of <b>CFTR</b> protein by opening chloride channels. Dirocaftor can be used for cystic fibrosis (CF) 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>Dithranol</b> (Anthralin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0738</p>	<p><b>DJ001</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133146</p>
<p>Dithranol (Anthralin) is an anthraquinone derivative, with potent anti-psoriatic effects. Dithranol can inhibit DNA replication and repair.</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>DJ001 is a highly specific, selective and non-competitive <b>protein tyrosine phosphatase-<math>\alpha</math></b> (PTP<math>\alpha</math>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.43 <math>\mu</math>M. DJ001 displays no inhibitory activity against other phosphatases, with only modest inhibitory activity against Protein Phosphatase 5.</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>

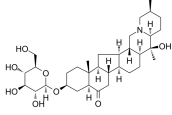
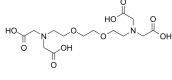
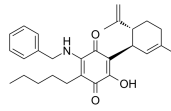
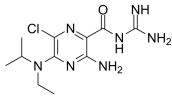
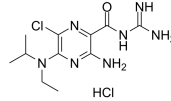
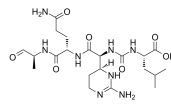
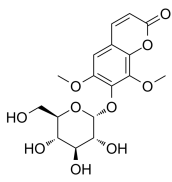
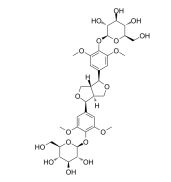
<p><b>DL-Methionine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0325</p>	<p><b>DL-Methionine methylsulfonium chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6655</p>
<p>DL-Methionine is an essential amino acid containing sulfur with oxidative stress defense effects. DL-Methionine can be used for animal natural feed. DL-Methionine also kills <i>H. rostockiensis</i> on potato plants.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>DL-methionine methylsulfonium chloride is a naturally occurring methionine derivative. DL-methionine methylsulfonium chloride protects gastric mucosal from ethanol-induced damage.</p> <p></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>DL-Threonine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0658A</p>	<p><b>DL-α-Tocopherol acetate (Vitamin E acetate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1278A</p>
<p>DL-Threonine, an essential amino acid, has the potential to treat hypostatic leg ulceration.</p> <p></p> <p>Relative stereochemistry</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>DL-α-Tocopherol acetate is a vitamin E derivative which is often included in the formulations of enteral nutrition.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>DMP 777 (L-694458)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75957</p>	<p><b>DMT1 blocker 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126301</p>
<p>DMP 777 is a potent, selective, and orally active human leukocyte elastase (HLE) inhibitor.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%  <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>DMT1 blocker 1 is a blocker of divalent metal transporter 1 (DMT1) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.64 <math>\mu</math>M, is expected to block iron uptake by enterocytes in vivo.</p> <p></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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Docebenone (AA 861)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12886</p>	<p><b>DODAP</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130751</p>
<p>Docebenone (AA 861) is a potent, selective and orally active 5-LO (5-lipoxygenase) inhibitor.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DODAP is a cationic lipid. The ionizable lipid DODAP is a lipid component of the liposome. DODAP can be used to encapsulate siRNA, immunostimulatory chemotherapeutic agents for in vitro and in vivo delivery and so on.</p> <p></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>Doramapimod (BIRB 796)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10320</p>	<p><b>Doxofylline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0004</p>
<p>Doramapimod (BIRB 796) is an orally active, highly potent p38 MAPK inhibitor, which has an <math>IC_{50}</math> for p38<math>\alpha</math>=38 nM, for p38<math>\beta</math>=65 nM, for p38<math>\gamma</math>=200 nM, and for p38<math>\delta</math>=520 nM. Doramapimod has picomolar affinity for p38 kinase (<math>K_d</math>=0.1 nM). Doramapimod also inhibits B-Raf with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 83 nM.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Doxofylline is an antagonist of adenosine A1 receptor which also inhibits phosphodiesterase IV.</p> <p></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Doxofylline-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0004S1</p>	<p><b>Doxylamine D5 succinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0069S</p>
<p>Doxofylline-d4 is the deuterium labeled Doxofylline. Doxofylline is an antagonist of <b>adenosine A1 receptor</b> which also inhibits <b>phosphodiesterase IV</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Doxylamine D5 succinate is deuterium labeled Doxylamine, which is a first generation antihistamine.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Doxylamine succinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0069</p>	<p><b>Doxylamine-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0069AS</p>
<p>Doxylamine (succinate) is a first generation antihistamine; can be used by itself as a short-term sedative and in combination with other drugs to provide night-time allergy and cold relief.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Doxylamine D5 is deuterium labeled Doxylamine.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DPA-714</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122607</p>	<p><b>DPP-IV-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108319</p>
<p>DPA-714 is a high affinity translocator protein (TSPO) ligand (<math>K_i=7</math> nM), which is designed with a fluorine atom in its structure, allowing labelling with fluorine -18 and in vivo imaging using positron emission tomography.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</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>DPP-IV-IN-2 is an inhibitor of both <b>dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPIV)</b> and <b>DP8/9</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.1 and 0.95 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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 × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>DPTIP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131002</p>	<p><b>Draflazine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106841</p>
<p>DPTIP is a potent brain penetrant <b>neutral sphingomyelinase 2 (N-SMase 2)</b> inhibitor (exosome inhibitor), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Draflazine (R-75231) is a <b>ENT1</b> inhibitor. Draflazine (R-75231) completely reverses the hypersensitivity in the complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA) model of mechanical hyperalgesia and the carrageenan inflammation model of thermal and mechanical hyperalgesia.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DRI-C21045</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120323</p>	<p><b>DS-437</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124131</p>
<p>DRI-C21045 (compound 10) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the <b>CD40-CD40L</b> costimulatory protein-protein interaction (PPI) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.17 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DS-437 is a dual <b>PRMT5/7</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>s of PRMT5/7=6 <math>\mu</math>M). DS-437 is selective for PRMT5 and PRMT7 over 29 other human protein-, DNA-, and RNA-methyltransferases. DS-437 is a S-adenosylmethionine (SAM)-competitive inhibitor of PRMT5.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>

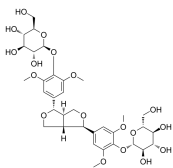
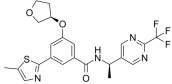
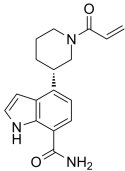
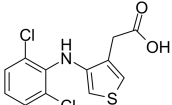
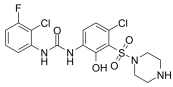
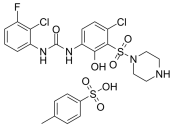
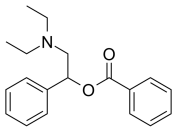
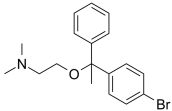
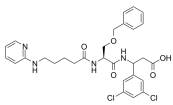
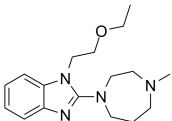
<p><b>DS28120313</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107980</p>	<p><b>DSG Crosslinker</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114697</p>
<p>DS28120313 (compound 32) is an orally <b>hepcidin production inhibitor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.093 <math>\mu</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>DSG Crosslinker is a cleavable <b>ADC linker</b> used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>DSP Crosslinker</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-118759</p>	<p><b>DSTYLSSTLTLSK</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3203</p>
<p>DSP Crosslinker is a cleavable <b>ADC linker</b>, used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>DSTYLSSTLTLSK is a generic human peptide and can be used for infliximab quantitative detection. Infliximab (Avakine) is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>DSTYLSSTLTLSK TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3203A</p>	<p><b>DuP-697</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103387</p>
<p>DSTYLSSTLTLSK TFA is a generic human peptide and can be used for infliximab quantitative detection. Infliximab (Avakine) is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DSTYLSSTLTLSK (TFA salt)</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>DuP-697 is a member of the vicinal diaryl heterocycles and a potent, irreversible, selective and orally active <b>COX-2 inhibitor</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 nM and 800 nM for human <b>COX-2</b> and <b>COX-1</b>, 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>Dupilumab</b> (REGN-668; SAR-231893)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P9926</p>	<p><b>DW-1350</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100173</p>
<p>Dupilumab (REGN-668) is a fully human mAb to <b>IL-4 receptor <math>\alpha</math> (IL-4R<math>\alpha</math>)</b> that inhibits both <b>IL-4</b> and <b>IL-13</b> signaling, markedly improved moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dupilumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DW-1350 is a <b>LTB<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist</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>Dyclonine hydrochloride</b> (Dyclocaine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0364A</p>	<p><b>DZ2002</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18620</p>
<p>Dyclonine hydrochloride (Dyclocaine hydrochloride) is an effective component of Runhou tablets. Dyclonine hydrochloride has significant bactericidal and fungicidal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>DZ2002 is a potent and reversible <b>S-Adenosyl-L-homocysteine Hydrolase(SAHH; AdoHcy Hydrolase)</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> of 17.9 nM.</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>

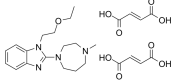
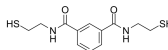
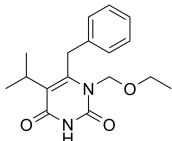
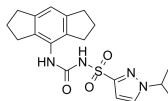
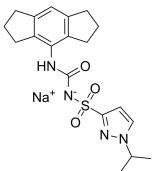
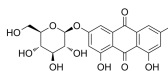
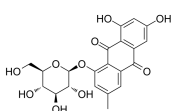
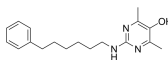
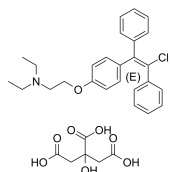
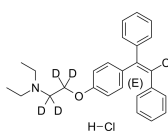
<p><b>E-64</b> (Proteinase inhibitor E 64)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15282</p>	<p><b>E-6123</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10164</p>
<p>E-64 (Proteinase inhibitor E 64) is a potent irreversible inhibitor against general <b>cysteine proteases</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 nM for papain.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>E-6123 is a platelet-activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>E6130</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107456</p>	<p><b>EB-47</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15046</p>
<p>E6130 is an orally active and highly selective <b>CX3CR1</b> modulator, that may be effective for treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>EB-47, a potent and selective <b>PARP-1/ARTD-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 45 nM, shows modest potency against ARTD5 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 410 nM. EB-47 mimics the substrate <math>NAD^+</math> and extends from the nicotinamide to the adenosine subsite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>EB-47 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108631</p>	<p><b>Ebastine</b> (LAS-W 090; RP64305)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0674</p>
<p>EB-47 dihydrochloride, a potent and selective <b>PARP-1/ARTD-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 45 nM, shows modest potency against ARTD5 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 410 nM. EB-47 mimics the substrate <math>NAD^+</math> and extends from the nicotinamide to the adenosine subsite.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Ebastine-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0674S</p>	<p><b>Ebrotidine</b> (FI3542)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15538</p>
<p>Ebastine-d5 (LAS-W 090-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ebastine. Ebastine (LAS-W 090) is an orally active, second-generation <b>histamine H1 receptor</b> antagonist. Ebastine can be used for the symptoms of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ebrotidine(FI 3542) is a competitive H2-receptor antagonist (<math>K_i = 127.5</math> nM) with a potent antisecretory activity and evidenced gastroprotection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Ebselen</b> (SPI-1005; PZ-51; CCG-39161)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13750</p>	<p><b>Echinatin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0269</p>
<p>Ebselen (SPI-1005), a glutathione peroxidase mimetic, is a potent <b>voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC)</b> blocker. Ebselen potently inhibits <math>M^{Pr}</math> (<math>IC_{50} = 0.67</math> <math>\mu</math>M) and <b>COVID-19</b> virus (<math>EC_{50} = 4.67</math> <math>\mu</math>M). Ebselen is an inhibitor of <b>HIV-1</b> capsid CTD dimerization.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Echinatin is a chalcone isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Gancao with hepatoprotective and anti-inflammatory effects. Echinatin can be quickly absorbed and eliminated and extensively distributed with an absolute bioavailability of approximately 6.81% in Rat.</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, 20 mg</p>

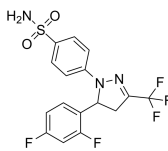
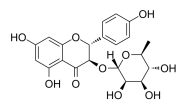
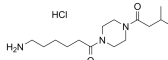
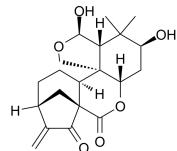
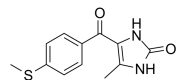
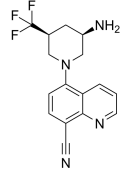
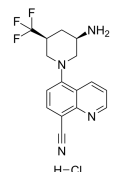
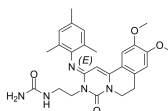
<p><b>Echinocystic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0271</p>	<p><b>Echistatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1189</p>
<p>Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of <i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast.</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>Echistatin, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of <b>platelet aggregation</b>. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of <b>bone resorption</b> in culture.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Echistatin TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1189A</p>	<p><b>Ecliptasaponin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1508</p>
<p>Echistatin TFA, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of <b>platelet aggregation</b>. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of <b>bone resorption</b> in culture.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.13%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ecliptasaponin A , a pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, is one of major compounds separated from <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Ecliptasaponin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2191</p>	<p><b>Eclitasertib</b></p> <p>(DNL-758; SAR-443122) Cat. No.: HY-114371</p>
<p>Ecliptasaponin D is a triterpenoid glucoside isolated from <i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk which is the aerial part of <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>.</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>Eclitasertib (DNL-758) is a potent <b>receptor-interacting protein kinase 1 (RIPK1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;1 <math>\mu</math>M (From patent WO201713672A2, example 42).</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>Ecopladib</b></p> <p>(PLA 725) Cat. No.: HY-U00037</p>	<p><b>Ectoine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107784</p>
<p>Ecopladib is a sub-micromolar inhibitor of cytosolic <b>phospholipase A2<math>\alpha</math></b> (cPLA2<math>\alpha</math>), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.15 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.11 <math>\mu</math>M in the GLU micelle and rat whole blood assays, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>Ectoine is a natural cell protectant, an amino acid derivate produced by bacteria living under extremely harsh environmental conditions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ecubectedin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139570</p>	<p><b>Edicotinib</b></p> <p>(JNJ-40346527; JNJ-527) Cat. No.: HY-109086</p>
<p>Ecubectedin is a derivative. Ecteinascidins is a family of tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids with wide range of antitumor and antimicrobial activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Edicotinib (JNJ-40346527) is a potent, selective, brain penetrant and orally active <b>colony-stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.2 nM.</p>  <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>

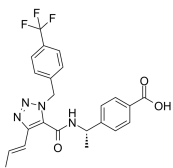
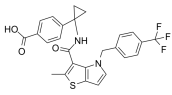
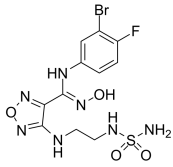
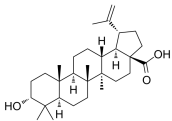
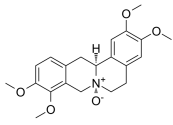
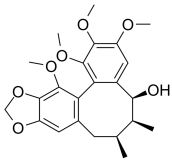
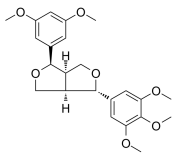
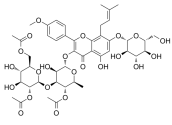
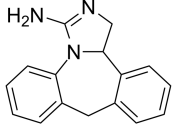
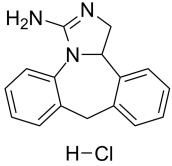
<p><b>Edpetiline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1921</p>	<p><b>EGF Receptor Substrate 2 Phospho-Tyr5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0320</p>
<p>Edpetiline is a principal alkaloid from <i>P. eduardi</i>. Edpetiline has significant antiinflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>EGF Receptor Substrate 2 (Phospho-Tyr5) is a biologically active peptide derived from an autophosphorylation site (Tyr<sup>992</sup>) of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR).</p> <p>DADE-pY-LIPQQG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>EGTA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0861</p>	<p><b>EHP-101</b> (VCE-004.8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128872</p>
<p>EGTA is a specific calcium ion chelator. EGTA has an apparent calcium dissociation constant (<math>K_d</math>) of 60.5 nM at physiological pH (7.4) and has very high specificity for <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math> over <math>\text{Mg}^{2+}</math> (<math>\text{Mg}^{2+}</math> <math>K_d</math> 1-10 mM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>EHP-101 (VCE-004.8) is an orally active, specific PPAR<math>\gamma</math> and CB<math>_2</math> receptor dual agonist. EHP-101 inhibits prolyl-hydroxylases (PHDs) and activates the HIF pathway. EHP-101, a semi-synthetic multitarget cannabinoquinoid, has potent anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>EIPA</b> (L593754; MH 12-43)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101840</p>	<p><b>EIPA hydrochloride</b> (L593754 hydrochloride; MH 12-43 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101840A</p>
<p>EIPA (L593754) is a TRPP3 channel inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 10.5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. EIPA also inhibits <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+</math>-exchanger (NHE) and macropinocytosis.</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>EIPA hydrochloride (L593754 hydrochloride) is a TRPP3 channel inhibitor with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> of 10.5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. EIPA hydrochloride also inhibits <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+</math>-exchanger (NHE) and macropinocytosis.</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</p>
<p><b>ELA-11(human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2197</p>	<p><b>Elastatinal</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100397</p>
<p>ELA-11(human), a peptide, is a full agonist of human apelin receptor, with a <math>\text{pK}_i</math> of 7.85. ELA-11(human) completely inhibits Forskolin-induced cAMP production and stimulates <math>\beta</math>-arrestin recruitment.</p> <p>CMPPLHSRVFPF</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Elastatinal is a potent and competitive inhibitor of elastase, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.21 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Elastatinal more potently inhibits pancreatic elastase versus leucocyte elastase. Elastatinal shows no activity on human leucocyte chymotrypsin-like protease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Eleutheroside B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135646</p>	<p><b>Eleutheroside D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4147</p>
<p>Eleutheroside B1, a coumarin compound, has a wide spectrum of anti-human influenza virus efficacy, with an <math>\text{IC}_{50}</math> value of 64-125 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}</math>. 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>Eleutheroside D is an active lignan isolated from the root of <i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>, has anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic activities. Eleutheroside D is an optical isomer of Eleutheroside E (HY-N0272).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

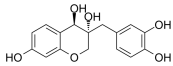
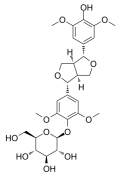
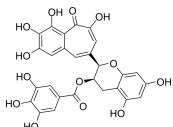
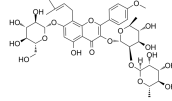
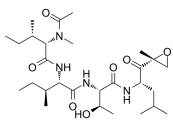
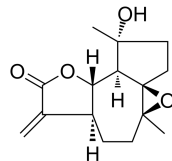
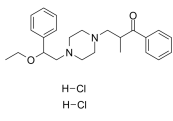
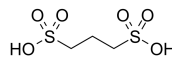
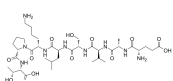
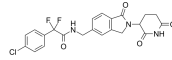


<p><b>Eleutheroside E</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0272</p>	<p><b>Eliapixant</b> (BAY 1817080)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109170</p>
<p>Eleutheroside E, a principal component of <i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Eliapixant (BAY 1817080) is a potent and selective antagonist of <b>P2X3 receptor</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM. Eliapixant can be used for the research of refractory chronic cough.</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>Esubrutinib</b> (ABBV-105)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109143</p>	<p><b>Eltenac</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106093</p>
<p>Esubrutinib (ABBV-105) is an orally active, potent, selective and irreversible Bruton's tyrosine kinase (<b>BTk</b>) inhibitor. The <math>IC_{50}</math> of Esubrutinib for BTk catalytic domain is 0.18 <math>\mu</math>M. Esubrutinib can be used for the research of inflammatory disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Eltenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a COX inhibitor. Eltenac shows <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.03 <math>\mu</math>M for both COX-1 and COX-2 in isolated human whole blood.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Elubrixin</b> (SB-656933)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18263A</p>	<p><b>Elubrixin tosylate</b> (SB-656933 tosylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18263C</p>
<p>Elubrixin (SB-656933) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist and an <b>IL-8 receptor</b> antagonist. Elubrixin inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 260.7 nM) and shape change (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 310.5 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Elubrixin tosylate (SB-656933 tosylate) is a potent, selective, competitive, reversible and orally active <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist and an <b>IL-8 receptor</b> antagonist. Elubrixin tosylate inhibits neutrophil CD11b upregulation (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 260.7 nM) and shape change (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 310.5 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Elucaeine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101743</p>	<p><b>Embramine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00132</p>
<p>Elucaeine is a <b>muscarinic acetylcholine receptor</b> antagonist with anti-ulcerative activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Embramine is a monoethanolamine used as an antihistamine and anticholinergic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>EMD527040</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101473</p>	<p><b>Emedastine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108411</p>
<p>EMD527040 is a potent and highly selective <math>\alpha v\beta 6</math> antagonist with antifibrotic activities. EMD527040 can be used for carcinoma and liver fibrosis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Emedastine is an orally active, selective and high affinity <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> value of 1.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

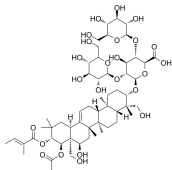
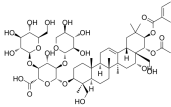
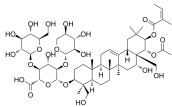
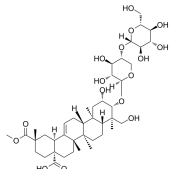
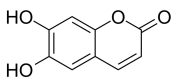
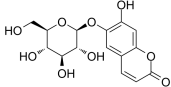
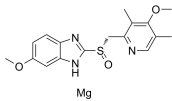
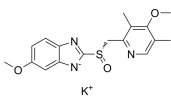
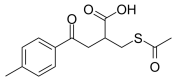
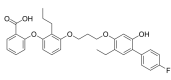
<p><b>Emedastine difumarate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2178</p>	<p><b>Emeramide</b> (BDTH2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16739</p>
<p>Emedastine difumarate is an orally active, selective and high affinity <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 1.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Emeramide is a thiol-redox antioxidant and heavy metal chelator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Emivirine</b> (MKC-442)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15353</p> <p>Emivirine (MKC-442) is a <b>non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)</b> with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.20 and 0.01 μM 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>Emlenoflast</b> (MCC7840)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137245</p> <p>Emlenoflast (MCC7840), a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;100 nM. Emlenoflast can be used for the research of inflammatory 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>Emlenoflast sodium</b> (MCC7840 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137245A</p> <p>Emlenoflast (MCC7840) sodium, a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;100 nM. Emlenoflast sodium can be used for the research of inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Emodin 6-O-β-D-glucoside</b> (Glucoemodin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8126</p> <p>Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside (Glucoemodin) is an active compound from <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>. Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside shows potent anti-inflammatory and barrier protective 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>Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2394</p> <p>Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from medicinal plant <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Sieb. &amp; Zucc, is a potent and noncompetitive <b>bacterial neuraminidase (BNA)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.85 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Enazadrem</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00024</p> <p>Enazadrem is a <b>5-lipoxygenase</b> inhibitor with anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enclomiphene citrate</b> ((E)-Clomiphene citrate; trans-Clomiphene citrate; Enclomifene citrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118861A</p> <p>Enclomiphene citrate is a potent and orally active <b>oestrogen receptor</b> antagonist, with antioestrogenic property.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Enclomiphene D4 hydrochloride</b> ((E)-Clomiphene D4 hydrochloride; trans-Clomiphene D4 hydrochloride; ...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118861S</p> <p>Enclomiphene D4 hydrochloride ((E)-Clomiphene D4 hydrochloride; trans-Clomiphene D4 hydrochloride; Enclomifene D4 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Enclomiphene.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

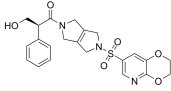
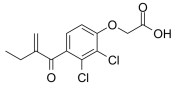
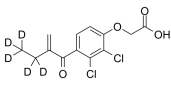
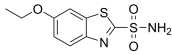
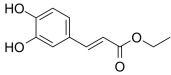
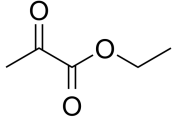
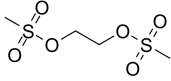
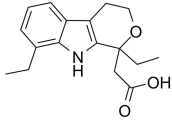
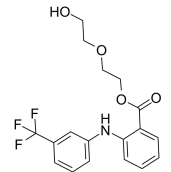
<p><b>Endothelin 1 (swine, human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0202</p>	<p><b>Enflcoxib</b> (E 6087)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19384</p>
<p>Endothelin 1 (swine, human) is a synthetic peptide with the sequence of human and swine Endothelin 1, which is a potent endogenous vasoconstrictor. Endothelin 1 acts through two types of receptors ET<sub>A</sub> and ET<sub>B</sub>.</p> <p>CSCSSLMDKCECVYFCHLDIHW(Disulfide bridge: Cys1-Cys15,Cys3-Cys11)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Enflcoxib (E 6087) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compound that selectively inhibits <b>cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)</b>. Enflcoxib does not inhibit cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1). E-6087 shows anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities in animal models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Engeletin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0436</p>	<p><b>ENMD-1068 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124748A</p>
<p>Engeletin is a flavanonol glycoside isolated from <i>hymenaea martiana</i>, inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <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>ENMD-1068 hydrochloride is a selective <b>protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2)</b> antagonist with antiangiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Enmein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5028</p>	<p><b>Encyanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114336</p>
<p>Enmein is isolated from <i>I. serra</i> with immunosuppressive effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Encyanin is an anthocyanin extracted from grapes. Encyanin shows inhibitory effect on the leucine aminopeptidase, acid phosphatase, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase and esterase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Encyanin</b></p>
<p><b>Enoximone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1639</p>	<p><b>Enpatoran</b> (M5049)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134581</p>
<p>Enoximone is an inotropic vasodilating agent and a selective and orally active <b>phosphodiesterase III (PDE3)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 µM. Enoximone induces vasodilatation and increases intracellular levels of cAMP by inhibiting cGMP-inhibited PDE.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Enpatoran (M5049) is a potent, orally active and dual <b>TLR7/8</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 11.1 nM and 24.1 nM in HEK293 cells, respectively. Enpatoran is inactive against TLR3, TLR4 and TLR9. Enpatoran can block molecule synthetic ligands and natural endogenous RNA ligands.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Enpatoran hydrochloride</b> (M5049 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134581A</p>	<p><b>Ensifentrine</b> (RPL-554)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119708</p>
<p>Enpatoran (M5049) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active and dual <b>TLR7/8</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 11.1 nM and 24.1 nM in HEK293 cells, respectively. Enpatoran hydrochloride is inactive against TLR3, TLR4 and TLR9.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ensifentrine (RPL-554) is an inhaled first-in-class dual inhibitor of <b>phosphodiesterase 3 (PDE3)</b> and <b>PDE4</b> with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.4 nM and 1479 nM, respectively. Ensifentrine has bronchoprotective and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>EP4 receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133123</p> <p>EP4 receptor antagonist 1 is a highly potent and selective competitive prostanoid EP4 receptor antagonist for cancer immunotherapy. EP4 receptor antagonist 1 inhibits human and mouse EP4 receptor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6.1 nM and 16.2 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>EP4 receptor antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138761</p> <p>EP4 receptor antagonist 3 is a potent EP4 receptor antagonist, example 3, extracted from patent WO2010019796 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epacadostat</b> (INCB 024360)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15689</p> <p>Epacadostat (INCB 024360) is a potent and selective indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 71.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epibetulinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0223</p> <p>Epibetulinic acid exhibits potent inhibitory effects on NO and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) production in mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) stimulated with bacterial endotoxin with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.7 and 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epicorynoxidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7011</p> <p>Epicorynoxidine, a natural alkaloid, shows cytotoxic effects P-388 cell line with an <math>ED_{50}</math> of 25.53 <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>Epigomisin O</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2222</p> <p>Epigomisin O is isolate from the fruits of Schisandra plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epimagnolin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6261</p> <p>Epimagnolin B is a bisepoxy lignan isolated from Magnolia fargesii, with anti-inflammatory activity and antiallergic effects. Epimagnolin B inhibits NO production in LPS-activated microglia. Epimagnolin B exhibited antiallergic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epimedin K</b> (Korepimedeside B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8087</p> <p>Epimedin K (Korepimedeside B), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epinastine</b> (WAL801)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0640</p> <p>Epinastine (WAL801) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine is a potent, selective and orally-active histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Epinastine also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.</p> <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, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epinastine hydrochloride</b> (WAL801 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0640A</p> <p>Epinastine hydrochloride (WAL801 hydrochloride) is an antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer. Epinastine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally-active histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Epinastine hydrochloride also inhibits IL-8 release and has an antiallergic action.</p> <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, 500 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>

<p><b>Episappanol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9315</p>	<p><b>Episingaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2182</p>
<p>Episappanol is a natural compound isolated from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> heartwood with anti-inflammatory activity. Episappanol significantly inhibits the IL-6 and TNF-α secretion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Episingaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (compound 22), isolated from <i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i> Shap, is a natural potential neuroinflammatory 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>Epitheflagallin 3-O-gallate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4298</p>	<p><b>Epmedin C</b> (Epmedin-C; Baohuaside-VI)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0260</p>
<p>Epitheflagallin 3-O-gallate is a minor polyphenol in black tea.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Epmedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Epoxomicin</b> (BU-4061T)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13821</p>	<p><b>Epoxymichelolide</b> (1β,10β-Epoxymichelolide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0845</p>
<p>Epoxomicin (BU-4061T) is an epoxyketone-containing natural product and a potent, selective and irreversible <b>proteasome</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Epoxymichelolide is a micheliolide derivative.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Eprazinone dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2078A</p>	<p><b>Eprodinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128849</p>
<p>Eprazinone dihydrochloride is a gent with mucolytic, secretolytic, antitussive, and bronchial antispasmodic properties. Eprazinone dihydrochloride is a <b>neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1R)</b> ligand.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Eprodinate is a new compound designed to interfere with interactions between amyloidogenic proteins and glycosaminoglycans and thereby inhibit polymerization of amyloid fibrils and deposition of the fibrils in tissues.</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>Epsilon-V1-2</b> (ε-V1-2; EAVSLKPT)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0154</p>	<p><b>Eragidomide</b> (CC-90009)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130800</p>
<p>Epsilon-V1-2 (ε-V1-2), a PKCε-derived peptide, is a selective PKCε inhibitor. Epsilon-V1-2 inhibits the translocation of PKCε, but not α-, β-, and δPKC.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Eragidomide (CC-90009) is a first-in-class GSPT1-selective cereblon (CRBN) E3 ligase modulator, acts as a molecular glue. Eragidomide coopts the CRL4<sup>CRBN</sup> to selectively target GSPT1 for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <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>ERAP1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133125</p>	<p><b>ERB-196</b> (WAY-202196)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19468</p>
<p>ERAP1-IN-1 is an <b>endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1 (ERAP1)</b> inhibitor. ERAP1-IN-1 competitively inhibits ERAP1 activity towards a nonamer peptide representative of physiological substrates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ERB-196 is a nonsteroidal selective <b>estrogen receptor-β (ERβ)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Erdosteine</b> (RV 144)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0289</p>	<p><b>Erdosteine-13C4</b> (RV 144-13C4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0289S</p>
<p>Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.</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>Erdosteine-13C4 (RV 144-13C4) is a 13C-labeled Erdosteine. Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant 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>Ergolide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6893</p>	<p><b>Ergosterol</b> (Ergosterin; Provitamin D; Provitamin D2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0181</p>
<p>Ergolide is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the dried flowers of <i>Inula Britannica</i>. Ergolide inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclo-oxygenase-2 expression in RAW 264.7 macrophages through the inactivation of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ergosterol is the primary sterol found in fungi, with antioxidative, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ergosterol peroxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3845</p>	<p><b>Eriocalyxin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2303</p>
<p>Ergosterol peroxide is a steroid derivative and can be isolated from a variety of fungi, yeast, lichens or sponges. Ergosterol peroxide has anti-tumour, proapoptotic, anti-inflammatory, anti-mycobacterial, and anti-proliferative activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Eriocalyxin B is an ent-Kaurene diterpenoid isolated from Chinese herb <i>Isodon eriocalyx</i>. Eriocalyxin B has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Eriocalyxin B induces cell <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>Eriodictyol</b> (Huazhongilexone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0637</p>	<p><b>Ermanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3848</p>
<p>Eriodictyol is a flavonoid isolated from the Chinese herb, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Eriodictyol induces <b>Nrf2</b> signaling pathway. Eriodictyol is also a potent <b>influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 18 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Tanacetum microphyllum</i>. Ermanin potently inhibits <b>iNOS</b>, <b>COX-2</b> activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

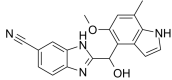
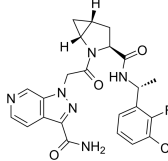
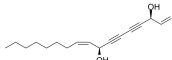
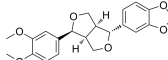
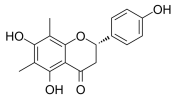
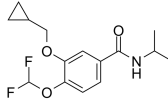
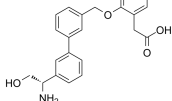
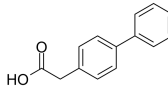
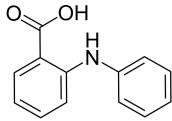
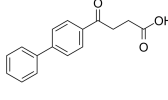
<p><b>Escin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2114</p> <p>Escin, a natural compound of triterpenoid saponins isolated from horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>) seeds, can be used as a vasoprotective anti-inflammatory, anti-edematous and anti-nociceptive agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Escin IIa</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107248</p> <p>Escin IIa, isolated from horse chestnut, the seeds of <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L., has positive effects on acute inflammation in animals. Escin IIa has gastroprotections on ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions in rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Escin IIb</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107247</p> <p>Escin IIb, isolated from horse chestnut, the seeds of <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L., has positive effects on acute inflammation in animals. Escin IIb showed potent protective effects against ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Esculentoside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0632</p> <p>Esculentoside A (EsA), a kind of triterpene saponin isolated from roots of <i>Phytolacca esculenta</i>. Esculentoside A (EsA) possesses anti-inflammatory activity in acute and chronic experimental models, has selective inhibitory activity towards cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Esculetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0284</p> <p>Esculetin is an active ingredient extracted mainly from the bark of <i>Fraxinus rhynchophylla</i>. Esculetin inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-induced airway smooth muscle cells (ASMCs) phenotype switching through inhibition of PI3K/Akt pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Esculin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0188</p> <p>Esculin, a fluorescent coumarin glucoside, is an active ingredient of ash bark. Esculin ameliorates cognitive impairment in experimental diabetic nephropathy (DN), and exerts antioxidative stress and antiinflammatory effects, via the MAPK signaling pathway.</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><b>Esomeprazole magnesium salt ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium salt)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17021A</p> <p>Esomeprazole magnesium salt ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Esomeprazole potassium salt ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt; (-)-Omeprazole potassium salt)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17021B</p> <p>Esomeprazole potassium salt ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Esonarimod (KE-298)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19440</p> <p>Esonarimod (KE-298) is an antirheumatic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Etalocib (LY293111; VML 295)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13628</p> <p>Etalocib (LY293111), an orally active leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist, inhibits the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]LTB<sub>4</sub> with a K<sub>d</sub> of 25 nM. Etalocib (LY293111) prevents LTB<sub>4</sub>-induced calcium mobilization with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. Etalocib (LY293111) induces apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Etanercept</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108847</p>	<p><b>Etavopivat</b> (FT-4202)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139573</p>
<p>Etanercept, a dimeric fusion protein that binds TNF, acts as a TNF inhibitor. Etanercept competitively inhibits the binding of both TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and TNF-<math>\beta</math> to cell surface TNF receptors, rendering TNF biologically inactive.</p> <p><b>Etanercept</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 96.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Etavopivat is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable red blood cell (RBC) <b>pyruvate kinase (PKR)</b> activator. Etavopivat has potent antisickling effects.</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>Ethacrynic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1640</p>	<p><b>Ethacrynic acid D5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108538</p>
<p>Ethacrynic acid is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of <b>glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)</b>. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-signaling</b> pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ethacrynic acid D5 is a deuterium labeled Ethacrynic acid. Ethacrynic acid is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of <b>glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)</b>. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-signaling</b> pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</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>Ethoxzolamide</b> (Redupresin; L-643786; PNU-4191)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1480</p>	<p><b>Ethyl Caffeaate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6966</p>
<p>Ethoxzolamide is a <b>carbonic anhydrase</b> 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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ethyl Caffeaate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from <i>Bidens pilosa</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <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>Ethyl pyruvate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y1362</p>	<p><b>Ethylene dimethanesulfonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129524</p>
<p>Ethyl pyruvate is a simple derivative of the endogenous metabolite, pyruvic acid. Ethyl pyruvate is an anti-inflammatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Ethylene dimethane sulfonate is a mild alkylating, non-volatile methanesulfonic diester of ethylene glycol. Ethylene dimethanesulfonate has selective pro-apoptotic effects on LCs.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Etodolac</b> (AY-24236)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76251</p>	<p><b>Etofenamate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17361</p>
<p>Etodolac (AY-24236) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound that is a non-selective inhibitor of COX (<math>IC_{50} = 53.5</math> nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Etofenamate, a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and a non-selective COX inhibitor, possesses analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties. Etofenamate is used in the research for osteoarthritis, arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>



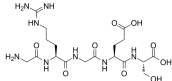
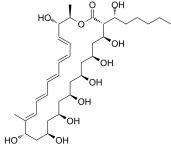
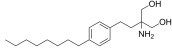
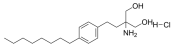
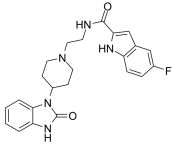
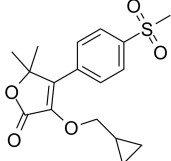
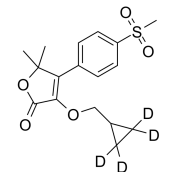
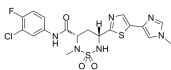
<p><b>Etofenamate-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17361S</p>	<p><b>Etoricoxib</b> (MK-0663; L-791456)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15321</p>
<p>Etofenamate-d4 is the deuterium labeled Etofenamate. Etofenamate, a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and a non-selective COX inhibitor, possesses analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties.</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>Etoricoxib (MK-0663) is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.1 μM and 116 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human whole blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Etosalamide</b> (Ethosalamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1015</p>	<p><b>Etrasimod</b> (APD334)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12789</p>
<p>Etosalamide (Ethosalamide) is an antipyretic and analgesic agent. Etosalamide has anti-inflammatory activity and can be used for allergic disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Etrasimod (APD334) is a potent, selective and orally available antagonist of the sphingosine-1-phosphate-1 (S1P<sub>1</sub>) receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.88 nM in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Eudesmin</b> ((-)-Eudesmin; Eudesmine; (-)-Eudesmine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2357</p>	<p><b>Eugenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0337</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Eulophiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7518</p>	<p><b>Eupalinolide A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0754</p>
<p>Eulophiol shows the 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging activity with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 27.7 μM. 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>Eupalinolide A, isolated from Eupatorium lindleyanum, induces the expression of HSP70 via the activation of HSF1 by inhibiting the interaction between HSF1 and HSP90.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Eupalinolide H</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8149</p>	<p><b>Eupatilin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0783</p>
<p>Eupalinolide H, a sesquiterpene lactone, has the potential to be used as natural anti-inflammatory 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>Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a PPARα agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

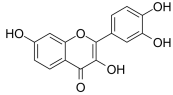
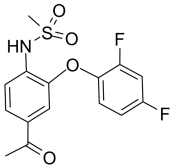
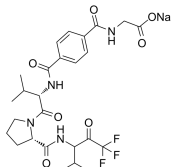
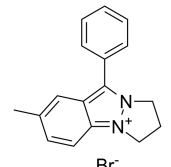
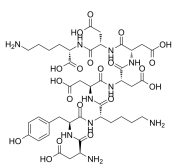
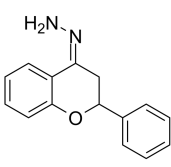
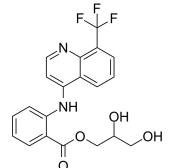
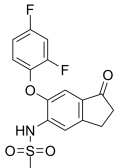
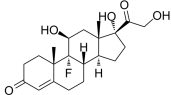
<p><b>Euphol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0313</p>	<p><b>Eurycomalactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4327</p>
<p>Euphol is a tetracyclic triterpene alcohol isolated from the sap of <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> with anti-mutagenic, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects, orally active.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Eurycomalactone is a natural product found in <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack., acts as a potent NF-<math>\kappa</math>B inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 93.09%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Evocarpine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2060</p>	<p><b>Evodol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2621</p>
<p>Evocarpine, a quinolone alkaloid that could be isolated from <i>Evodiae fructus</i>, inhibits <math>Ca^{2+}</math> 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>Evodol is a natural product isolated from the dried and nearly ripe fruits of <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>. Evodol shows inhibitory activity against NO production. Evodol possesses larvicidal activity against the Asian tiger mosquitoes with a <math>LC_{50}</math> value of 32.43 <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>Evogliptin tartrate</b> (DA-1229 tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117985B</p>	<p><b>Evolitrine</b> (7-Methoxydictamnine; Evolitrin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5022</p>
<p>Evogliptin tartrate is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective <b>dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)</b> inhibitor, with antidiabetic activity. Evogliptin tartrate has potential for anti-atherosclerosis therapy that targets arterial inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Evolitrine (7-Methoxydictamnine; Evolitrin) is isolated from <i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> and show anti-inflammatory and antifeedant activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ezurpimtrostat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137978</p>	<p><b>Fabiatriin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2285</p>
<p>Ezurpimtrostat (compound 2-2) is used for the study of fibrosis, cancer, autophagy and cathepsins B (CTSB), L (CTSL) and D (CTSD) related diseases (extracted from patent WO2020048694 A1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fabiatriin is a natural product isolated from <i>Przewalskia tangutica</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>FABP-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129911</p>	<p><b>FABP5-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129910</p>
<p>FABP-IN-1 (Compounds 4b) is a high affinity <b>fatty acid binding protein (FABP)</b> inhibitor. FABP-IN-1 inhibits FABP3, FABP5, and FABP7 with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.69 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.55 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.67 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. FABP-IN-1 displays potent antinociceptive effects.</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>FABP5-IN-1 is a selective and high affinity <b>fatty acid binding protein 5 (FABP5)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 1.7 <math>\mu</math>M, and does not bind to both FABP3 and FABP7. FABP5-IN-1 shows potent antinociceptive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

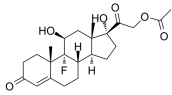
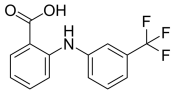
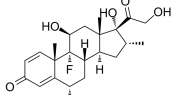
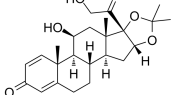
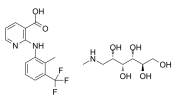
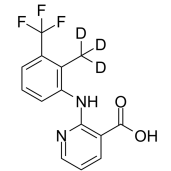
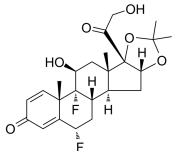
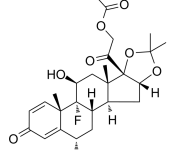
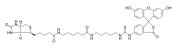
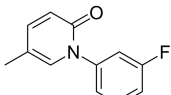
<p><b>Factor B-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136556</p>	<p><b>Factor D inhibitor 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122700</p>
<p>Factor B-IN-1 is a <b>Factor B</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2013164802A1, Example 24.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Factor D inhibitor 6 is a potent, highly selective and orally active <b>factor D (FD)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 6 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>Falcarindiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0364</p>	<p><b>Fargesin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0719</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><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Fargesin is a bioactive neolignan isolated from magnolia plants, with antihypertensive and anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Farrerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0344</p>	<p><b>FCPR03</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117977</p>
<p>Farrerol is a bioactive constituent of Rhododendron, with broad activities such as anti-oxidative, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and hepatoprotective effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>FCPR03 is a potent and selective <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 60 nM, 31 nM and 47 nM for <b>PDE4 catalytic domain, PDE4B1</b> and <b>PDE4D7</b>, respectively. FCPR03 displays at least 2100-fold selectivity over other PDEs (PDE1-3 and PDE5-11).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>FD-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128570</p>	<p><b>Felbinac</b> (4-Biphenylacetic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0641</p>
<p>FD-IN-1 (Compound 12) is an orally bioavailable and selective <b>factor D (FD)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12 nM. Complement FD, a highly specific S1 serine protease, plays a central role in the alternative complement pathway of the innate immune system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <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>Felbinac is a potent non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, used to treat muscle inflammation and arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Fenamic acid</b> (N-Phenylanthranilic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W040265</p>	<p><b>Fenbufen</b> (CL-82204)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1138</p>
<p>Fenamic acid is a <b>chloride channel blocker</b>.</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, 50 mg</p>	<p>Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active <b>non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)</b>, with analgetic and antipyretic effects. Fenbufen has potent activity in a variety of animal model, including carageenin edema, UV erythema and adjuvant arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Fenbufen-d9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1138S</p>	<p><b>Fenclozine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19017</p>
<p>Fenbufen-d9 (CL-82204-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fenbufen. Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active <b>non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)</b>, with antipyretic effects.</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>Fenclozine is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug extracted from patent WO 2012112690 A2.</p> <p><b>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>Fenoprofen Calcium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0288A</p>	<p><b>Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate</b> (Fenoprofen calcium salt dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0288B</p>
<p>Fenoprofen Calcium is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory antiarthritic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory antiarthritic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</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>Fenoterol</b> (Th-1165; Phenoterol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0976</p>	<p><b>Fenoterol hydrobromide</b> (Th-1165a; Phenoterol hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0976A</p>
<p>Fenoterol (Th-1165), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist. Fenoterol is an effective bronchodilator and can be used for bronchospasm associated with asthma, bronchitis and other obstructive airway diseases research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fenoterol hydrobromide (Th-1165a), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenoterol-d6 hydrobromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0976AS</p>	<p><b>Fenspiride hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0027</p>
<p>Fenoterol-d6 hydrobromide (Th-1165a-d6) is the deuterium labeled Fenoterol hydrobromide. Fenoterol hydrobromide (Th-1165a), a sympathomimetic agent, is a selective and orally active <b>β2-adrenoceptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist. IC50 value: Target: Adrenergic receptor; H1 receptor Fenspiride hydrochloride is a bronchodilator with anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0027S</p>	<p><b>Feretoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6249</p>
<p>Fenspiride-d5 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Fenspiride hydrochloride. Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Feretoside, a phenolic compound extracted from the barks of E. ulmoides, is a <b>HSP inducer</b> which act as cytoprotective 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>Ferrous bisglycinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130078</p>	<p><b>Ferulic acid methyl ester</b> (Methyl ferulate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W018643</p>
<p>Ferrous bisglycinate is an orally active iron fortificants and therapeutic iron supplements. Ferrous bisglycinate can be used for the research of iron deficiency anemia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl ferulate) is a derivative of ferulic acid, isolated from <i>Stemona tuberosa</i>, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>FeTPPS</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131697</p>	<p><b>Fexofenadine hydrochloride</b> (MDL-16455 hydrochloride; Terfenadine carboxylate hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0801A</p>
<p>FeTPPS, a 5,10,15,20-tetrakis (4-sulfonatophenyl) porphyrin iron III chloride peroxyxynitrite decomposition catalyst, possesses evident neuroprotective effects in an experimental model of spinal cord damage. FeTPPS acts as 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>Fexofenadine hydrochloride (MDL-16455 hydrochloride), a H<sub>1</sub>R antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial (person aged ≥16 years).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</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>Fexofenadine-d6</b> (MDL-16455-d6; Terfenadine carboxylate-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0801S</p>	<p><b>Fezagepras</b> (Setogepam; PBI-4050)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100775A</p>
<p>Fexofenadine D6 (MDL-16455 D6) is deuterium labeled is Fexofenadine, which is an antihistamine pharmaceutical agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fezagepras (Setogepam) acts as an orally active agonist for GPR40 and as an antagonist or inverse agonist for GPR84. Fezagepras decreases renal, liver and pancreatic fibrosis. Fezagepras exerts anti-fibrotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative actions.</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>Fezagepras sodium</b> (Setogepam sodium; PBI-4050 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100775</p>	<p><b>Fiboflapon</b> (GSK2190915; AM-803)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15874</p>
<p>Fezagepras (Setogepam) sodium acts as an orally active agonist for GPR40 and as an antagonist or inverse agonist for GPR84. Fezagepras sodium decreases renal, liver and pancreatic fibrosis. Fezagepras sodium exerts anti-fibrotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative actions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</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>Fiboflapon (GSK2190915; AM-803) is a potent and orally bioavailable 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor with a potency of 2.9 nM in FLAP binding, an IC<sub>50</sub> of 76 nM for inhibition of LTB<sub>4</sub> in human blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54%</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>Fiboflapon sodium</b> (GSK2190915 sodium salt; AM-803 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15874A</p>	<p><b>Fibrinopeptide B, human</b> (FPB,human)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1493</p>
<p>Fiboflapon sodium (GSK2190915; AM-803) is a potent and orally bioavailable 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor with a potency of 2.9 nM in FLAP binding, an IC<sub>50</sub> of 76 nM for inhibition of LTB<sub>4</sub> in human blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</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>Fibrinopeptide B, human is a 14-aa peptide, released from the amino-terminus of β-chains of fibrinogen by thrombin.</p> <p>(Glp)GVNDNEEGFFSAR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

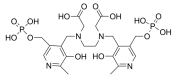
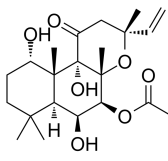
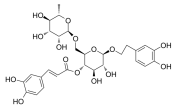
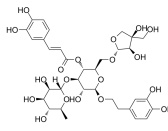
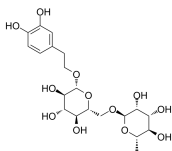
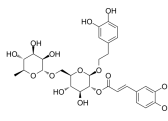
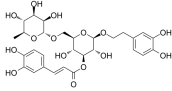
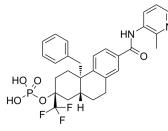
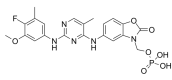
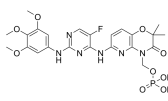
<p><b>Fibrinopeptide B, human TFA</b> (FPB,human TFA) <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-P1493A</span></p> <p>Fibrinopeptide B, human TFA (FPB,human TFA), human is a 14-aa peptide, released from the amino-terminus of <math>\beta</math>-chains of fibrinogen by thrombin.</p> <p style="text-align:right">(Glp)GVNDNEEGFFSAR (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Fibronectin</b> <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-P3160</span></p> <p>Fibronectin, a glycoprotein (~500 kDa) present in blood as well as in cells, is a biomarker of tissue injury. Fibronectin binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> <p style="text-align:right"><b>Fibronectins</b></p>
<p><b>Fibronectin Active Fragment Control</b> <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-P1897</span></p> <p>Fibronectin Active Fragment Control is an active peptide fragment of fibronectin. Fibronectin is a glycoprotein interacting with integrins.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Filipin III</b> <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-N6718</span></p> <p>Filipin III is the major component of Filipin, a 28-membered ring pentaene macrolide <b>antifungal antibiotic</b> produced by <i>S. filipinensis</i>, <i>S. avermitilis</i> and <i>S. miharaensis</i>. Filipin interacts with membrane sterols causing the alteration of membrane structure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Fingolimod</b> (FTY720 free base) <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-11063</span></p> <p>Fingolimod (FTY720 free base) is a <b>sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.033 nM in K562 and NK cells. Fingolimod also is a <b>pak1</b> activator, a immunosuppressant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Fingolimod hydrochloride</b> (FTY720) <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-12005</span></p> <p>Fingolimod hydrochloride (FTY720), an analog of sphingosine, is a potent <b>sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)</b> receptors modulator. Fingolimod hydrochloride is phosphorylated by sphingosine kinases, particularly by SK2, and then binds S1PR1, 3, 4, and 5.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>FIPI</b> (5-Fluoro-2-indolyl deschlorhalopemide) <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-12807</span></p> <p>FIPI is a derivative of halopemide which potently inhibits both PLD1 and PLD2 with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 25 nM and 20 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <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>Firocoxib</b> (ML 1785713) <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-14670</span></p> <p>Firocoxib (ML 1785713) is a potent, selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.13 <math>\mu</math>M. Firocoxib shows 58-fold more selective for COX-2 than COX-1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.5 <math>\mu</math>M). Firocoxib has anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <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>Firocoxib-d4</b> <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-14670S</span></p> <p>Firocoxib-d4 (ML 1785713-d4) is the deuterium labeled Firocoxib. Firocoxib (ML 1785713) is a potent, selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.13 <math>\mu</math>M. Firocoxib shows 58-fold more selective for COX-2 than COX-1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.5 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Firzacorvir</b> <span style="float:right">Cat. No.: HY-139574</span></p> <p>Firzacorvir is a cyclic sulfamide compound and modulates <b>HBV</b> core protein. Firzacorvir has anti-HBV activity with <math>EC_{50}</math> &lt; 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>Fisetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0182</p>	<p><b>FK 3311</b> (COX-2 Inhibitor V)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14445</p>
<p>Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>FK 3311 (COX-2 Inhibitor V) is a selective inhibitor of COX-2 with antiinflammatory agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>FK706</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19269</p>	<p><b>FKK</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100194</p>
<p>FK706 is a potent, slow-binding and competitive inhibitor of human neutrophil elastase with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 83 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 4.2 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>FKK is an indazole derivative and also a novel bronchodilator.</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>FLAG peptide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0223</p>	<p><b>Flavone hydrazone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135301</p>
<p>FLAG peptide is an eight amino acids peptide (Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys) with an enterokinase-cleavage site; designed for antibody-mediated identification and purification of recombinant proteins.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Flavone hydrazone is a potent non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent. Flavone hydrazone effectively inhibits lens protein-induced ocular inflammation.</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>FliC, Serotype a (427-441), S.paratyphi A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1916</p>	<p><b>Floctafenine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0259</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 style="text-align: center;">VQNRFNSAITNLGNT</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Floctafenine, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID), acts as an effective analgesic agent. Floctafenine is an inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2 activities in vitro, showing a slightly higher potency towards COX-I. Floctafenine is used for the research of short term pain treatment..</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>Flosulide</b> (ZK 38997; CGP 28238)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00083</p>	<p><b>Fludrocortisone</b> (9<math>\alpha</math>-Fludrocortisone; 9<math>\alpha</math>-Fluorocortisol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1203</p>
<p>Flosulide is a potent and selective COX-2 inhibitor, used for the treatment for inflammatory diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Fludrocortisone, a synthetic mineralocorticoid with anti-inflammatory activity.</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>

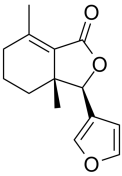
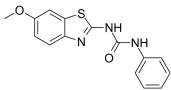
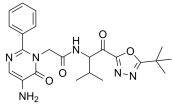
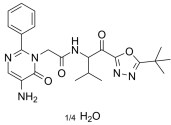
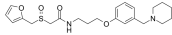
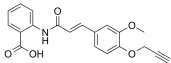
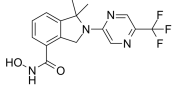
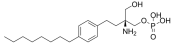

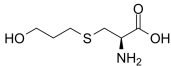
<p><b>Fludrocortisone acetate</b> (9<math>\alpha</math>-Fludrocortisone acetate; 9<math>\alpha</math>-Fluorocortisol acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1203A</span></p> <p>Fludrocortisone acetate (9<math>\alpha</math>-Fludrocortisone acetate) is a synthetic mineralocorticoid, used to control the amount of sodium and fluids in your body.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Flufenamic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1221</span></p> <p>Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX), activates AMPK, and also modulates ion channels, blocking <b>chloride channels</b> and <b>L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels</b>, modulating non-selective cation channels (NSC), activating...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Flumethasone</b> (Flumetasone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1051</span></p> <p>Flumethasone is a corticosteroid for topical use, in combination with Clioquinol for the treatment of otitis externa and otomycosis. Flumethasone shows fully 420 times the potency of cortisone in an animal model for anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Flunisolide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1121</span></p> <p>Flunisolide is a corticosteroid often used to treat allergic rhinitis. The principal mechanism of action of Flunisolide is to activate glucocorticoid receptors, meaning it has an anti-inflammatory action.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Flunixin meglumine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0386</span></p> <p>Flunixin Meglumine is a potent inhibitor of COX used as analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity. Target: COX Flunixin meglumine is a potent, non-narcotic, non-steroidal analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Flunixin-d3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121046S</span></p> <p>Flunixin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Flunixin. Flunixin Meglumine is a potent inhibitor of COX used as analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Fluocinolone (Acetonide)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0415</span></p> <p>Fluocinolone Acetonide is a glucocorticoid derivative used topically in the treatment of various skin disorders. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Fluocinolone acetonide is a corticosteroid primarily used in dermatology to reduce skin inflammation and relieve itching.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Fluocinonide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0485</span></p> <p>Fluocinonide (Vanos) is a potent glucocorticoid steroid used topically as anti-inflammatory agent for the treatment of skin disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Fluorescein Biotin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D1030</span></p> <p>Fluorescein Biotin is used as an alternative to radioactive biotin for detecting and quantitating biotin-binding sites by either fluorescence or absorbance; the the fluorescence or absorbance of Fluorescein Biotin is quenched, upon binding to avidin or streptavidin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Fluorofenidone</b> (AKF-PD) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121246</span></p> <p>Fluorofenidone (AKF-PD), an analogue of AMR69, shows equivalent antifibrotic activity, lower toxicity and longer half-life.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

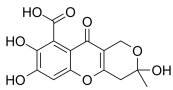
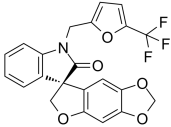
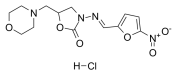
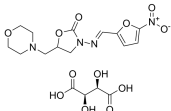
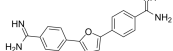
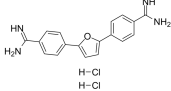
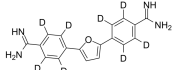
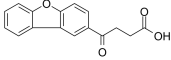
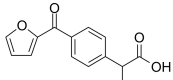
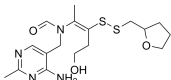


<p><b>Fluorometholone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1893</p>	<p><b>Fluorometholone acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1471</p>
<p>Fluorometholone, a synthetic glucocorticoid, is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic properties. Fluorometholone can be used for the research of dry eye.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fluorometholone acetate is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid and a corticosteroid ester. Fluorometholone acetate potently inhibits <b>carbonic anhydrase (CA)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.18 <math>\mu</math>M and 17.5 <math>\mu</math>M for hCA-I and hCA-II, respectively.</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>Flurandrenolide</b> (Fludroxycortide; Flurandrenolone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1013</p>	<p><b>Flurbiprofen</b> (dl-Flurbiprofen)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10582</p>
<p>Fludroxycortide is a synthetic topical steroid and is used as an anti-inflammatory treatment for use on skin irritations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Flurbiprofen axetil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101481</p>	<p><b>Fluticasone (propionate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0154</p>
<p>Flurbiprofen axetil is a non-selective <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)</b> inhibitor. Flurbiprofen axetil has anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Fluticasone furoate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15234</p>	<p><b>FM-381</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102046</p>
<p>Fluticasone furoate is a topical, intranasal, enhanced-affinity synthetic trifluorinated <b>corticosteroid</b> with a <math>K_D</math> of 0.3 nM. Fluticasone furoate has potent anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic activity, and low systemic exposure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>FM-381 is a potent covalent reversible inhibitor of <b>JAK3</b> targeting the unique Cys909. FM-381 has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 127 pM for JAK3, with 410, 2700 and 3600-fold selectivity over JAK1, JAK2 and TYK2, respectively.</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, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>FM-479</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131014</p>	<p><b>Fmoc-Thr[GalNAc(Ac)3-<math>\alpha</math>-D]-OH</b> (Fmoc-Thr(Ac<sub>3</sub>AcNH-<math>\alpha</math>-Gal)-OH)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0232</p>
<p>FM-479 is the <b>negative control</b> of FM-381 (HY-102046) and has no activity on JAK3 or other kinases. FM-381 is a potent covalent reversible inhibitor of <b>JAK3</b> targeting the unique Cys909.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZP-531 is an analogue of unacylated ghrelin designed to improve glycaemic control and reduce weight.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

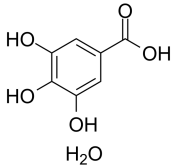
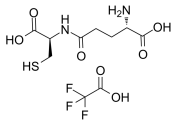
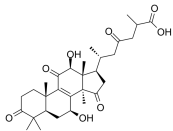
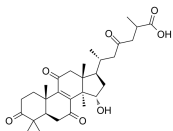
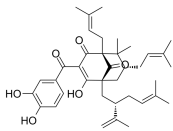
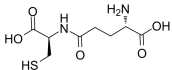
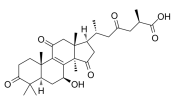
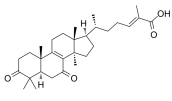
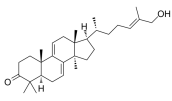
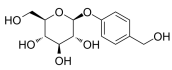
<p><b>Fodipir</b> (DPPD)</p>	<p><b>Forskolin</b> (Coleonol; Colforsin)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-108869</p> <p>Fodipir is an active metabolite of mangafodipir, involved in mangafodipir-mediated cytoprotection against 7<math>\beta</math>-hydroxycholesterol-induced cell death.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <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>Cat. No.: HY-15371</p> <p>Forskolin (Coleonol) is a potent <b>adenylate cyclase</b> activator with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41 nM and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>type I adenylyl cyclase</b>. Forskolin is also an inducer of intracellular <b>cAMP</b> formation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Forsythiaside A</b></p>	<p><b>Forsythoside B</b></p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0028</p> <p>Forsythiaside A, a phenylethanamide product isolated from air-dried fruits of Forsythia suspense, has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0029</p> <p>Forsythoside B is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant for treating inflammatory diseases and promoting blood circulation. Forsythoside B could inhibit <b>TNF-alpha</b>, <b>IL-6</b>, <b>I<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and modulate <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <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>Forsythoside E</b></p>	<p><b>Forsythoside H</b></p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-N2173</p> <p>Forsythoside E is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the fruits of forsythia suspense (thunb.) vahl.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N5043</p> <p>Forsythoside H, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possess anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Forsythoside I</b></p>	<p><b>Fosdagrocorat</b> (PF-04171327)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-N5042</p> <p>Forsythoside I, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possess anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16722</p> <p>Fosdagrocorat (PF-04171327) is a dissociated <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosfidancitinib</b></p>	<p><b>Fostamatinib</b> (R788)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-109175</p> <p>Fosfidancitinib is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>JAK kinases 1/3</b>. Fociatinib is used in studies of allergies, asthma and autoimmune diseases.</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-13038A</p> <p>Fostamatinib (R788) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive <b>Syk/FLT3</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 30 nM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (<math>IC_{50}</math>=63 nM) and Lck (<math>IC_{50}</math>=37 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <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>Fostamatinib Disodium</b> (R788(Disodium))</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13038</p>	<p><b>Fostamatinib disodium hexahydrate</b> (R788 disodium hexahydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130388</p>
<p>Fostamatinib Disodium (R788 Disodium) is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive <b>Syk/FLT3</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 30 nM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (<math>IC_{50}</math>=63 nM) and Lck (<math>IC_{50}</math>=37 nM).</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fostamatinib (R788) disodium hexahydrate is the oral prodrug of the active compound R406. R406 is an orally available and competitive <b>Syk/FLT3</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 30 nM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 41 nM. R406 also inhibits Lyn (<math>IC_{50}</math>=63 nM) and Lck (<math>IC_{50}</math>=37 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>FPFT-2216</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145319</p>	<p><b>FPL 62064</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105024</p>
<p>FPFT-2216, a "molecular glue" compound, degrades phosphodiesterase 6D (PDE6D), zinc finger transcription factors Ikaros (IKZF1), Aiolos (IKZF3), and casein kinase 1<math>\alpha</math> (CK1<math>\alpha</math>). FPFT-2216 can be used for the research of cancer and inflammatory disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FPL 62064 is a potent <b>5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)</b> and <b>COX</b> dual inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 3.5 <math>\mu</math>M and 3.1 <math>\mu</math>M for RBL-1 cytosolic 5-lipoxygenase and prostaglandin synthetase (cyclooxygenase), respectively. FPL 62064 has potent anti-inflammatory activity.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>FPR Agonist 43</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19574</p>	<p><b>FR-188582</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00146</p>
<p>FPR Agonist 43 (compound 43) is a dual <b>formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)</b> and <b>formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2)/ALX</b> agonist.</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</p>	<p>FR-188582 is a highly selective inhibitor of <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)-2</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 17 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>FR167344 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100301</p>	<p><b>FR183998 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100302</p>
<p>FR167344 free base is an orally active, nonpeptide <b>bradykinin receptor B2</b> antagonist. FR167344 free base shows a high affinity binding to the B2 receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 65 nM and no binding affinity for the B1 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FR183998 free base is a potent <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup>-exchange</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.3 nM, 3.1 nM and 6.5 nM by measurement of pH<sub>i</sub> change in rat lymphocytes, rat and human platelets, 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>Fraxetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0580</p>	<p><b>Fraxin</b> (Fraxoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0579</p>
<p>Fraxetin is isolated from Cortex Fraxini. Fraxetin has antitumor, anti-oxidation effects and anti-inflammatory effects. Fraxetin induces <b>apoptosis</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Fraxin isolated from Acer tegmentosum, F. ornus or A. hippocastanum, is a glucoside of fraxetin and reported to exert potent anti-oxidative stress action, anti-inflammatory and antimetastatic properties.</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</p>

<p><b>Fraxinellone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0242</p> <p>Fraxinellone is isolated from the root bark of the Rutaceae plant, <i>Dictamnus dasycarpus</i>. Fraxinellone is a PD-L1 inhibitor and inhibits HIF-1<math>\alpha</math> protein synthesis without affecting HIF-1<math>\alpha</math> protein degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <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>Frentizole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15374</p> <p>Frentizole, an FDA-approved immunosuppressive drug, is a novel inhibitor of the A<math>\beta</math>-ABAD interaction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Freselestat</b> (ONO-6818; ONO-PO-736)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15652</p> <p>Freselestat (ONO-6818) is a potent and orally active neutrophil elastase inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 12.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Freselestat quarterhydrate</b> (ONO-6818 quarterhydrate; ONO-PO-736 quarterhydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15652A</p> <p>Freselestat quarterhydrate (ONO-6818 quarterhydrate) is a potent and orally active neutrophil elastase inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 12.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>FRG8701</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00238</p> <p>FRG-8701 is a new Histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ranging from 0.25 to 0.43 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>FT011</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100495</p> <p>FT011 is an anti-fibrotic agent, reduces mRNA expression of collagens I and III and inhibits collagen synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>FT895</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112285</p> <p>FT895 is a potent and selective HDAC11 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>FTY720 (S)-Phosphate</b> (S)-FTY720P; (S)-FTY720 phosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15382</p> <p>FTY720 (S)-Phosphate is an agonist of S1P receptor 1 (S1PR1), used in the research of acute inflammatory diseases such as acute lung injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Fucoxanthin</b> (all-trans-Fucoxanthin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2302</p> <p>Fucoxanthin is a marine carotenoid and shows anti-obesity, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%  <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>Fudosteine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0393</p> <p>Fudosteine is a cysteine derivative and a mucoactive agent. Fudosteine inhibits MUC5AC mucin hypersecretion by reducing MUC5AC gene expression.</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>Fulvic Acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122515</p>	<p><b>Funapide</b> (TV 45070; XEN402)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16723</p>
<p>Fulvic Acid is a natural healthy product, which comes from humic substances produced by microorganisms in soil. Fulvic Acid can modulate the immune system, influence the oxidative state of cells, and improve gastrointestinal function.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Funapide (TV 45070; XEN402) is a potent <b>Sodium Channel Nav1.7</b> inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <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>Furaltadone hydrochloride</b> (Altafur hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1148</p>	<p><b>Furaltadone L-tartrate</b> (Altafur L-tartrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1148B</p>
<p>Furaltadone hydrochloride, 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 style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 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 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>Furamide</b> (DB75; NSC 305831)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110137A</p>	<p><b>Furamide dihydrochloride</b> (DB75 dihydrochloride; NSC 305831 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110137</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 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>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 style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Furamide-d8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110137AS</p>	<p><b>Furobufen</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105808</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 style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Furobufen, an anti-inflammatory agent, produces antiarthritic, antipyretic effects. Furobufen has an analgesic effect in inflamed tissue.</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Furprofen</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106907</p>	<p><b>Fursultiamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2082</p>
<p>Furprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic properties. Furprofen acts via the inhibition of <b>prostaglandin (PGE) synthesis</b>. Furprofen can be treated orally for the relief of pain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Fursultiamine is a <b>vitamin B<sub>1</sub> derivative</b>, has anti-nociceptive and antineoplastic activity. Fursultiamine can be used for vitamin B<sub>1</sub> deficiency, osteoarthritis (OA) and cancer research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

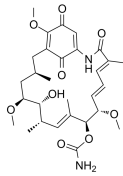
<p><b>Futoquinol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3915</p> <p>Futoquinol is a neolignan isolated from the dried aerial parts of <i>Piper kadsura</i> (Piperaceae). Futoquinol potently inhibits NO production in microglia cells. Futoquinol has anti-neuroinflammatory activities.</p> <p><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;">Cat. No.: HY-121955</p> <p>FW1256 is a phenyl analogue and a slow-releasing hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) donor. FW1256 inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activity and induces cell <b>apoptosis</b>. FW1256 exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for cancer and cardiovascular disease treatment.</p> <p><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</p>
<p><b>G-744</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102036</p> <p>G-744 is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>Btk</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 nM. G-744 is metabolically stable, well tolerated and efficacious to treat arthritis.</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;">Cat. No.: HY-133916</p> <p>G140 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 14.0nM and 442nM for h-cGAS and m-cGAS, respectively. G140 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>G150</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128583</p> <p>G150 is a potent and highly selective <b>human cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (h-cGAS)</b> inhibitor for repression of dsDNA-triggered interferon expression, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 10.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <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>Gabexate mesylate (FOY)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0385</p> <p>Gabexate mesylate is a Factor X inhibitor; serine protease inhibitor .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GAD65 (206-220)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2525</p> <p>GAD65 (206-220) is glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) 65-derived peptide, corresponding to residues 180-188. GAD65 is presented to T cells in association with I-Ag7 MHC class II molecules and a major pancreatic antigens targeted by self-reactive T cells in type I diabetes mellitus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TYEIPVFLLEYVT</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>GAL-021</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101422</p> <p>GAL-021 a new intravenous <b>BKCa-channel</b> blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Galantide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0262</p> <p>Galantide, a non-specific <b>galanin receptor</b> antagonist, is a peptide consisting of fragments of galanin and substance P. Galantide recognizes two classes of galanin binding sites (K<sub>d</sub> &lt;0.1 nM and ~6 nM) in the rat hypothalamus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GWTLNSAGYLLGPOQFFGLM-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Galicaftor (ABBV-2222; GLPG-2222)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111111</p> <p>Galicaftor (ABBV-2222; GLPG-2222) is a potent and orally active <b>cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)</b> corrector. Galicaftor can be used for cystic fibrosis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

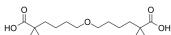
<p><b>Gallic acid hydrate</b> (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)</p> <p>Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and a free radical scavenger to inhibit cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0523A</p> 
<p><b>Gamma-glutamylcysteine TFA</b> (γ-Glutamylcysteine TFA)</p> <p>Gamma-glutamylcysteine (γ-Glutamylcysteine) TFA, an intermediate in glutathione (GSH) synthesis, is a dipeptide served as an essential cofactor for the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase (GPx).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113402A</p> 
<p><b>Ganoderic acid D2</b></p> <p>Ganoderic acid D2 (compound 27) is a triterpenoid isolated from <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>. Ganoderic acid D2 has anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3500</p> 
<p><b>Ganoderic acid J</b></p> <p>Ganoderic acid J is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>. Ganoderic acid J possesses anti-inflammatory activity.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9312</p> 
<p><b>Garcinol</b></p> <p>Garcinol, a polyisoprenylated benzophenone harvested from <i>Garcinia indica</i>, exerts anti-cholinesterase properties towards acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.66 μM and 7.39 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107569</p> 
<p><b>Gamma-glutamylcysteine</b> (γ-Glutamylcysteine)</p> <p>Gamma-glutamylcysteine (γ-Glutamylcysteine), a dipeptide containing cysteine and glutamic acid, is a precursor to glutathione (GSH). Gamma-glutamylcysteine is a cofactor for glutathione peroxidase (GPx) to increase GSH levels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113402</p> 
<p><b>Ganoderic acid C1</b></p> <p>Ganoderic acid C1, a natural compound that could be isolated from <i>G. lucidum</i>, suppresses TNF-α production by murine macrophages (RAW 264.7 cells).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129151</p> 
<p><b>Ganoderic acid DM</b></p> <p>Ganoderic acid DM, a natural triterpenoid isolated from <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>, induces DNA damage, G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human breast cancer cells. Ganoderic acid DM as a specific inhibitor of osteoclastogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120140</p> 
<p><b>Ganoderol A</b></p> <p>Ganoderol A is a terpenoid extracted from <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> 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> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3925</p> 
<p><b>Gastrodin</b> (Gastrodine)</p> <p>Gastrodin, a main constituent of a Chinese herbal medicine <i>Tianma</i>, has been known to display anti-inflammatory effects. Gastrodin, has long been used for treating dizziness, epilepsy, stroke and dementia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <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-N0115</p> 

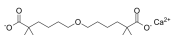
<p><b>Gastrofensin AN 5 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100296</p>	<p><b>Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate</b> (AM-1155 sesquihydrate; BMS-206584 sesquihydrate; PD135432 sesquihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10581C</p>
<p>Gastrofensin AN 5 free base, a 4-phenyl-tetrahydroisoquinoline derivative, is an antiulcer 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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Gaultherin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1965</p>	<p><b>GB-110</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120528</p>
<p>Gaultherin, a natural salicylate derivative, is isolated from Gaultheria yunnanensis. Gaultherin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Gaultherin has analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects and lack gastric ulcerogenic effect compared to Aspirin.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>GB-110 is a potent, orally active, and nonpeptidic <b>protease activated receptor 2 (PAR2)</b> agonist. GB-110 selectively induces PAR2-mediated intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> release in HT29 cells with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.28 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GB-110 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120528A</p>	<p><b>GB-88</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120261</p>
<p>GB-110 hydrochloride is a potent, orally active, and nonpeptidic <b>protease activated receptor 2 (PAR2)</b> agonist. GB-110 hydrochloride selectively induces PAR2-mediated intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> release in HT29 cells with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.28 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GB-88 is an oral, selective non-peptide antagonist of <b>PAR2</b>, inhibits PAR2 activated Ca<sup>2+</sup> release with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%</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>GDC-0834</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15427</p>	<p><b>GDC-0834 Racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15427A</p>
<p>GDC-0834 is a potent and selective <b>BTK</b> inhibitor. GDC-0834 inhibits BTK with an in vitro IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 and 6.4 nM in biochemical and cellular assays, respectively, and in vivo IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.1 and 5.6 μM in mouse and rat, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GDC-0834 Racemate is the racemate form of GDC-0834, which is a potent and selective BTK inhibitor with in vitro IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.9 and 6.4 nM in biochemical and cellular assays, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</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>Gedunin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107577</p>	<p><b>Gefapixant</b></p> <p>(MK-7264; AF-219)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101588</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gefapixant (MK-7264) is an orally active P2X3 receptor (<b>P2X3R</b>) antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~30 nM versus recombinant hP2X3 homotrimers and 100-250 nM at hP2X2/3 heterotrimeric receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%</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>

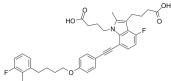


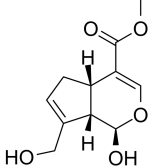
<b>Gefarnate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2206
Gefarnate is a drug used for the treatment of gastritis and gastric ulcer, and has been proposed for use in the treatment of dry eye syndrome.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Launched
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

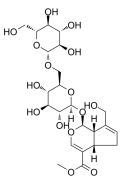
<b>Geldanamycin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15230
Geldanamycin is a <b>Hsp90</b> inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria. Geldanamycin has anti-influenza virus <b>H5N1</b> activities.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.78%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

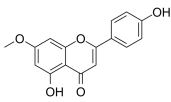
<b>Gemcabene</b> (PD-72953)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109567
Gemcabene (PD-72953), a first-in-class lipid-lowering agent, lowers low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), decreases triglycerides, and raises high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and lowers pro-inflammatory acute-phase protein, C-reactive protein...	
	
<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

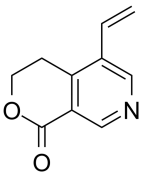
<b>Gemcabene calcium</b> (PD-72953 calcium)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109567A
Gemcabene calcium (PD-72953 calcium), a first-in-class lipid-lowering agent, lowers low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), decreases triglycerides, and raises high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and lowers pro-inflammatory acute-phase protein,...	
	
<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

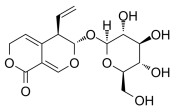
<b>Gemilukast</b> (ONO-6950)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16780
Gemilukast is an orally active and potent dual cysteinyl leukotriene 1 and 2 receptors (CysLT <sub>1</sub> and CysLT <sub>2</sub> ) antagonist, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 1.7, 25 nM for human CysLT <sub>1</sub> and CysLT <sub>2</sub> , respectively.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.58%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

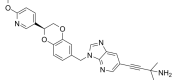
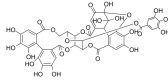
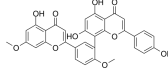
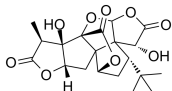
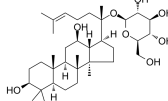
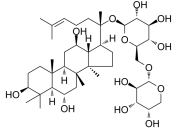
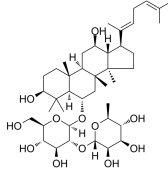
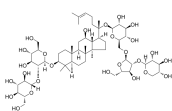
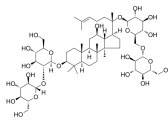
<b>Genipin</b> (+)-Genipin)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17389
Genipin ((+)-Genipin) is a natural crosslinking reagent derived from <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Ellis fruits. Genipin inhibits UCP2 (uncoupling protein 2) in cells.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.40%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

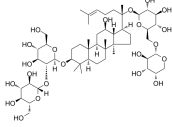
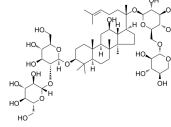
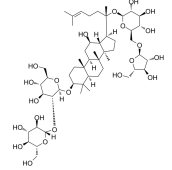
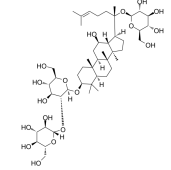
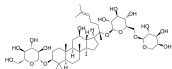
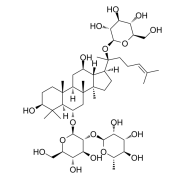
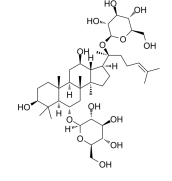
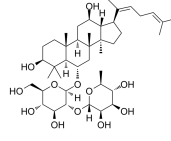
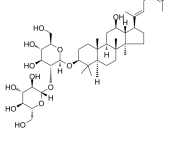
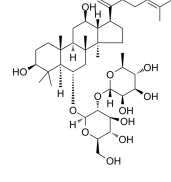
<b>Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside</b> (Genipin 1-gentiobioside; Genipin 1-β-gentiobioside; Genipin gentiobioside)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2094
Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside) is one of the most abundant and bioactive iridoid glycosides in <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Ellis, which possesses hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antithrombotic activities.	
	
<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

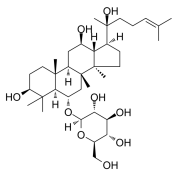
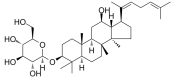
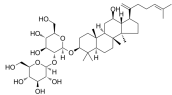
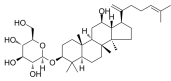
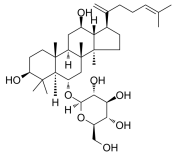
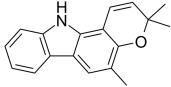
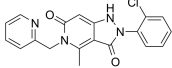
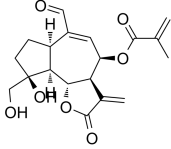
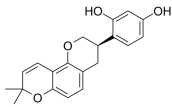
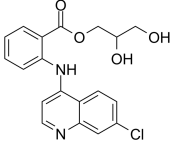
<b>Genkwanin</b> (Puddumetin)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0731
Genkwanin is a major non-glycosylated flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activities.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	99.82%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<b>Gentianine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6039
Gentianine, an active metabolite of Swertiamarin, has anti-diabetic effect and anti-inflammatory property.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg, 5 mg

<b>Gentiopicroside</b> (Gentiopicroin)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0494
Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits <b>P450</b> activity, with an IC <sub>50</sub> and a K <sub>i</sub> of 61 μM and 22.8 μM for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative effects.	
	
<b>Purity:</b>	≥98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>GENZ-882706</b> (RA03546849)</p>	<p><b>Geraniin</b></p>
<p>GENZ-882706 is a potent colony stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R) Inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2017015267A1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Geraniin is a <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 43 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginger extract</b></p>	<p><b>Ginkgetin</b></p>
<p>Ginger extract exhibits anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and chemotherapeutic effects in vivo.</p> <p><b>Ginger extract</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>	<p>Ginkgetin, a biflavone, is isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves. Ginkgetin exhibit anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, anti-fungal activities. Ginkgetin is also a potent inhibitor of <b>Wnt signaling</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.92 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginkgolide A</b> (BN-52020)</p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside C-K</b> (Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K)</p>
<p>Ginkgolide A (BN-52020) is an extract from in Ginkgo biloba and a g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.</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</p>	<p>Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing <b>iNOS</b> and <b>COX-2</b>. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of <b>CYP2C9</b> and <b>CYP2A6</b> in human liver microsomes with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>s of 32.0<math>\pm</math>3.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 63.6<math>\pm</math>4.2 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginsenoside F3</b></p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside F4</b></p>
<p>Ginsenoside F3, a component of PPTGs (an minor saponin in the leaves of Panax ginseng), has immunoenhancing activity by regulating production and gene expression of type 1 cytokines (IL-2, IFN-<math>\gamma</math>) and type 2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>Ginsenoside F4 (GF4), ginseng saponinis, isolated from notoginseng or red ginseng. Ginsenoside F4 (GF4) has inhibitory effect on human lymphocytoma JK cell by inducing its <b>apoptosis</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>Ginsenoside Ra2</b></p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb1</b> (Gypenoside III)</p>
<p>Ginsenoside Ra2 is a component from Panax ginseng.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits <b>Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b> activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 6.3<math>\pm</math>1.0 <math>\mu</math>M. Ginsenoside also inhibits <b>IRAK-1</b> activation and phosphorylation of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <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>

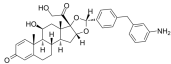
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb2</b> (Ginsenoside C)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate GPR120 gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0040</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb3</b> (Gypenoside IV)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B transcriptional activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.2 <math>\mu</math>M in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of COX-2 and iNOS mRNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0041</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rc</b> (Panaxoside Rc)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor<sub>A</sub> (GABA<sub>A</sub>)-mediated ion channel currents (I<sub>GABA</sub>). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-1<math>\beta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0042</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rd</b> (Gypenoside VIII)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B transcriptional activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.05<math>\pm</math>0.82 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of COX-2 and iNOS mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0043</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rd2</b></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rd2 is a saponin found in Panax japonicus with anti-inflammatory actions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2516</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Re</b> (Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decreases the <math>\beta</math>-amyloid protein (A<math>\beta</math>). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition of JNK and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0044</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg1</b> (Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1)</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates the impaired cognitive function, displays promising effects by reducing cerebral A<math>\beta</math> levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces NF-<math>\kappa</math>B nuclear translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0045</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg4</b></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>Cat. No.: HY-N6580</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg5</b></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of IGF-1 to its receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of COX-2 via suppression of the DNA binding activities of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65.</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</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0908</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg6</b></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B transcriptional activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 29.34 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits apoptosis-inducing effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0907</p> 

<p><b>Ginsenoside Rh1</b> (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0604</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of PPAR-<math>\gamma</math>, TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-6, and IL-1<math>\beta</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rh3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0606</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rh3 is a bacterial metabolite of Ginsenoside Rg5. Ginsenoside Rh3 treatment in human retinal cells induces Nrf2 activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rk1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2515</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rk1 is a unique component created by processing the ginseng plant (mainly Sung Ginseng, SG) at high temperatures. Ginsenoside Rk1 has anti-inflammatory effect, suppresses the activation of Jak2/Stat3 signaling pathway and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rk2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2504</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rk2 is a dammarane glycoside isolated from the processed ginseng (SG; Sun Ginseng).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rk3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0906</span></p> <p>Ginsenoside Rk3 is present in the roots Panax notoginseng herbs. Ginsenoside Rk3 significantly inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B transcriptional activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 14.24<math>\pm</math>1.30 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 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 apoptosis, 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>GKT136901</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101499</span></p> <p>GKT136901 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of NADPH oxidase (NOX1/4), with K<sub>s</sub> of 160 and 165 nM, respectively. GKT136901 is also a selective and direct scavenger of peroxynitrite.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Glabrescone C</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10112</span></p> <p>Glabrescone C possesses potent anti-inflammatory activity by directly binding to IKK<math>\alpha</math>/<math>\beta</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>Glabridin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0393</span></p> <p>Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates PPAR<math>\gamma</math>, 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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Glaflenine</b> (Glaflenin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1153</span></p> <p>Glaflenine is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a non-narcotic analgesic agent, widely used for the treatment of pains of various origins.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Glafenine hydrochloride</b> (Glafenin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Glafenine hydrochloride is a non-narcotic analgesic and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is an ABCG2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.2 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Glafenine-d4</b></p> <p>Glafenine-d4 (Glafenine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Glafenine. Glafenine is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a non-narcotic analgesic agent, widely used for the treatment of pains of various origins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Glatiramer acetate</b></p> <p>Glatiramer acetate, a synthetic analogue of myelin basic protein and an immunomodulating agent, can be used for the research of multiple sclerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Glaucine</b> (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine; S-(+)-Glaucine; NSC 34396)</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>Gliadin p31-43</b></p> <p>Gliadin p31-43 is an undigested gliadin peptide. Gliadin p31-43 induces an innate immune response in the intestine and interferes with endocytic trafficking. Gliadin p31-43 can be used for celiac 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>Gliadin p31-43 TFA</b></p> <p>Gliadin p31-43 TFA is an undigested gliadin peptide. Gliadin p31-43 TFA induces an innate immune response in the intestine and interferes with endocytic trafficking. Gliadin p31-43 TFA can be used for celiac 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>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><b>GLPG-3221</b></p> <p>GLPG-3221 is a potent, orally active corrector of CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator), with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 105 nM. GLPG-3221 can be used for the treatment of cystic fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GLPG1205</b></p> <p>GLPG1205 is potent, selective and orally active GPR84 (a G-protein-coupled receptor) antagonist with a favorable PK/PD profile. GLPG1205 has anti-inflammatory activity and is used for the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>GLPG2451</b></p> <p>GLPG2451 is a cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) potentiator, which effectively potentiates low temperature rescued F508del CFTR with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 11.1 nM.</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>

**Glucocorticoid receptor agonist-1**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-131974

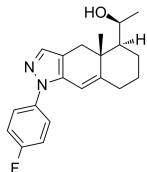
Glucocorticoid receptor agonist-1 is a potent **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.8 nM extracted from patent WO2017210471A1, compound 41.



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

**Glucocorticoids receptor agonist 1**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-139709

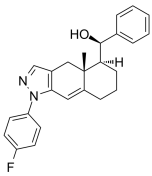
Glucocorticoids receptor agonist 1 is a potent anti-inflammatory, arylpyrazole-based **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist that does not impair insulin secretion.



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

**Glucocorticoids receptor agonist 2**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-139710

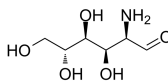
Glucocorticoids receptor agonist 2 is a potent anti-inflammatory, arylpyrazole-based **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist that does not impair insulin secretion.



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

**Glucosamine**  
**(D-Glucosamine; Chitosamine)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1125

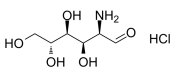
Glucosamine (D-Glucosamine) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg

**Glucosamine hydrochloride** (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride;  
**Chitosamine hydrochloride)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0733

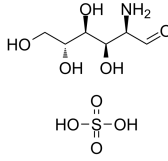
Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-Glucosamine hydrochloride) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



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

**Glucosamine sulfate**  
**(D-Glucosamine sulfate)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0487

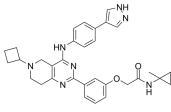
Glucosamine sulfate (D-Glucosamine sulfate) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

**GLUT inhibitor-1**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-139605

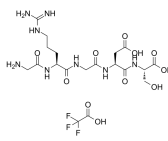
GLUT inhibitor-1 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of glucose transporters, targeting both **GLUT1** and **GLUT3**, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 242 nM and 179 nM, respectively. GLUT inhibitor-1 has the potential for the reasrch of cancers and autoimmune diseases.



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

**Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser TFA**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-P0295A

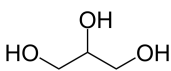
Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser (TFA) is a pentapeptide that forms the cell-binding domain of a glycoprotein, osteopontin. Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser binds to **integrin receptors**  $\alpha\beta3$  and  $\alpha\beta5$  with estimated  $IC_{50}$  of 5 and 6.5  $\mu$ M.



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

**Glycerol**  
**(Glycerin)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1659

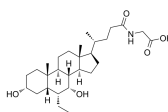
Glycerol is used in sample preparation and gel formation for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mL

**Glyco-Obeticholic acid**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-135400

Glyco-obeticholic acid is an active metabolite of Obeticholic acid. Obeticholic acid is a farnesoid X receptor (FXR) agonist.

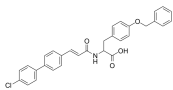
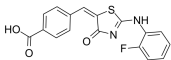
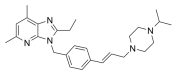
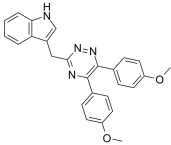
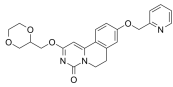
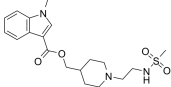
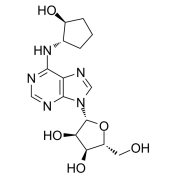
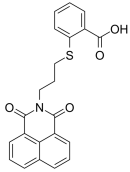


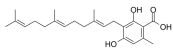
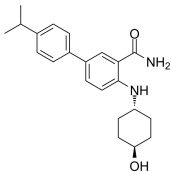
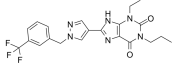
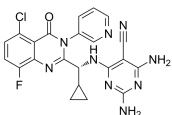
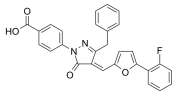
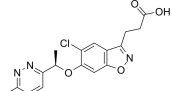
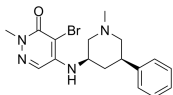
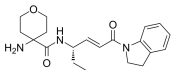
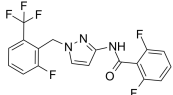
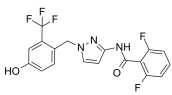
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

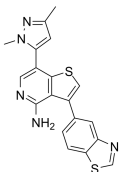
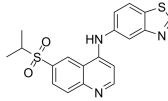
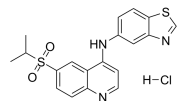
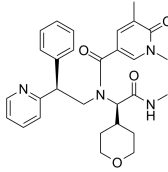
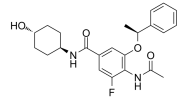
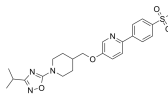
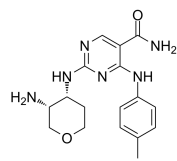
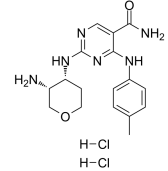
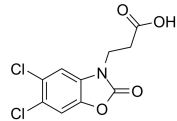
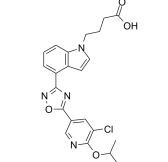
<p><b>Glycolithocholic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116374</p>	<p><b>Glycolithocholic acid-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116374S</p>
<p>Glycolithocholic acid, an endogenous metabolite, is a glycine-conjugated secondary bile acid. Glycolithocholic acid can be used to diagnose ulcerative colitis (UC), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC).</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>Glycolithocholic acid-d4 is the deuterium labeled Glycolithocholic acid.</p> <p><b>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>Glycosmistic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8153</p>	<p><b>Glycyrrhetic acid 3-O-β-D-glucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6851</p>
<p>Glycosmistic acid, a natural compound, possesses <b>anti-HBV</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>Glycyrrhetic acid 3-O-β-D-glucuronide, isolated from glycyrrhiza, is an important derivative of glycyrrhizin (GL) with an anti-allergic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GNE-0946</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19774</p>	<p><b>GNE-1858</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135892</p>
<p>GNE-0946 is a potent and selective <b>RORγ (RORc)</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 4 nM for HEK-293 cell.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GNE-1858 is a potent and ATP-competitive <b>hematopoietic progenitor kinase-1 (HPK1)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.9 nM, 1.9 nM, and 4.5 nM for wild-type and the active mimetic mutants HPK1-TSEE and HPK1-SA, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GNE-4997</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16984</p>	<p><b>GNE-6468</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19775</p>
<p>GNE-4997 is a potent and selective <b>interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.09 nM, and the correlation between the basicity of solubilizing elements in GNE-4997 and off-target antiproliferative effects reduces cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GNE-6468 is a highly potent and selective <b>RORγ (RORc)</b> inverse agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 13 nM for HEK-293 cell. GNE-6468 exhibits an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 30 nM for IL-17 PBMC.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>GNE684</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128585</p>	<p><b>GNF362</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126750</p>
<p>GNE684 is a potent inhibitor of <b>potent receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1)</b>, with mean <math>K_i^{APP}</math> values of 21 nM, 189 nM and 691 nM for human mouse and rat RIP1, 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>GNF362 is a selective, potent, and orally bioavailable inhibitor of <b>inositol trisphosphate 3' kinase B (Itpkb)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 nM. GNF362 also inhibits Itpka and Itpkc with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 20 nM and 19 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</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>

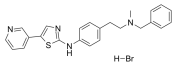
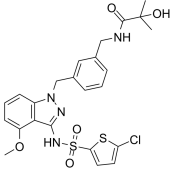
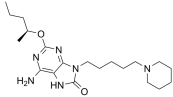
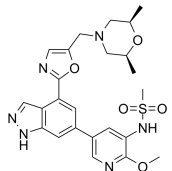
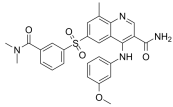
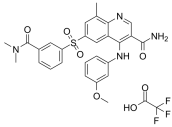
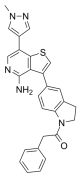
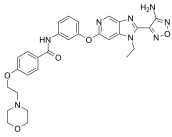
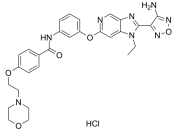
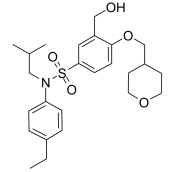
<p><b>Golotimod</b> (SCV 07; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</p>	<p><b>Golotimod hydrochloride</b> (SCV 07 hydrochloride; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Golotimod (SCV-07), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <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><b>Gomisin H</b></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>Gomisin H is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruits of <i>Schisandra chinensis</i> BAILL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Gomisin M2</b> (+)-Gomisin M2)</p>	<p><b>Gomisin N</b></p>
<p>Gomisin M2 ((+)-Gomisin M2) is a lignan isolated from the fruits of <i>Schisandra rubriflora</i> with anti-HIV activity (<math>EC_{50}</math> of 2.4 <math>\mu</math>M). 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>Gomisin N, isolated from <i>Schisandra chinensis</i>, produces beneficial sedative and hypnotic bioactivity. Gomisin N has the potential for use in the treatment of allergy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Gomisin O</b></p>	<p><b>Gossypin</b></p>
<p>Gomisin O is isolated from the fruits of <i>Schisandra chinensis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gossypin is a flavone isolated from <i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> and has antioxidant, antiinflammatory, anticancer, antitumor, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective activities. Gossypin inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-regulated gene expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Gp100 (25-33), human</b> (Hgp100 (25-33))</p>	<p><b>GPP78</b> (CAY10618)</p>
<p>Gp100 (25-33), human (Hgp100 (25-33)) is the amino acids 25-33 fragment of the human melanoma antigen. It is a 9-amino acid (AA) epitope restricted by H-2D<sup>b</sup> and recognized by the T 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>GPP78 (CAY10618) is a potent Nampt inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.0 nM for nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) depletion. GPP78 is cytotoxic to neuroblastoma cell line SH-SY5Y cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.8 nM by inducing autophagy. GPP78 has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (11.38 mM * 1 mL in Methanol),</p>

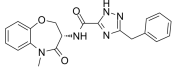
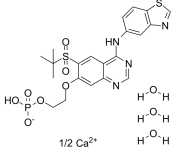
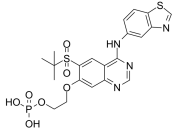
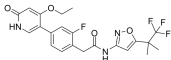
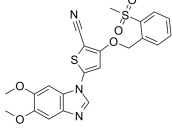
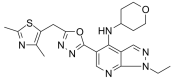
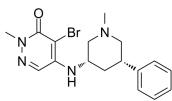
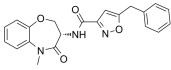
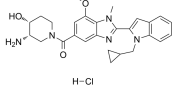
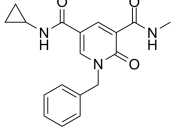


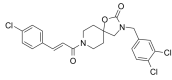
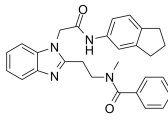
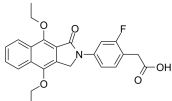
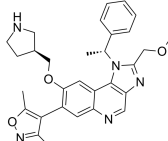
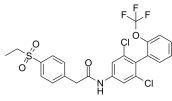
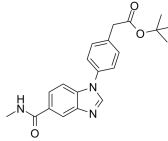
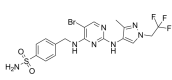
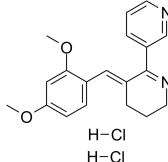
<p><b>GPR34 receptor antagonist 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138501</p>	<p><b>GPR35 agonist 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15705</p>
<p>GPR34 receptor antagonist 2 (Compound D2) is a <b>GPR34 receptor</b> antagonist. GPR34 receptor antagonist 2 can be used for immune diseases, inflammatory diseases research.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GPR35 agonist 2 (compound 11) is a potent agonist of <b>GPR35</b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 26 and 3.2 nM in the <math>\beta</math>-arrestin and <math>Ca^{2+}</math> release assay, 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>GPR4 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101536</p>	<p><b>GPR84 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139675</p>
<p>GPR4 antagonist 1 is a <b>GPR4</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 189 nM.</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>GPR84 antagonist 1 is a high affinity and highly selective competitive antagonist of human <b>GPR84</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GPR84 antagonist 8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112562</p>	<p><b>GR 113808</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103152</p>
<p>GPR84 antagonist 8 is a selective <b>GPR84</b> antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>GR 113808 is a potent and highly selective <b>5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor</b> antagonist (<math>pK_b = 8.8</math>). GR 113808 shows 300-fold selectivity over 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors.</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> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>GR79236</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18978</p>	<p><b>Gramicidin C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2328</p>
<p>GR79236 is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>adenosine A1 receptor</b> agonist with a <math>K_i</math>s of 3.1 nM and 1300 nM for <b>A1</b> and <b>A2</b> receptors, respectively. GR79236 has anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory actions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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>Gramicidin C is a naturally occurring polypeptide antibiotic isolated from <i>B. brevis</i> var. G.B.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Gramicidin C</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>Grape seed extract</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7072</p>	<p><b>GRI977143</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100676</p>
<p>Grape seed extract is a natural product, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects. Grape seed extract shows inhibitory activity on the fat-metabolizing enzymes pancreatic lipase and lipoprotein lipase. Grape seed extract induces <b>apoptotic</b> in human colorectal cancer cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Grape seed extract</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>GRI977143 is a specific <b>LPA<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> agonist, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M .</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>

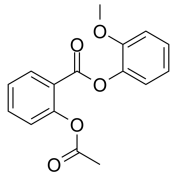
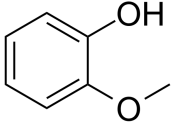
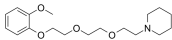
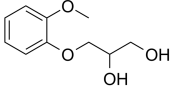
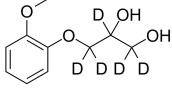
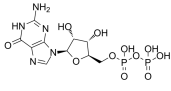
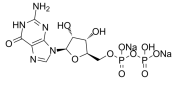
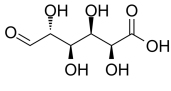
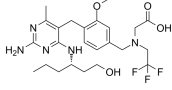
<p><b>Grifolic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3977</p>	<p><b>Grp94 Inhibitor-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112910</p>
<p>Grifolic acid is a phenolic compound that is first extracted from the mushroom <i>Albatrellus confluens</i>. Grifolic acid acts as an agonist of the free fatty acid receptor (<b>FFAR4/GPR120</b>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Grp94 Inhibitor-1 is a potent, selective <b>Grp94</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 2 nM, and over 1000-fold selectivity to Grp94 against Hsp90α.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GS-6201</b> (CVT-6883)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10081</p>	<p><b>GS-9901</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100694</p>
<p>GS-6201 (CVT-6883) is a selective <b>adenosine A2B receptor</b> antagonist. GS-6201 displays high affinity and selectivity for the human adenosine A2B receptors (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>=22 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GS-9901 is a highly selective and orally active <b>PI3Kδ</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 nM. Has potential to treat rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GS143</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110261</p>	<p><b>GSK 366</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119171</p>
<p>GS143 is a selective <b>IκBα ubiquitination</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.2 μM for SCF<sup>TRCP1</sup>-mediated <b>IκBα ubiquitylation</b>. GS143 sup-presses <b>NF-κB</b> activation and trans-cription of tar-get genes and does not inhibit proteasome activity. GS143 has anti-asthma effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK 366 is a potent <b>kynurenine-3-monoxygenase (KMO)</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 2.3 nM and 0.7 nM for human KMO and <i>P. fluorescens</i>-KMO (Pf-KMO), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK 4027</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101027</p>	<p><b>GSK-2793660</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112318</p>
<p>GSK 4027 is a chemical probe for the <b>PCAF/GCN5 bromodomain</b> with an <b>pIC<sub>50</sub></b> of 7.4±0.11 for PCAF in a time-resolved fluorescence resonance energy transfer (TR-FRET) assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK-2793660 is an oral, irreversible inhibitor of <b>Cathepsin C (CTSC)</b>. GSK-2793660 can be used for the research of bronchiectasis.</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>GSK-5498A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12521</p>	<p><b>GSK-7975A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12507</p>
<p>GSK-5498A is a selective small molecule blocker of <b>CARC</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 1 μM); inhibits mediator release from mast cells, and pro-inflammatory cytokine release from T-cells in a variety of species.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GSK-7975A is a potent and orally available <b>CRAC</b> channel inhibitor.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

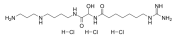
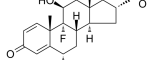
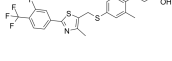
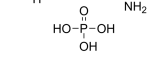
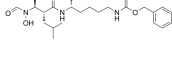
<p><b>GSK-843</b> (GSK'843) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125402</span></p> <p>GSK-843 (GSK'843) is a <b>receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3 or RIPK3)</b> inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.6 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.5 nM.</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</p> 	<p><b>GSK-872</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101872</span></p> <p>GSK-872 is a <b>RIPK3</b> inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>GSK-872 hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101872A</span></p> <p>GSK-872 hydrochloride is a <b>RIPK3</b> inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>GSK040</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132230</span></p> <p>GSK040 is a potent and highly selective <b>BET BD2</b> inhibitor, with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.3. GSK040 shows more than 5000-fold selectivity for BET BD2 over BET BD1 (<math>pIC_{50}</math>=4.6). GSK040 can be used for the research of oncology and immunology 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>GSK046</b> (iBET-BD2) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136571</span></p> <p>GSK046 (iBET-BD2) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>BD2 bromodomain</b> inhibitor of the <b>BET</b> proteins, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 264 nM (<b>BRD2 BD2</b>), 98 nM (<b>BRD3 BD2</b>), 49 nM (<b>BRD4 BD2</b>) and 214 nM (<b>BRDT BD2</b>), respectively. GSK046 has immunomodulatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <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>GSK1292263</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12066</span></p> <p>GSK-1292263 is an orally available <b>GPR119</b> agonist with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 6.9 and 6.7 for human and rat GPR119, respectively. GSK-1292263 can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).</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>GSK143</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12736</span></p> <p>GSK143 is an orally active and highly selective <b>spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK)</b> inhibitor with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 7.5. GSK143 inhibits phosphorylated Erk (<math>pErk</math>; <math>pIC_{50}</math>=7.1). GSK143 reduces inflammation and prevents recruitment of immune cells in the intestinal muscularis 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>GSK143 dihydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12736A</span></p> <p>GSK143 dihydrochloride is an orally active and highly selective <b>spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK)</b> inhibitor with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 7.5. GSK143 dihydrochloride inhibits phosphorylated Erk (<math>pErk</math>; <math>pIC_{50}</math>=7.1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>GSK180</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112179</span></p> <p>GSK180 is a selective, competitive, and potent inhibitor of <b>kynurenine-3-monooxygenase (KMO)</b>, a key enzyme of tryptophan metabolism (<math>IC_{50}</math> ~6 nM), but shows negligible activity against other enzymes on the tryptophan pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <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>GSK2018682</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19511</span></p> <p>GSK2018682 is an agonist for <b>S1P1</b> and <b>S1P5 receptor</b> with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 7.7 and 7.2, respectively, and has no agonist activity towards human S1P2, S1P3, or S1P4. GSK2018682 is used in the research of multiple sclerosis.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>GSK205</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120691A</p>	<p><b>GSK2239633A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100183</p>
<p>GSK205 is a potent, selective <b>TRPV4</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.19 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibiting TRPV4-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> influx.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK2239633A is a CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4) antagonist, which inhibits the binding of [<math>^{125}I</math>]-TARC to human CCR4 with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of <math>7.96 \pm 0.11</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2245035</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118250</p>	<p><b>GSK2292767</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15280</p>
<p>GSK2245035 is a highly potent and selective intranasal <b>Toll-Like receptor 7 (TLR7)</b> agonist with preferential Type-1 interferon (IFN)-stimulating properties. GSK2245035 has <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 9.3 and 6.5 for IFN<math>\alpha</math> and TFN<math>\alpha</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK2292767 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>PI3K<math>\delta</math></b>, with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 10.1. GSK2292767 showing greater than 500-fold selective over the other PI3K isoforms. GSK2292767 can be used for the research of respiratory disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK256066</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10469</p>	<p><b>GSK256066 Trifluoroacetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-70069</p>
<p>GSK256066 is a selective and high-affinity <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.2 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE4B. GSK256066 is developed for the research of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK256066 Trifluoroacetate is a selective and high-affinity <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.2 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE4B. GSK256066 Trifluoroacetate is developed for the research of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2593074A</b> (GSK'074)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122909</p>	<p><b>GSK269962A</b> (GSK 269962)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15556</p>
<p>GSK2593074A (GSK'074) is a <b>necroptosis</b> inhibitor with dual targeting ability to both <b>RIP1</b> and <b>RIP3</b>.</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>GSK269962A (GSK 269962) is a potent <b>ROCK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.6 and 4 nM for recombinant human <b>ROCK1</b> and <b>ROCK2</b> respectively. GSK269962A has anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK269962A hydrochloride</b> (GSK 269962 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15556A</p>	<p><b>GSK2981278</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19770</p>
<p>GSK269962A hydrochloride (GSK 269962 hydrochloride) is a potent <b>ROCK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.6 and 4 nM for recombinant human <b>ROCK1</b> and <b>ROCK2</b> respectively. GSK269962A hydrochloride has anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GSK2981278 is a potent and selective <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math></b> inverse agonist. GSK2981278 inhibits activation of the <b>il17</b> promoter and interferes ROR<math>\gamma</math>-DNA binding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>GSK2982772</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101760</p>	<p><b>GSK2983559</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112038A</p>
<p>GSK2982772 is a potent, orally active and ATP competitive <b>RIP1</b> kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 16 nM and 20 nM for human and monkey RIP1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%  <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>GSK2983559 (compound 3) is a potent, specific and oral active <b>receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2) kinase</b> inhibitor, which has excellent activity in blocking many proinflammatory cytokine responses in vivo and in human inflammatory bowel disease explant samples.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2983559 free acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112038</p>	<p><b>GSK3179106</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100459</p>
<p>GSK2983559 free acid (compound 3) is a potent, specific and oral active <b>receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2) kinase</b> inhibitor. GSK2983559 free acid has excellent activity in blocking many proinflammatory cytokine responses in vivo and in human inflammatory bowel disease explant samples.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK3179106 is an orally active and selective <b>RET</b> kinase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.4 nM, 0.2 nM for human RET and rat RET, respectively. GSK3179106 has the potential for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) through the attenuation of post-inflammatory and stress-induced visceral hypersensitivity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%  <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>GSK319347A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14682</p>	<p><b>GSK356278</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106003</p>
<p>GSK319347A is a dual inhibitor of <b>TBK1</b> and <b>IKKε</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 93 nM and 469 nM, respectively. GSK319347A also inhibits <b>IKK2</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 790 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GSK356278 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and brain-penetrant inhibitor of <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b>, with <math>pIC_{50}</math>s of 8.6, 8.8, and 8.7 for human PDE4A, PDE4B, and PDE4D, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK4028</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101027A</p>	<p><b>GSK481</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100131</p>
<p>GSK4028 is the enantiomeric negative control of GSK4027, which is a PCAF/GCN5 bromodomain chemical probe, the <math>pIC_{50}</math> of GSK4028 is 4.9 in a time-resolved fluorescence resonance energy transfer (TR-FRET) assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <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>GSK481 is a highly potent, selective, and specific <b>receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1) kinase</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM, which inhibits Ser<sup>166</sup> phosphorylation in wild-type human RIP1 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=2.8 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK484 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100514</p>	<p><b>GSK620</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137892</p>
<p>GSK484 hydrochloride is a selective and reversible peptidylarginine deiminase 4 (<b>PAD4</b>) inhibitor. GSK484 hydrochloride demonstrates high affinity binding to PAD4 with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 50 nM in the absence of Calcium. In the presence of 2 mM Calcium, notably lower potency (250 nM) is observed.</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>GSK620 is a potent and orally active <b>pan-BD2</b> inhibitor with excellent broad selectivity, developability and in vivo oral pharmacokinetics. GSK620 is highly selective for the BET-BD2 family of proteins, with &gt;200-fold selectivity over all other bromodomains.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>GSK682753A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101192</p>	<p><b>GSK717</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136555</p>
<p>GSK682753A is a selective and highly potent inverse agonist of the epstein-barr virus-induced receptor 2 (EBI2) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 53.6 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <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>GSK717 is a potent, selective NOD2 (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2) inhibitor. GSK717 inhibits muramyl dipeptide (MDP)-induced NOD2-mediated signaling, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 400 nM for MDP-stimulated IL-8 secretion in HEK293/hNOD2 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK726701A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112152</p>	<p><b>GSK778</b> (iBET-BD1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136570</p>
<p>GSK726701A is a novel prostaglandin E2 receptor 4 (EP4) partial agonist with a <math>pEC_{50}</math> of 7.4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GSK778 (iBET-BD1) is a potent and selective BD1 bromodomain inhibitor of the BET proteins, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 75 nM (BRD2 BD1), 41 nM (BRD3 BD1), 41 nM (BRD4 BD1), and 143 nM (BRD1 BD1), respectively. GSK778 phenocopies the effects of pan-BET inhibitors in cancer models.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK805</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12776</p>	<p><b>GSK840</b> (GSK'840)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104021</p>
<p>GSK805 is a potent, orally bioavailable, and CNS penetrant ROR<math>\gamma</math>t inhibitor with <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.4 and &gt;8.2 for ROR<math>\gamma</math> FRET assay and Th17 assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.14%  <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>GSK840 (GSK'840) is a receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3 or RPK3) inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.9 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK8612</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111941</p>	<p><b>GsMTx4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1410</p>
<p>GSK8612 is a highly selective and potent Tank-binding Kinase-1 (TBK1) inhibitor, with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 6.8 for recombinant TBK1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79%  <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>GsMTx4 is a spider venom peptide that selectively inhibits cation-permeable mechanosensitive channels (MSCs) belonging to the Piezo and TRP channel families.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>GGLFHWKQNPMDKQKCPKPKKCSKFLKLNKDFSF-NH<sub>2</sub></small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GsMTx4 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1410A</p>	<p><b>GTS-21 dihydrochloride</b> (DMXB-A; DMBX-anabaseine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14564A</p>
<p>GsMTx4 TFA is a spider venom peptide that selectively inhibits cation-permeable mechanosensitive channels (MSCs) belonging to the Piezo and TRP channel families.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>GGLFHWKQNPMDKQKCPKPKKCSKFLKLNKDFSF-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>GTS-21 dihydrochloride is a selective <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (<math>\alpha</math>7-nAChR) agonist with antiinflammatory and cognitionenhancing activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Guacetal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17477</p> <p>Guacetal is obtained from the esterification of acetylsalicylic acid with guaiaicol which has the potential for chronic bronchitis treatment extracted from patent CN 106866420 A.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <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>Guaiaicol</b> (2-Methoxyphenol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1380</p> <p>Guaiaicol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated COX-2 expression and NF-κB activation. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Guaiapate</b> (Klamar; Mg 5454)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101828</p> <p>Guaiapate is an antitussive drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Guaifenesin</b> (Guaiaicol glyceryl ether; Guaiphenesin; Glycerol guaiacolate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0264</p> <p>Guaifenesin (Guaiaicol glyceryl ether), a constituent of guaiac resin from the wood of <i>Guajacum officinale</i> Linné, is an expectorant. Guaifenesin can alleviate cough discomfort by increasing sputum volume and decreasing its viscosity, thereby promoting effective cough.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Guaifenesin-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0264S1</p> <p>Guaifenesin-d5 (Guaiaicol glyceryl ether-d5) is the deuterium labeled Guaifenesin. Guaifenesin (Guaiaicol glyceryl ether), a constituent of guaiac resin from the wood of <i>Guajacum officinale</i> Linné, is an expectorant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Guanosine 5'-diphosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113066</p> <p>Guanosine 5'-diphosphate is a nucleoside diphosphate. Guanosine 5'-diphosphate is a potential iron mobilizer, which prevents the hepcidin-ferroportin interaction and modulating the interleukin-6 (IL-6)/stat-3 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>Guanosine 5'-diphosphate disodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113066A</p> <p>Guanosine 5'-diphosphate disodium salt is a nucleoside diphosphate. Guanosine 5'-diphosphate is a potential iron mobilizer, which prevents the hepcidin-ferroportin interaction and modulating the interleukin-6 (IL-6)/stat-3 pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Guluronic acid</b> (G2013)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7700</p> <p>Guluronic acid (G2013), one of the organic building blocks of hyaluronic acid, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent with favorable anti-inflammatory effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Guretolimod</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139575</p> <p>Guretolimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Guselkumab</b> (CNTO 1959)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9931</p> <p>Guselkumab is a recombinant human IgG1 monoclonal antibody against the IL-23p19 subunit. Guselkumab binds to human and cynomolgus monkey IL-23 with <math>K_d</math> values of 3.3 and 1.9 pmol/L, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Guselkumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Gusperimus trihydrochloride</b> (Spanidin; NKT-01; BMS181173)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13644A</p>
<p>Gusperimus trihydrochloride (Spanidin) is a derivative of the antitumor antibiotic spergualin with immunosuppressant 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>GW 766994</b> (GW 994)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107051</p>
<p>GW 766994 (GW 994) is an orally active and specific <b>chemokine receptor-3 (CCR3)</b> antagonist. GW 766994 has the potential for asthma and eosinophilic bronchitis research.</p>	
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p><b>GW-406381</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119304</p>
<p>GW406381, a highly selective <b>cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)</b> inhibitor, attenuates spontaneous ectopic discharge in sural nerves of rats following chronic constriction injury.</p>	
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	
<p><b>GW-870086</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103662</p>
<p>GW-870086 is a potent anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist, with a <b>pIC<sub>50</sub></b> of 10.1 in A549 cells expressing NF-κB.</p>	
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p><b>GW0742</b> (GW610742)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13928</p>
<p>GW0742 is a potent <b>PPARβ</b> and <b>PPARδ</b> agonist, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 nM for human <b>PPARδ</b> in binding assay, and <b>EC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1 nM, 1.1 μM and 2 μM for human <b>PPARδ</b>, <b>PPARα</b>, and <b>PPARγ</b>, respectively.</p>	
	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p><b>GW2580</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10917</p>
<p>GW2580 is an orally bioavailable and selective inhibitor of <b>c-Fms kinase</b> which completely inhibits human cFMS kinase in vitro at 0.06 μM. GW2580 acts as a competitive inhibitor of ATP binding to the cFMS kinase and inhibits colony-stimulating-factor-1 signaling.</p>	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	
<p><b>GW274150</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12119</p>
<p>GW274150 is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human <b>inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=2.19 μM; <b>K<sub>d</sub></b>=40 nM) and rat <b>iNOS</b> (<b>ED<sub>50</sub></b>=1.15 μM).</p>	
<p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p><b>GW274150 phosphate</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12119A</p>
<p>GW274150 phosphate is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human <b>inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=2.19 μM; <b>K<sub>d</sub></b>=40 nM) and rat <b>iNOS</b> (<b>ED<sub>50</sub></b>=1.15 μM).</p>	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <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>GW280264X</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-115670</p>
<p>GW280264X is the mixed <b>ADAM10/TACE (ADAM17) metalloproteinases</b> inhibitor. GW280264X potentially blocks <b>TACE (ADAM17)</b> and <b>ADAM10</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 8.0 nM and 11.5 nM, respectively. ADAM10 and 17 modulate the immunogenicity of glioblastoma-initiating 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>GW311616</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15891</p>
<p>GW-311616 is a potent, orally bioavailable, long duration and selective human neutrophil elastase (<b>HNE</b>) inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 22 nM and <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> value of 0.31 nM.</p>	
<p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	



<p><b>GW311616 hydrochloride</b> (GW311616A)</p>	<p><b>GW4869</b></p>
<p>GW-311616 is a potent, orally bioavailable, long duration and selective human neutrophil elastase (HNE) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 22 nM and <math>K_i</math> value of 0.31 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>GW4869 is a noncompetitive <b>neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M. GW4869 is an inhibitor of <b>exosome</b> biogenesis/release.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>GW627368</b></p>	<p><b>GW842166X</b></p>
<p>GW627368 (GW627368X) is a novel, potent and selective competitive antagonist of prostanoid EP4 receptor with additional human TP receptor affinity, with <math>pK_i</math> values of 7.0 and 6.8 for human prostanoid EP4 and TP receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <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>GW842166X is a potent and selective <b>cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB2)</b> agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 63 and 91 nM for human and rat CB2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <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><b>GW9508</b></p>	<p><b>GX-201</b></p>
<p>GW9508 is a potent and selective G protein-coupled receptors <b>FFA1 (GPR40)</b> and <b>GPR120</b> agonist with <math>pEC_{50}</math>s of 7.32 and 5.46, respectively. GW9508 shows ~100-fold selectivity for <b>GPR40</b> over <b>GPR120</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GX-201 is a selective <b>Na<sub>v</sub>1.7</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;3.2 nM for hNa<sub>v</sub>1.7.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Gypenoside L</b></p>	<p><b>Gypenoside XLIX</b></p>
<p>Gypenoside L is a saponin that can be found in <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>. Gypenoside L increases the SA-<math>\beta</math>-galactosidase activity, promotes the production of senescence-associated secretory cytokines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Gypenoside XLIX, a dammarane-type glycoside, is a prominent component of <i>G. pentaphyllum</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Gypsogenin-3-O-glucuronide</b></p>	<p><b>GY4137</b></p>
<p>Gypsogenin-3-O-glucuronide is a ubiquitous saponin precursor in plants of the genus <i>Gypsophila</i>.</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>GY4137 is a slow releasing <b>H2S donor</b> with vasodilator and antihypertensive activity. GY4137 also exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>

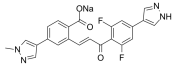
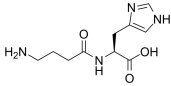
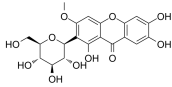
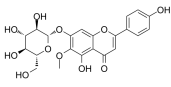
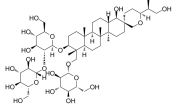
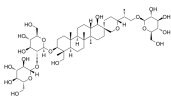
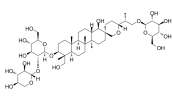
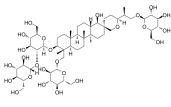
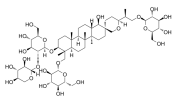
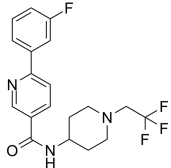
<p><b>H-151</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112693</p>	<p><b>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114161</p>
<p>H-151 is a potent, selective and covalent antagonist of <b>STING</b> that has noteworthy inhibitory activity both in cells and in vivo. H-151 reduces TBK1 phosphorylation and suppresses STING palmitoylation. H-151 can be used for the research of autoinflammatory disease.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH, a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme (<b>ACE</b>), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 <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>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114161A</p>	<p><b>H3R-IN-1 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112219A</p>
<p>H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH (TFA), a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme (<b>ACE</b>), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>H3R-IN-1 Hydrochloride is a <b>histamine receptor 3 (H3R)</b> inverse agonist extracted from patent WO2013107336A1, compound example 2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>H4R antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111501</p>	<p><b>HA Peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0239</p>
<p>H4R antagonist 1 is a potent and highly selective <b>histamine H4 receptor (H4R)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 27 nM. H4R antagonist 1 does not show any noticeable binding affinity to other subtypes of histamine receptors, H1R, H2R, and H3R.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HA Peptide (HA tag) is a nine amino acids peptide derived from the human influenza hemagglutinin (HA). HA Peptide is extensively used to isolate, purify, detect, and track the protein of interest in cell biology and biochemistry.</p> <p><b>YPYDVPDYA</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>HA Peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0239A</p>	<p><b>HA155</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116100A</p>
<p>HA Peptide (TFA) is a nine amino acids peptide derived from the human influenza hemagglutinin (HA). HA Peptide (TFA) is extensively used to isolate, purify, detect, and track the protein of interest in cell biology and biochemistry.</p> <p><b>YPYDVPDYA (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>HA-155 is a potent and selective <b>autotaxin (ATX)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.7 nM.</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 × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Halofuginone (RU-19110)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584</p>	<p><b>Halofuginone hydrobromide (RU-19110 hydrobromide)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584A</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%</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>Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromide, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive <b>prolyl-tRNA synthetase</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 18.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

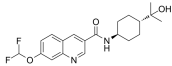
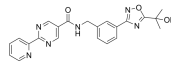
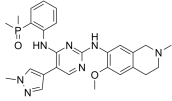
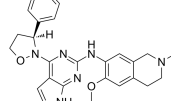
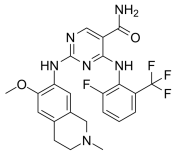
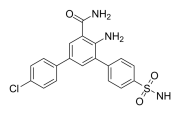
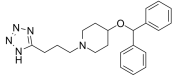
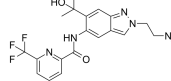
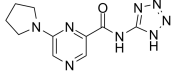
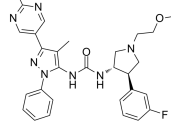
<p><b>Hamaudol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6891</p>	<p><b>HAMI 3379</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112248A</p>
<p>Hamaudol is a chromone isolated from <i>Saposhnikovia divaricata</i>. Hamaudol shows significant inhibitory activity on <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> activities with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.30, 0.57 mM, respectively, and has potent analgesia 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> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>HAMI 3379 is a potent and selective <b>CysLT<sub>2</sub></b> receptor antagonist. HAMI 3379 has a protective effect on acute and subacute ischemic brain injury, and attenuates microglia-related inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Handelin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2083</p>	<p><b>Handle region peptide, rat</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1572</p>
<p>Handelin is a guaianolide dimer from <i>Chrysanthemum boreale</i> that has potent anti-inflammatory activity by down-regulating <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> signaling and pro-inflammatory cytokine production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Handle region peptide, rat is a <b>prorenin receptor</b> antagonist, suppresses the progression of diabetic nephropathy and has anti-inflammatory in the eye.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RILLKKMPSV</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Harpagide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0397</p>	<p><b>Harpagoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0396</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Harpagoside is isolated from <i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i> (Hp). Harpagoside has inhibitory effects on <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> activity and inhibits <b>NO</b> production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>HCH6-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101283</p>	<p><b>HCV-IN-31</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138305</p>
<p>HCH6-1 is a potent and competitive dipeptide antagonist of <b>Formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)</b>. HCH6-1 inhibits chemotaxis, superoxide anion generation, and elastase release in human neutrophils specifically activated by fMLF (an FPR1 agonist).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</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%</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>hDDAH-1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133126</p>	<p><b>hDDAH-1-IN-1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133126A</p>
<p>hDDAH-1-IN-1 (compound 8a) is a potent and selective non-amino acid catalytic site inhibitor of <b>human dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase-1 (hDDAH-1)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 18 <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>hDDAH-1-IN-1 TFA (compound 8a) is a potent and selective non-amino acid catalytic site inhibitor of <b>human dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase-1 (hDDAH-1)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 18 <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>hDDAH-1-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133145</p>	<p><b>hDDAH-1-IN-2 sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133145A</p>
<p>hDDAH-1-IN-2 is a selective, orally active human dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase-1 (hDDAH-1) inhibitor. hDDAH-1-IN-2 reveals an excellent profile regarding cell toxicity/viability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>hDDAH-1-IN-2 is a selective, orally active human dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase-1 (hDDAH-1) inhibitor. hDDAH-1-IN-2 reveals an excellent profile regarding cell toxicity/viability.</p> <p><b>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>hDHODH-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135658</p>	<p><b>hDHODH-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135654</p>
<p>hDHODH-IN-1 is a human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (hDHODH) inhibitor. hDHODH-IN-1 has anti-inflammatory effect.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>hDHODH-IN-2 is an analogue of the active metabolite of Leflunomide. hDHODH-IN-2 is a human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (hDHODH) inhibitor. hDHODH-IN-1 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>HE 3286</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108039</p>	<p><b>Hecogenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1422</p>
<p>HE 3286 is a synthetic derivative of a natural anti-inflammatory steroid, <math>\beta</math>-AET. HE 3286 is an orally active partial NF-<math>\kappa</math>B inhibitor. HE3286 reduces proinflammatory signals, including IL-6 and matrix metalloproteinase 3. HE 3286 freely penetrates the blood brain barrier in mice.</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>Hecogenin is a steroid saponin isolated from Agave sisalana and is a selective inhibitor of human UDP-glucuronosyltransferases. Hecogenin has a wide spectrum of pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antifungal and gastroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Hederacoside D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0254</p>	<p><b>Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2190</p>
<p>Hederacoside D is one of the bioactive saponins from Hedera helix, and plays pivotal roles in the overall biological activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.47%</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>Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Ilex cornuta, exhibits protective effects against H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced myocardial cell injury.</p> <p><b>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>Helenalin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119970</p>	<p><b>HEMADO</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103187</p>
<p>Helenalin is an anti-inflammatory sesquiterpene lactone. Helenalin selectively inhibits transcription factor NF-<math>\kappa</math>B by directly targeting p65. Helenalin has alkylating activity, targets the cysteine sulfhydryl groups in the p65 subunit of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B, thereby inhibits its DNA binding.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>	<p>HEMADO is a potent and selective adenosine A<sub>3</sub> receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.1 nM at the human A<sub>3</sub> subtype.</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, 5 mg</p>

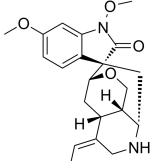
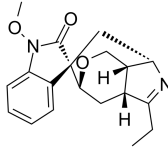
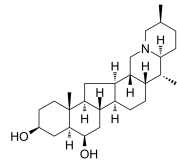
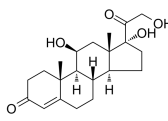
<p><b>Heparan Sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101916</p>	<p><b>Heptamidine</b> (SBI4211)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16918</p>
<p>Heparan sulfate, a complex and linear polysaccharide, exists as part of glycoproteins named heparan sulfate proteoglycans, which are expressed abundantly on the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix.</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>Heptamidine (SBI4211) is a potent Pentamidine-related inhibitor of the <b>calcium-binding protein S100B</b> (<math>K_d=6.9 \mu\text{M}</math>), selectively kills melanoma cells with S100B over those without S100B. Heptamidine is a useful tool for the investigation of Myotonic dystrophy (DM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Heptamidine dimethanesulfonate</b> (SBI4211 dimethanesulfonate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16918A</p>	<p><b>Heraclenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4053</p>
<p>Heptamidine dimethanesulfonate (SBI4211 dimethanesulfonate) is a potent Pentamidine-related inhibitor of the <b>calcium-binding protein S100B</b> (<math>K_d=6.9 \mu\text{M}</math>), selectively kills melanoma cells with S100B over those without S100B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</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>Heraclenin, a natural furanocoumarin, significantly inhibits T cell receptor-mediated proliferation in human primary T cells in a concentration-dependent manner by targeting nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hesperidin methylchalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126382</p>	<p><b>Heterocyclyl carbamate derivative 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101831</p>
<p>Hesperidin methylchalcone (Hesperidin methylchalcone) inhibits oxidative stress, cytokine production and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation. Hesperidin methylchalcone inhibits inflammation and pain. Hesperidin methylchalcone exhibits vasoprotective activity.</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</p>	<p>Heterocyclyl carbamate derivative 1 is a heterocyclyl carbamate derivative that may be used for the research of inflammatory and neurological 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>Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7698B</p>	<p><b>Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone</b> (6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3074</p>
<p>Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose is an inducer of disease resistance in crop plants, which could elicit an increase of lignification-related and antioxidative enzymes in soybean plants. Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose is a substrate of lysozyme.</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>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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hexasodium phytate</b> (Phytic acid hexasodium; SNF-472; Hexasodium fytate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0814B</p>	<p><b>Hexidium iodide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114227</p>
<p>Hexasodium phytate (Phytic acid hexasodium) is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains. Hexasodium phytate has a strong ability to chelate multivalent metal ions, specially zinc, calcium, iron and as with protein residue.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hexidium iodide, a fluorescent nucleic binding acid stain (excitation/emission <math>\sim</math> 518/600 nm), permeates to mammalian cells and selectively stains almost all gram-positive bacteria. Hexidium iodide can bind to the DNA of all bacteria after permeabilization by EDTA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

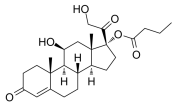
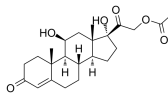
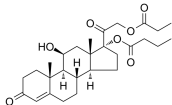
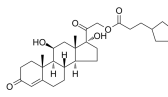
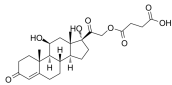
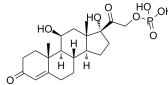
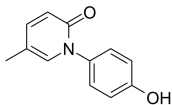
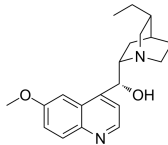
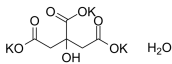
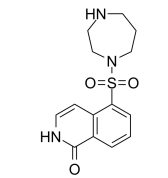
<p><b>HG-12-6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123956</p>	<p><b>HG-9-91-01</b> (SIK inhibitor 1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15776</p>
<p>HG-12-6 is a type II inhibitor of <b>IRAK4</b>. HG-12-6 shows preferential binding to unphosphorylated inactive <b>IRAK4</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 165 nM. HG-12-6 can modulate <b>IRAK4</b> activity in autoimmunity 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>HG-9-91-01 is a potent and highly selective salt-inducible kinase (<b>SIK</b>) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.92 nM, 6.6 nM and 9.6 nM for <b>SIK1</b>, <b>SIK2</b> and <b>SIK3</b> respectively.</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><b>Hibifolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7368</p>	<p><b>Hirsutenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4042</p>
<p>Hibifolin, a flavonol glycoside, is a potential inhibitor of <b>adenosine deaminase (ADA)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 49.92 <math>\mu</math>M. Hibifolin protects neurons against beta-amyloid-induced neurotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Hirsutenone is an active botanical diarylheptanoid present in <i>Alnus</i> species and exhibits many biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor promoting and anti-atopic dermatitis 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>Hispidol</b> (<i>Z</i>)-Hispidol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102040</p>	<p><b>Hispidulin 4'-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8205</p>
<p>Hispidol (<i>Z</i>)-Hispidol) is a potential therapeutic for inflammatory bowel disease; inhibits <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> induced adhesion of monocytes to colon epithelial cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.50 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Hispidulin 4'-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranosid, a natural compound, may serve as a potential COVID-19 main 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><b>Histamine H4 receptor antagonist-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145106</p>	<p><b>Histatin 5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0273</p>
<p>Histamine H4 receptor antagonist-1 is an antagonist of <b>histamine H4 receptor</b> extracted from patent WO2010108059A1 compound 60.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Histatin 5 inhibits the activity of the host matrix metalloproteinases <b>MMP-2</b> and <b>MMP-9</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.57 and 0.25 <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>Histatin 5 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0273A</p>	<p><b>HKOCI-4m</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D1158</p>
<p>Histatin 5 TFA inhibits the activity of the host matrix metalloproteinases <b>MMP-2</b> and <b>MMP-9</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.57 and 0.25 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.17%</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>HKOCI-4m is a selective and mitochondria-targeting rhodol-based fluorescent probe for monitoring mitochondrial hypochlorous acid (HOCl).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

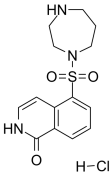
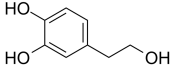
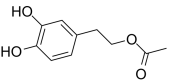
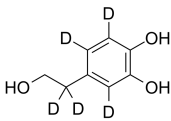
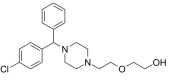
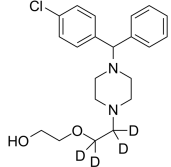
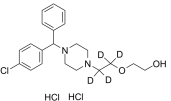
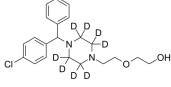
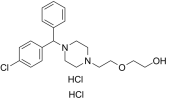
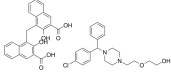
<p><b>HOIPIN-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122882</p>	<p><b>Homocarnosine</b> (L-Homocarnosine; <math>\gamma</math>-Aminobutyryl-L-histidine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114883</p>
<p>HOIPIN-8 is a potent inhibitor of linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex (LUBAC) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM.</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>Homocarnosine is a dipeptide of <math>\gamma</math>-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and histidine unique to brain. Homocarnosine is an inhibitory neuromodulator synthesized in the neuron from GABA and exhibiting anticonvulsant 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>Homomangiferin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111811</p>	<p><b>Homoplantagin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1949</p>
<p>Homomangiferin is mangiferin monomethyl ether. Homomangiferin has important medicinal properties and is widely used to relieve many symptoms, for example coughing and asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Homoplantagin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine <i>Salvia plebeia</i> with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantagin could inhibit TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6 mRNA expression, IKK<math>\beta</math> and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B phosphorylation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Hosenkoside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2249</p>	<p><b>Hosenkoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2250</p>
<p>Hosenkoside A is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of <i>impatiens balsamina</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Hosenkoside B is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of <i>impatiens balsamina</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hosenkoside F</b> (+)-Hosenkoside F)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2241</p>	<p><b>Hosenkoside K</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2243</p>
<p>Hosenkoside F is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of <i>impatiens balsamina</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Hosenkoside K is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of <i>impatiens balsamina</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hosenkoside M</b> (+)-Hosenkoside M)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2244</p>	<p><b>HPGDS inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10439</p>
<p>Hosenkoside M is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of <i>impatiens balsamina</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>HPGDS inhibitor 1 is a potent, selective and orally active Hematopoietic Prostaglandin D Synthase (HPGDS) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.6 nM and 32 nM in enzyme and cellular assays, respectively. HPGDS inhibitor 1 does not inhibit human L-PGDS, mPGES, COX-1, COX-2, or 5-LOX.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <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>HPGDS inhibitor 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126134</p>	<p><b>hPGDS-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12791</p>
<p>HPGDS inhibitor 2 is a highly potent and selective <b>hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.9 nM.</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>hPGDS-IN-1 is a hPGDS inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 12 nM in the Fluorescence Polarization Assay or the EIA assay. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: 12 nM Target: hPGDS The detailed information please refer to WO2011044307A1 and WO2010080563A2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>HPK1-IN-19</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145107</p>	<p><b>HPK1-IN-20</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-145109</p>
<p>HPK1-IN-19 is a <b>hematopoietic progenitor kinase 1 (HPK1)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018102366A1 compound I-47.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HPK1-IN-19 is a <b>hematopoietic progenitor kinase 1 (HPK1)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2020235902A1 compound 106.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>HPK1-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138568</p>	<p><b>HPN-01</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135366</p>
<p>HPK1-IN-3 is a potent and selective ATP-competitive <b>hematopoietic progenitor kinase 1 (HPK1; MAP4K1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.25 nM. HPK1-IN-3 has IL-2 cellular potency with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 108 nM in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>HPN-01 is a potent and selective <b>IKK</b> inhibitor, with <math>pIC_{50}</math> values of 6.4, 7.0 and &lt;4.8 for IKK-<math>\alpha</math>, IKK-<math>\beta</math> and IKK-<math>\epsilon</math>, respectively. HPN-01 displays greater 50-fold selectivity over a panel of more than 50 other kinases, including ALK5, CDK-2, EGFR, ErbB2, GSK3<math>\beta</math>, PLK1, Src, and VEGFR-2.</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>HQL-79</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108259</p>	<p><b>HS271</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-131903</p>
<p>HQL-79, a potent, selective and orally active human <b>hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS)</b> inhibitor, highly selectively inhibits the synthesis of <math>PGD_2</math>, and acts as an anti-allergic agent, with a <math>K_d</math> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>HS271 is a highly potent, orally active and selective <b>IRAK4</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.2 <math>\mu</math>M. HS271 exhibits superior enzymatic and cellular activities, as well as excellent pharmacokinetic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>HSR6071</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00133</p>	<p><b>hTrkA-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136535</p>
<p>HSR6071, a pyrazinocarboxamide derivative, is an orally active and potent antiallergic agent. HSR6071 potently inhibits the experimental asthma in rat models.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>hTrkA-IN-1 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of <b>TrkA kinase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM, compound 2. extracted from patent WO2015175788. hTrkA-IN-1 can be used for the study of inflammatory disease, such as prostatitis, pelvic, et al.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

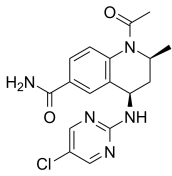
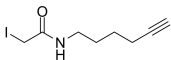
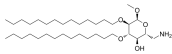
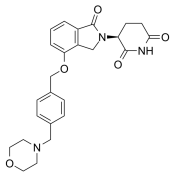
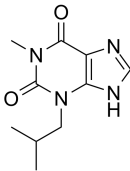
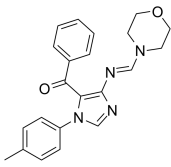
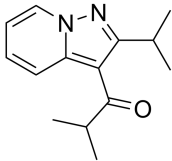
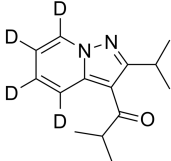
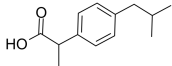
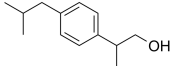


<p><b>Huangjiangsu A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4278</p>	<p><b>Human IgG1 kappa, Isotype Control</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P99001</p>
<p>Huangjiangsu A, pseudoprotodioscin, methyl protobioside, protodioscin, and protodeltonin, isolated from <i>D. villosa</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Human IgG1 kappa, Isotype Control, a humanized monoclonal antibody, is an isotype control for human IgG1k antibody.</p> <p>Human IgG1 kappa, Isotype Control</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Human PD-L1 inhibitor III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2564</p>	<p><b>Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2477</p>
<p>Human PD-L1 inhibitor III is a human PD-L1 inhibitor.</p> <p>TEKDYRHGNIRMKLAYDL</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV, a polypeptide, is a competitive <b>human PD-1 protein</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_d</math> value of 1.38 <math>\mu</math>M. Human PD-L1 inhibitor IV inhibits the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.</p> <p>GNWDYNSQRAQLYNG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Human PD-L1 inhibitor V</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2478</p>	<p><b>Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2478A</p>
<p>Human PD-L1 inhibitor V, a <b>human PD-1 protein</b> binding peptide with a <math>K_d</math> value of 3.32 <math>\mu</math>M. Human PD-L1 inhibitor V inhibit the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.</p> <p>LDYVNRKMYQ</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA, a <b>human PD-1 protein</b> binding peptide with a <math>K_d</math> value of 3.32 <math>\mu</math>M. Human PD-L1 inhibitor V TFA inhibit the interaction of hPD-1/hPD-L1.</p> <p>LDYVNRKMYQ (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.63%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Humantenirine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7508</p>	<p><b>Humantenmine (Gelsenicine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4030</p>
<p>Humantenirine is an indole alkaloid isolated from <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Humantenmine, a newalkaloid isolated from <i>Gelsemium elegans</i> Banth in China, has the potential for pain and rheumatic arthritis treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Hupehenine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0413</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0583</p>
<p>Hupehenine, a bioactive isosteroidal alkaloid, is a main antitussive components present in most of <i>Fritillariae Bulbus</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Hydrocortisone (Cortisol) is a steroid hormone or glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortex.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate</b> (Cortisol 17-butyrate; Hydrocortisone butyrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0983</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone acetate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-acetate; Cortisol 21-acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1183</p>
<p>Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate is an adrenocortico hormone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Hydrocortisone acetate is a corticosteroid, used to decrease swelling, itching, and pain that is caused by minor skin irritations or by hemorrhoids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydrocortisone buteprate</b> (Hydrocortisone probutate; HBP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106673</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone cypionate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00089</p>
<p>Hydrocortisone buteprate (Hydrocortisone probutate) is a medium potent, non-halogenated double-ester of hydrocortisone with a favorable benefit/risk ratio for the treatment of inflammatory skin disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Hydrocortisone cypionate is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid and a corticosteroid ester.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1402</p>	<p><b>Hydrocortisone phosphate</b> (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate; Cortisol 21-phosphate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1155</p>
<p>Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate), a physiological glucocorticoid, is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Hydrocortisone phosphate (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate), a physiological glucocorticoid, and is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydronidone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100438</p>	<p><b>Hydroquinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-42034</p>
<p>Hydronidone is a <b>pyridine</b> derivative and an antifibrotic agent for hepatic fibrosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hydroquinine is a cinchona alkaloid, can be used in the preparation of its derivatives such as C9 epihydroquinine, 9-acetoxy-10,11-dihydroquinine and 10,11-dihydroquinine monohydrochloride.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate</b> (Potassium citrate monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009156</p>	<p><b>Hydroxyfasudil</b> (HA-1100)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13911</p>
<p>Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate (Potassium citrate monohydrate) is the major active ingredient of Garcinia cambogia and a derivative of citric acid. Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate competitively inhibits <b>ATP citrate lyase</b> with weight loss benefits.</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>Hydroxyfasudil is a <b>ROCK</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.73 and 0.72 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>ROCK1</b> and <b>ROCK2</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Hydroxyfasudil hydrochloride</b> (HA-1100 hydrochloride; HA 1100 hydrochloride; HA1100 hydrochloride) <b>Cat. No.: HY-13911A</b></p> <p>Hydroxyfasudil hydrochloride is a ROCK inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.73 and 0.72 <math>\mu</math>M for ROCK1 and ROCK2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%  <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>Hydroxytyrosol</b> (DOPET; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol; 3-Hydroxytyrosol) <b>Cat. No.: HY-N0570</b></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 acetate</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-N6043</b></p> <p>Hydroxytyrosol acetate is found in the olive oil with an antioxidant activity. Hydroxytyrosol acetate had a weaker DPPH radical scavenging activity than hydroxytyrosol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxytyrosol-d5</b> (DOPET-d5; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol-d5; 3-Hydroxytyrosol-d5) <b>Cat. No.: HY-N0570S1</b></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>Hydroxyzine</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0548</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine, a benzodiazepine antihistamine agent, acts as an orally active histamine H1-receptor and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anxiolytic effect and can be used for the research of generalised anxiety disorder.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxyzine D4</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0548S</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine D4 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine D4 dihydrochloride is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a heterocyclic histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Hydroxyzine has anticholinergic, anxiolytic and analgesic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxyzine D8</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0548S1</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine D8 is deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine. Hydroxyzine is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0548A</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine antihistamine agent, acts as a orally active histamine H1-receptor and serotonin antagonist. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride has anxiolytic effect and can be used for the research of generalised anxiety disorder.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxyzine pamoate</b> <b>Cat. No.: HY-B0895</b></p> <p>Hydroxyzine pamoate is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Target: Histamine H1-Receptor. Hydroxyzine inhibits carbachol (10 <math>\mu</math>M)-induced serotonin release by 34% at 10 <math>\mu</math>M, by 25% 1 <math>\mu</math>M and by 17% 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M in pretreated bladder slices for 60 min.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Hydroxyzine-d8 Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0548AS2</p>	<p><b>Hyaconitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0267</p>
<p>Hydroxyzine-d8 Dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride. Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride, a benzodiazepine <b>antihistamine</b> agent, acts as a orally active <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> and serotonin antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Hyaconitine, an active and highly toxic constituent derived from Aconitum species, is widely used to treat rheumatism. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study investigated the metabolism of hyaconitine in vitro using male human liver microsomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Hyperectumine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10114</p>	<p><b>Hyperoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0452</p>
<p>Hyperectumine exhibits moderate <b>anti-inflammatory</b> activity via suppression of LPS-activated inflammatory mediators in RAW 264.7 macrophage 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>Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminata, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.</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><b>Hyponine D</b> (+)-Hyponine D)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3508</p>	<p><b>Hyponine E</b> (-)-Hyponine E)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3509</p>
<p>Hyponine D is an immunosuppressive sesquiterpene alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hyponine E, a macrocyclic sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium hypoglaucum, possesses 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><b>Hypophyllanthin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4108</p>	<p><b>HZ-1157</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109571</p>
<p>Hypophyllanthin is a major lignan in Phyllanthus spp, with strong anti-inflammatory activity. Hypophyllanthin directly inhibits <b>P-glycoprotein (P-gp)</b> activity and did not interfere with multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2) activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HZ-1157 inhibits HCV NS3/4A <b>protease</b> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.0 μmol/L. HZ-1157 (4a) has a high dengue virus inhibitory activity (EC<sub>50</sub> = 0.15 μM) and is a relatively nontoxic (CC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 10 μM) dengue antiviral agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%</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>I-BET282</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19760</p>	<p><b>I-BET282E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19760B</p>
<p>I-BET282 is a pan-inhibitor of all eight <b>BET bromodomains</b>, and selectivity over other representative bromodomain-containing proteins. I-BET282 shows pIC<sub>50</sub>s ranging 6.4-7.7 for BRD2 (BD1/BD2), BRD2 (BD1/BD), BRD3 (BD1/BD), and BRD4 (BD1/BD).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>I-BET282E is a pan-inhibitor of all eight <b>BET bromodomains</b>, and selectivity over other representative bromodomain-containing proteins. I-BET282E shows pIC<sub>50</sub>s ranging 6.4-7.7 for BRD2 (BD1/BD2), BRD2 (BD1/BD), BRD3 (BD1/BD), and BRD4 (BD1/BD).</p> <p><b>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>I-BET567</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142520</p> <p>I-BET567 is a potent and oral active inhibitor of pan-BET candidate with <math>pIC_{50}</math>s of 6.9 and 7.2 for BRD4 BD1 and BD2, respectively. I-BET567 has been demonstrated efficacy in mouse models of oncology and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>IA-Alkyne</b> (Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136205</p> <p>IA-Alkyne (Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide) is a TRP channel (TRPC) agonist and has the potential for the study of respiratory infection. IA-Alkyne can be used to develop an isotopically tagged probe for quantitative cysteine-reactivity 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>IAXO-102</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125171</p> <p>IAXO-102 is a TLR4 antagonist which negatively regulates TLR4 signalling. IAXO-102 inhibits MAPK and p65 NF-κB phosphorylation and expression of TLR4 dependent proinflammatory protein. IAXO-102 also prevents experimental abdominal aortic aneurysm development.</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>Iberdomide</b> (CC-220)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101291</p> <p>Iberdomide (CC-220) is an orally active and potent cereblon (CRBN) E3 ligase modulator (CELMoD) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ~150nM for cereblon-binding affinity. Iberdomide, a derivative of Thalidomide (HY-14658), has antitumor and immunostimulatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>IBMX</b> (3-Isobutyl-1-methylxanthine; Isobutylmethylxanthine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12318</p> <p>IBMX is a broad-spectrum phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6.5, 26.3 and 31.7 μM for PDE3, PDE4 and PDE5, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>IBS008738</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112821</p> <p>IBS008738 is a potent TAZ activator. IBS008738 stabilizes TAZ, increases the unphosphorylated TAZ level, enhances the association of MyoD with the myogenin promoter, upregulates MyoD-dependent gene transcription, and competes with myostatin in C2C12 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>Ibudilast</b> (KC-404; AV-411; MN-166)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-80763</p> <p>Ibudilast (KC-404; AV-411; MN-166) is a cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor. Ibudilast has platelet anti-aggregatory effects. Ibudilast can be used for the research of asthma for its inhibitory effects on tracheal smooth muscle contractility.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ibudilast-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-80763S</p> <p>Ibudilast-d3 (KC-404-d3) is the deuterium labeled Ibudilast. Ibudilast (KC-404) is a cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor. Ibudilast has platelet anti-aggregatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ibuprofen</b> (±)-Ibuprofen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131</p> <p>Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory agent targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Ibuprofen alcohol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131261</p> <p>Ibuprofen alcohol, a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID), exhibits very little activity for acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

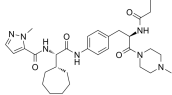
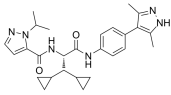
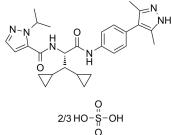
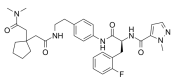
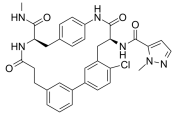
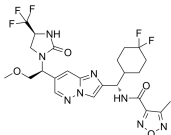
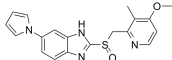
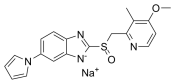
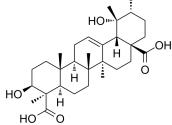
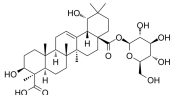
<p><b>Ibuprofen impurity 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131258</p>	<p><b>Ibuprofen Impurity F</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131259</p>
<p>Ibuprofen impurity 1 is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.</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>Ibuprofen Impurity F is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 μM and 370 μM, 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>Ibuprofen Impurity K</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131260</p>	<p><b>Ibuprofen piconol (U75630)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101482</p>
<p>Ibuprofen Impurity K is an Ibuprofen impurity. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 μM and 370 μM, 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>Ibuprofen piconol is a non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory (NSAID) agent for the topical relief of primary thermal burns and sunburns.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ibuprofen-d3 (±)-Ibuprofen-d3)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131S</p>	<p><b>ICAM-1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00003</p>
<p>Ibuprofen D3 is a deuterium labeled Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 13 μM and 370 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>ICAM-1-IN-1 is a potent and selective inhibitor of E-selectin and ICAM-1 with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 7 and 5 nM, respectively.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Icariin (Icariline)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0014</p>	<p><b>Icariside D2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7450</p>
<p>Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits PDE5 and PDE4 activities with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a PPARα activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Icariside D2, isolated from Annona glabra fruit, inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme. Icariside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the IC<sub>50</sub> value of 9.0 ± 1.0 μM. Icariside D2 induces 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><b>Icariside F2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8085</p>	<p><b>Icatibant acetate (HOE 140 acetate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108896</p>
<p>Icariside F2 is a potent NF-κB inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 16.25 μM. Icariside F2 is an aromatic glycoside isolated from the leaves of E. ulmoides Oliver. Icariside F2 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Icatibant acetate (HOE-140 acetate) is a potent and specific peptide antagonist of bradykinin B2 receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> of 1.07 nM and 0.798 nM respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

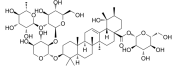
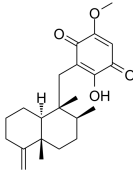
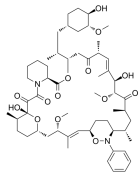
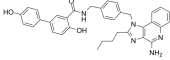
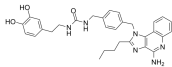
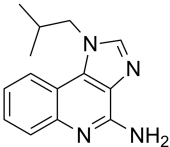
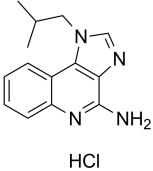
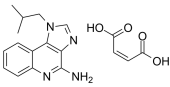
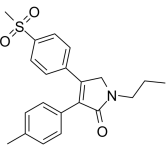
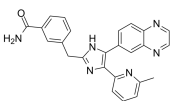
<p><b>ICCB-19 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138779</p>	<p><b>Icenticaftor</b> (QBW251)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109177</p>
<p>ICCB-19 hydrochloride is a <b>TRADD (TNFRSF1A associated via death domain)</b> inhibitor. ICCB-19 hydrochloride binds with N-terminal domain of TRADD (TRADD-N), disrupting its binding to both TRADD-C and TRAF2. ICCB-19 hydrochloride is indirect inhibitor of <b>RIPK1 kinase</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Icenticaftor (QBW251) is an orally active <b>CFTR</b> channel potentiator, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 79 nM and 497 nM for <b>F508del</b> and <b>G551D CFTR</b>, respectively. Icenticaftor can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cystic fibrosis research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Icerguastat</b> (Sephin1; IFB-088)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111022</p>	<p><b>ICI 211965</b> (ZM-211965)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100148</p>
<p>Icerguastat (Sephin1), a derivative of Guanabenz lacking the <math>\alpha</math>2-adrenergic activity, is a selective inhibitor of the phosphatase regulatory subunit <b>PPP1R15A (R15A)</b>. 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>ICI 211965 (ZM-211965) is a selective and orally potent <b>5-Lipoxygenase (5-LPO)</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>Icilin</b> (AG-3-5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11062</p>	<p><b>Icosabutate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121212</p>
<p>Icilin (AG-3-5) is a super-agonist of the transient receptor potential <b>M8 (TRPM8)</b> ion channel. Icilin activates TRPM8 in EGTA in a dose-dependent manner (<math>EC_{50}</math>=1.4 <math>\mu</math>M). Icilin is a "super-cooling agent".</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Icosabutate, an orally active <math>\omega</math>-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid, is an <b>aicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) derivative</b>. Icosabutate overcomes the drawbacks of unmodified EPA for liver targeting and improves insulin sensitivity, hepatic inflammation and fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.30% <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>IDE1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100533</p>	<p><b>IDO-IN-13</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129749</p>
<p>IDE1 is an inducer of definitive endoderm 1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <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>IDO-IN-13 is a potent <b>indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 17 nM, extracted from patent WO2019040102A1, example 43.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IDO1-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130607</p>	<p><b>IDR-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2320</p>
<p>IDO1-IN-2 (compound 16) is a potent and selective <b>IDO1</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 81 nM, 59 nM (mouse) and 28 nM (rat), respectively. IDO1-IN-2 has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IDR-1 is an antimicrobial peptide that is active against <b>Gram-positive</b> and <b>Gram-negative bacteria</b>. IDR-1 counters infection by selective modulation of innate immunity without obvious toxicities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Iferanserin</b> (S-MPEC)</p> <p>Iferanserin (S-MPEC) is a selective 5-HT receptor (serotonin receptor) antagonist with an affinity for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor. Iferanserin has the potential for internal hemorrhoid disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1</b></p> <p>IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 is a nonpeptidic, low-molecular-weight inhibitor of the interaction between IFN-<math>\alpha</math> and IFNAR; inhibit MVA-induced IFN-<math>\alpha</math> responses by BM-pDCs (IC<sub>50</sub>=2-8 <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>IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>IFN alpha-IFNAR-IN-1 hydrochloride is a nonpeptidic, low-molecular-weight inhibitor of the interaction between IFN-<math>\alpha</math> and IFNAR; inhibit MVA-induced IFN-<math>\alpha</math> responses by BM-pDCs (IC<sub>50</sub>=2-8 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <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, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>IGF-I (24-41)</b> (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (24-41))</p> <p>IGF-I (24-41) is amino acids 24 to 41 fragment of Insulin-like Growth Factor I (IGF-I). IGF-I is partly responsible for systemic GH activities although it possesses a wide number of own properties (anabolic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective actions).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>IGF-I (24-41) (TFA)</b> (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (24-41) (TFA))</p> <p>IGF-I (24-41) (TFA) is amino acids 24 to 41 fragment of Insulin-like Growth Factor I (IGF-I). IGF-I is partly responsible for systemic GH activities although it possesses a wide number of own properties (anabolic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective actions).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IGF-I (30-41)</b> (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (30-41))</p> <p>IGF-I (30-41) is amino acids 30 to 41 fragment of Insulin-like Growth Factor I (IGF-I). IGF-I is partly responsible for systemic GH activities although it possesses a wide number of own properties (anabolic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective actions).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IGF-I (30-41) (TFA)</b> (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (30-41) (TFA))</p> <p>IGF-I (30-41) (TFA) is amino acids 30 to 41 fragment of Insulin-like Growth Factor I (IGF-I). IGF-I is partly responsible for systemic GH activities although it possesses a wide number of own properties (anabolic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective actions).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Iguratimod</b> (T614)</p> <p>Iguratimod is an antirheumatic agent, acts as an inhibitor of COX-2, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 20 <math>\mu</math>M (7.7 <math>\mu</math>g/mL), but shows no effect on COX-1. Iguratimod also inhibits macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.81 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>IHMT-PI3K<math>\delta</math>-372</b></p> <p>IHMT-PI3K<math>\delta</math>-372 is a potent and selective PI3K<math>\delta</math> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 14 nM. IHMT-PI3K<math>\delta</math>-372 shows high selectivity over other class I PI3Ks (5683 fold) and other protein kinases. IHMT-PI3K<math>\delta</math>-372 can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 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>IHVR-11029</b></p> <p>IHVR-11029 is a small molecule inhibitor of ER <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidases, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.09 <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>

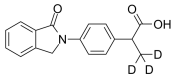
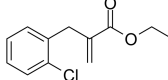
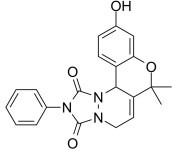
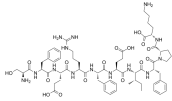
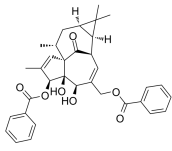
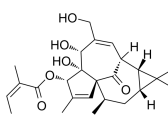
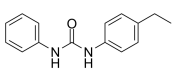
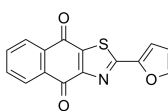


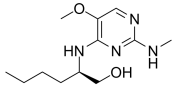
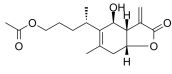
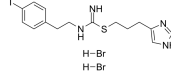
<p><b>IKarisoside A</b> (Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II)</p> <p>IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A) is a natural flavonol glycoside and has anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IKK 16</b></p> <p>IKK 16 is a selective I<math>\kappa</math>B kinase (IKK) inhibitor for IKK2, IKK complex and IKK1 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 40 nM, 70 nM and 200 nM, respectively. IKK16 also inhibits leucine-rich repeat kinase-2 (LRRK2) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 50 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>IKK 16 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>IKK 16 hydrochloride is a selective I<math>\kappa</math>B kinase (IKK) inhibitor for IKK2, IKK complex and IKK1 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 40 nM, 70 nM and 200 nM, respectively. IKK16 also inhibits leucine-rich repeat kinase-2 (LRRK2) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 50 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>IKK-IN-1</b></p> <p>IKK-IN-1 is an inhibitor of IKK extracted from patent WO2002024679A1, compound example 18-13.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>IKK-IN-3</b></p> <p>IKK-IN-3 is a potent and selective I<math>\kappa</math>appaB kinase 2 (IKK2 or IKK<math>\beta</math>) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 19 and 400 nM for IKK2 and IKK1 (or IKK<math>\alpha</math>), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IKK-IN-4</b></p> <p>IKK-IN-4 is a potent and selective I<math>\kappa</math>appaB kinase 2 (IKK<math>\beta</math> or IKK2) inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 45 and 650 nM for IKK<math>\beta</math> and IKK<math>\alpha</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA</b></p> <p>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA is a NEMO-binding domain peptide (NBD peptide) corresponding to the NEMO amino-terminal alpha-helical region, which is shown to block TNF-alpha-induced NF-kB activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>IL-15-IN-1</b></p> <p>IL-15-IN-1 is a potent and selective Interleukin 15 (IL-15) inhibitor, inhibiting the proliferation of IL-15-dependent cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IL-17 modulator 1</b></p> <p>IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious small molecule IL-17 modulators extracted from patent WO 2020127685.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IL-17 modulator 1 disodium</b></p> <p>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.</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>

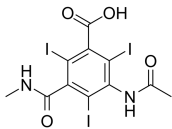
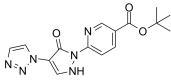
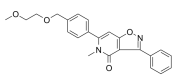
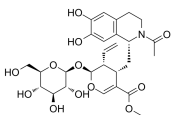
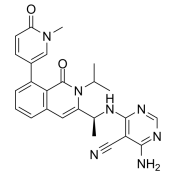
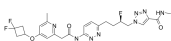
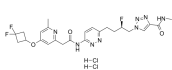
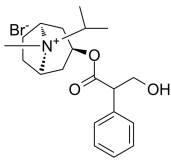
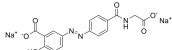
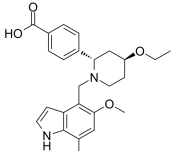
<p><b>IL-17 modulator 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139203</p>	<p><b>IL-17 modulator 4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141692</p>
<p>IL-17 modulator 3 is an IL-17 modulator (US20200247785A1). IL-17 modulator 3 can be used for the research of inflammation, cancer and autoimmune diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IL-17 modulator 4 is a prodrug of IL-17 modulator 1 (HY-141535). IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 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>IL-17 modulator 4 sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141692A</p> <p>IL-17 modulator 4 sulfate is a prodrug of IL-17 modulator 1 (HY-141535). IL-17 modulator 1 is an orally active, highly efficacious IL-17 modulator.</p>  <p><b>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>IL-17A antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101913</p> <p>IL-17A antagonist 1 (compound 1) is an IL-17A antagonist, with a <math>K_d</math> of 0.66 <math>\mu</math>M and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.14 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IL-17A antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101915</p> <p>IL-17A antagonist 3 is an IL-17A antagonist, compound 3.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>IL-17A inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139206</p> <p>IL-17A inhibitor 1 (example 24) is a IL-17A inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of &lt;9.45 nM and 9.3 nM in alphasla assay and HT-29 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ilaprazole</b> (IY-81149)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101664</p> <p>Ilaprazole (IY-81149) is an orally active <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor. Ilaprazole irreversibly inhibits <math>H^+/K^+-ATPase</math> in a dose-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of pump inhibitory activity of 6 <math>\mu</math>M in rabbit parietal cell preparation.</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, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Ilaprazole sodium</b> (IY-81149 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2145</p> <p>Ilaprazole (IY-81149) sodium is an orally active <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor. Ilaprazole sodium irreversibly inhibits <math>H^+/K^+-ATPase</math> in a dose-dependent manner with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 <math>\mu</math>M in rabbit parietal cell preparation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</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>Ilexgenin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6255</p> <p>Ilexgenin A is a pentacyclic triterpenoid, which extracted from <i>Ilex hainanensis</i> Merr. Ilexgenin A can be used for the research of inflammation and cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</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>Ilexhainanoside D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5040</p> <p>Ilexhainanoside D is the main triterpenoid saponin extracted from <i>Ilex hainanensis</i> Merr., and the combination of Ilexhainanoside D and ilexosaponin A1 has anti-inflammation effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Ilexoside O</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9324</p>	<p><b>Ilimaquinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119500</p>
<p>Ilexoside O is a triterpene saponin isolated from the roots of <i>Ilex pubescens</i>. Ilexoside O exhibits weak <b>xanthine oxidase (XOD)</b> inhibitory activity (<math>IC_{50}=53.05 \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>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu\text{g}</math></p> 
<p><b>ILS-920</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106345</p>	<p><b>IMD-biphenylC</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139719</p>
<p>ILS-920 is a nonimmunosuppressive Rapamycin analog with reduced immunosuppressive activity and potent neuroprotective activity. ILS-920 binds selectively to the immunophilin FKBP52 and to the <math>\beta 1</math>-subunit of <b>L-type voltage-gated calcium channels (VGCC)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>IMD-biphenylC is a novel imidazoquinolinone-NF-<math>\kappa\text{B}</math> immunomodulator dimer that inhibits tumor proliferation while inducing low systemic inflammation and reduces adjuvant toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>IMD-catechol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139716</p>	<p><b>Imiquimod (R 837)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0180</p>
<p>IMD-catechol is a novel imidazoquinolinone-NF-<math>\kappa\text{B}</math> immunomodulator dimer that improves efficacy in a CT26 mouse colon carcinoma tumor model while eliciting minimal adjuvant toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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 (R 837 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0180A</p>	<p><b>Imiquimod maleate (R 837 maleate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0180B</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> <p>HCl</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>Imrecoxib (BAP-909)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114200</p>	<p><b>IN-1130</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18758</p>
<p>Imrecoxib (BAP-909) is a novel and selective cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 18 nM, it also inhibits COX1- activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 115 nM. Imrecoxib (BAP-909) has anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>IN-1130 is a highly selective <b>transforming growth factor-<math>\beta</math> type I receptor kinase (ALK5)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.3 nM for ALK5-mediated Smad3 phosphorylation.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Inarigivir ammonium</b> (ORI-9020 ammonium; SB-9000 ammonium)</p>	<p><b>INC3344</b></p>
<p>Inarigivir (ORI-9020) ammonium is a dinucleotide antiviral drug that can significantly reduce liver HBV DNA in transgenic mice expressing hepatitis B virus. Inarigivir (ORI-9020) ammonium acts as a RIG-I (Retinoic acid-inducible gene-I) 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>INC3344 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable CCR2 antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.1 nM (hCCR2) and 9.5 nM (mCCR2) in binding antagonism and 3.8 nM (hCCR2) and 7.8 nM (mCCR2) in antagonism of chemotaxis activity.</p> <p><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>INC3344 R-isomer</b></p>	<p><b>Indinavir</b> (MK-639; L-735524)</p>
<p>INC3344 R-isomer is the R-isomer of INC3344. INC3344 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable CCR2 antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.1 nM (hCCR2) and 9.5 nM (mCCR2) in binding antagonism and 3.8 nM (hCCR2) and 7.8 nM (mCCR2) in antagonism of chemotaxis activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Indinavir(MK-639; L735524) is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Indolmycin</b> (TAK-083; PA-155A)</p>	<p><b>Indomethacin</b> (Indometacin)</p>
<p>Indolmycin (TAK-083), an antibiotic, is a competitive inhibitor of prokaryotic tryptophanyl-tRNA ligase (TrpS). 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>Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells. Indomethacin disrupts autophagic flux by disturbing the normal functioning of lysosomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Indomethacin farnesil</b> (Indometacin farnesil)</p>	<p><b>Indomethacin sodium hydrate</b> (Indometacin sodium hydrate)</p>
<p>Indomethacin farnesil is an orally active prodrug of Indomethacin. Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Indomethacin sodium hydrate (Indometacin sodium hydrate) is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Indomethacin-d4</b> (Indometacin-d4)</p>	<p><b>Indoprofen</b> (±)-Indoprofe)</p>
<p>Indomethacin-D4 (Indometacin-D4) is a deuterium labeled Indomethacin. Indomethacin is a potent, blood-brain permeable and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Indoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, provide insight into treatments for spinal muscular atrophies.</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>Indoprofen-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1104S</p>	<p><b>INF39</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101868</p>
<p>Indoprofen-d3 ((±)-Indoprofe-d3) is the deuterium labeled Indoprofen. Indoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, provide insight into treatments for spinal muscular atrophies.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>INF39 is an irreversible and noncytotoxic NLRP3 inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Inflachromene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113772</p>	<p><b>Infliximab</b> (Avakine; CT-P13)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9970</p>
<p>Inflachromene, a microglial inhibitor, binds to HMGB1 and HMGB2 and exerts anti-inflammatory effects. Inflachromene effectively downregulates proinflammatory functions of HMGB and reduces neuronal damage. Inflachromene can be used for the research of neuroinflammatory disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Infliximab (Avakine) is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α. Infliximab prevents the interaction of TNF-α with TNF-α receptor (TNFR1 and TNFR2). Infliximab has the potential for autoimmune, chronic inflammatory diseases and diabetic neuropathy research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 90.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Avakine</b></p>
<p><b>Influenza HA (110-119)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2520</p>	<p><b>Influenza Matrix Protein (61-72)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2561</p>
<p>Influenza HA (110-119) is the 110-119 fragment of influenza virus hemagglutinin that can stimulate Treg cells proliferation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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 style="text-align: right;"><b>GFVFTLTPSER</b></p>
<p><b>Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137295</p>	<p><b>Ingenol Mebutate</b> (Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0719</p>
<p>Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate is a potent protein kinase C (PKC) isoform-selective agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ingenol Mebutate is an active ingredient in Euphorbia peplus, acts as a potent PKC modulator, with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.3, 0.105, 0.162, 0.376, and 0.171 nM for PKC-α, PKC-β, PKC-γ, PKC-δ, and PKC-ε, respectively, and has antiinflammatory and antitumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>INH14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114454</p>	<p><b>INO5042</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00094</p>
<p>INH14 is a cell permeable inhibitor of IKKα/IKKβ, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.97 and 3.59 μM, respectively. INH14 inhibits the IKKα/β-dependent TLR inflammatory response. INH14 also inhibits downstream of TAK1/TAB1 and NF-κB pathways. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>INO5042, a thiazole fused 1,4-naphthoquinone compound, and exhibits anti-inflammation activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

<p><b>Inokosterone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121351</p>	<p><b>Inosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0092</p>
<p>Inokosterone is a potential drug target of <b>estrogen receptor 1</b> in rheumatoid arthritis patients.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Inosine is an endogenous purine nucleoside produced by catabolism of adenosine. Inosine has anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, immunomodulatory and neuroprotective effects. Inosine is an agonist for adenosine A<sub>1</sub> (A<sub>1</sub>R) and A<sub>2A</sub> (A<sub>2A</sub>R) receptors.</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, 10 g, 25 g, 100 g</p>
<p><b>InsB (9-23)</b> (Insulin B chain (9-23))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1745</p>	<p><b>Integrin modulator 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134130</p>
<p>InsB (9-23) is an insulin B-chain peptide that binds to a class II histocompatibility complex (MHC) allele called I-Ag7. InsB (9-23) can be used to treat a number of autoimmune related diseases like Type 1 diabetes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SHLVEALYLVCGERG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Integrin modulator 1 is a potent and selective <b>α4β1 integrin</b> agonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9.8 nM for RGD-binding α4β1. Integrin modulator 1 increases cell adhesion mediated by α4β1 integrin, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 12.9 nM.</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>Interferon receptor inducer-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112189</p>	<p><b>Interphotoreceptor Retinoid Binding Protein Fragment (IRBP)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1861</p>
<p>Interferon receptor inducer-1 (compound 6) is an interferon (IFN) receptor inducer. Used accordingly in the treatment of a disorder in which the induction of interferon is involved.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15%</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>Interphotoreceptor Retinoid Binding Protein Fragment (IRBP), a 20-residue peptide and a major pathogenic epitope, is present in the first homologous repeat of the interphotoreceptor retinoid binding protein peptide (IRBP 161–180), which can induce posterior uveitis (EAU).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SGIPYIISYLHPGNTILHVD</p> <p><b>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>Interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein(668-687)</b> (IRBP(668-687))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1924</p>	<p><b>Interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein(668-687) TFA</b> (IRBP(668-687) TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1924A</p>
<p>Interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein(668-687), the amino acid residues 668 to 687 of human interphotoreceptor retinoid binding protein (IRBP), induces uveitis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LAQGAYRTAVDLESASQLT</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein(668-687) TFA, the amino acid residues 668 to 687 of human interphotoreceptor retinoid binding protein (IRBP), induces uveitis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LAQGAYRTAVDLESASQLT (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>Inulicin</b> (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0896</p>	<p><b>Iodophenpropit dihydrobromide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107568</p>
<p>Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound that inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of Src and FAK. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE<sub>2</sub> production and COX-2 expression, and NF-κB activation and translocation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</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>Iodophenpropit dihydrobromide is a potent and selective <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist. The binding of [<sup>125</sup>I]iodophenpropit is selective, saturable, readily reversible, and of high affinity (K<sub>D</sub> 0.32 nM).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Iotalamic acid</b> (Iothalamic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1053</p>	<p><b>IOX4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120110</p>
<p>Iotalamic acid (Iothalamic acid) is a molecule used as a contrast medium.</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>IOX4 is a selective HIF prolyl-hydroxylase 2 (PHD2) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.6 nM, induces HIF<math>\alpha</math> in cells and in wildtype mice with marked induction in the brain tissue. IOX4 competes with and displaces 2-oxoglutarate (2OG) at the active site of PHD2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IP7e</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110274</p>	<p><b>Ipecoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2261</p>
<p>IP7e is a potent, brain-penetrant and orally active Nurr1 activator with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 3.9 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ipecoside is an alkaloid isolated from Psychotria.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>IPI-3063</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111510</p>	<p><b>IPN60090</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103671</p>
<p>IPI-3063 is a potent and selective PI3K p110<math>\delta</math> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>2.5 \pm 1.2</math> nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>IPN-60090 is an orally active and highly selective inhibitor of glutaminase 1 (GLS1; <math>IC_{50}</math>=31 nM), with no activity observed against GLS-2. IPN-60090 exhibits excellent physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IPN60090 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103671A</p>	<p><b>Ipratropium bromide</b> (Sch 1000)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0241</p>
<p>IPN-60090 dihydrochloride is an orally active and highly selective inhibitor of glutaminase 1 (GLS1; <math>IC_{50}</math>=31 nM), with no activity observed against GLS-2. IPN-60090 dihydrochloride exhibits excellent physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ipratropium bromide (Sch 1000) is a muscarinic receptor antagonist, with binding <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 2.9 nM, 2 nM, and 1.7 nM for M1, M2, and M3 receptors, respectively. Ipratropium bromide can be used in the research for COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ipsalazide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101744</p>	<p><b>Iptacopan</b> (LNP023)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127105</p>
<p>Ipsalazide is a novel sulfasalazine analog designed to release 5-aminosalicylic acid and a nontoxic carrier molecule in the gastrointestinal tract.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Iptacopan (LNP023) is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable, highly potent and highly selective factor B inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 10 nM. Iptacopan shows direct, reversible, and high-affinity binding to human factor B with a <math>K_D</math> of 7.9 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

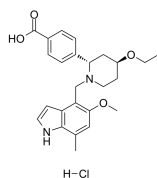
### Iptacopan hydrochloride

(LNP023 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-127105A

LNP023 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable, highly potent and highly selective **factor B** inhibitor. LNP023 shows direct, reversible, and high-affinity binding to human factor B with a  $K_D$  of 7.9 nM. LNP023 inhibits factor B with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 10 nM.

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

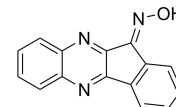


### IQ-1S free acid

Cat. No.: HY-100233

IQ-1S free acid is a prospective inhibitor of **NF- $\kappa$ B**/activating protein 1 (**AP-1**) activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of  $2.3 \pm 0.41 \mu\text{M}$ . IQ-1S free acid has binding affinity ( $K_d$  values) in the nanomolar range for all three **JNKs** with  $K_d$ s of 100 nM, 240 nM, and 360 nM for **JNK3**, **JNK1**, and **JNK2**, respectively.

**Purity:** 98.58%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

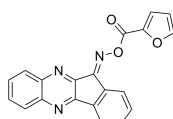


### IQ-3

Cat. No.: HY-107600

IQ-3 is a specific inhibitor of the **c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)** family, with preference for **JNK3**. IQ-3 exhibits  $K_d$  values of 0.24  $\mu\text{M}$ , 0.29  $\mu\text{M}$  and 0.066  $\mu\text{M}$  for **JNK1**, **JNK2** and **JNK3**, respectively.

**Purity:** 98.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

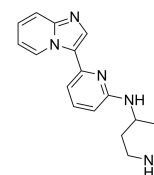


### IRAK inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-13275

IRAK inhibitor 1 is a potent **IRAK-4** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$  of 216 nM, is poorly active against **JNK-1** and **JNK-2** with  $IC_{50}$  of 3.801  $\mu\text{M}$ , and >10  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively.

**Purity:** 98.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

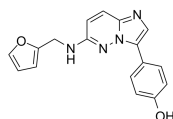


### IRAK inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-13276

IRAK inhibitor 2 is interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase inhibitor.

**Purity:** 98.87%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

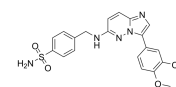


### IRAK inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-13277

IRAK inhibitor 3 is an interleukin-1 (**IL-1**) receptor-associated kinase (**IRAK**) kinase modulator extracted from patent WO2008030579 A2.

**Purity:** 98.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

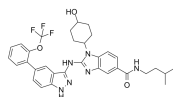


### IRAK inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-13278

IRAK inhibitor 4 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor.

**Purity:** 99.77%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

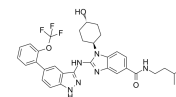


### IRAK inhibitor 4 trans

Cat. No.: HY-13278A

IRAK inhibitor 4 (trans) is the trans form of IRAK inhibitor 4. IRAK inhibitor 4 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (**IRAK4**) inhibitor.

**Purity:** 99.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

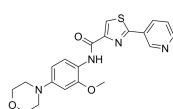


### IRAK inhibitor 6

Cat. No.: HY-13280

IRAK inhibitor 6 is an inhibitor of interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (**IRAK-4**) with  $IC_{50}$  of 160 nM.

**Purity:** 99.75%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



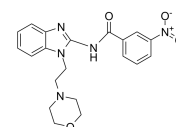
### IRAK-1-4 Inhibitor I

(IRAK-1/4 Inhibitor I)

Cat. No.: HY-13329

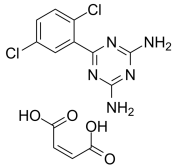
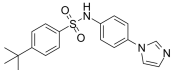
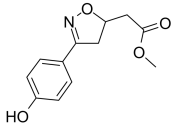
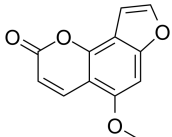
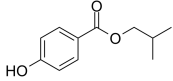
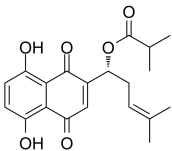
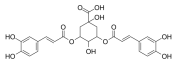
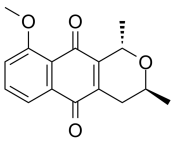
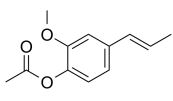
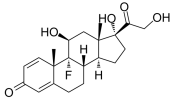
IRAK-1-4 Inhibitor I is an inhibitor of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1/4 (**IRAK 1/4**) with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.2  $\mu\text{M}$  and 0.3  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively.

**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg





<p><b>IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-77048</p>	<p><b>IRAK4-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101922</p>
<p>IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2 (compound 1) is a potent inhibitor of <b>interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor-associated kinase-4 (IRAK-4)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M. IRAK-4 protein kinase inhibitor 2 can be used for the research of inflammatory and immune-related conditions or disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>IRAK4-IN-1 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (<b>IRAK4</b>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IRAK4-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114181</p>	<p><b>IRAK4-IN-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109585</p>
<p>IRAK4-IN-4 is an interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (<b>IRAK4</b>) inhibitor extracted from patent CN107163044A, Compound15, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.8 nM. IRAK4-IN-4 also inhibits <b>cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</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>IRAK4-IN-7 is a selective, potent and orally active <b>interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)</b> inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2015104688 (example 1). IRAK4-IN-7 has the potential for cancer and inflammatory diseases treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>IRBP (1-20), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1587</p>	<p><b>IRBP (1-20), human TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1587A</p>
<p>IRBP (1-20), human contains a major epitope for the H-2<sup>b</sup> haplotype. IRBP (1-20), human induces experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis (EAU) in H-2<sup>b</sup> mice.</p> <p>GPTHLFQPSLVLDMAKVLDD</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>IRBP (1-20), human TFA contains a major epitope for the H-2<sup>b</sup> haplotype. IRBP (1-20), human TFA induces experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis (EAU) in H-2<sup>b</sup> mice.</p> <p>GPTHLFQPSLVLDMAKVLDD (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Iridin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3011</p>	<p><b>Irisfloreutin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0268</p>
<p>Iridin is an isoflavone isolated from <i>Iris milesii</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>Irisfloreutin, a naturally occurring isoflavone, is an abundant active constituent in <i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i>. Irisfloreutin markedly reduces the transcriptional and translational levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) as well as the production of NO. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Iristectorigenin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2505</p>	<p><b>Irsogladine</b> (Dicloguamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0327</p>
<p>Iristectorigenin A is a natural isoflavone isolated from <i>B. chinensis</i> rhizomes. Iristectorigenin A shows 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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Irsogladine is a PDE4 inhibitor and muscarinic acetylcholine receptor binder.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Irsogladine maleate</b> (Dicloguamine maleate; MN1695)</p> <p>Irsogladine is a PDE4 inhibitor and muscarinic acetylcholine receptor binder.</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-B0327A</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101443</p> <p>ISCK03 is a specific SCF/c-Kit inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ISO-1</b> (MIF Antagonist)</p> <p>ISO-1 is a macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16692</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0764</p> <p>Isobergaptin is an allelopathic inhibitor isolated from seeds of <i>Hevea lacinatum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Isobutylparaben</b> (Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)</p> <p>Isobutylparaben (Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) is a constitutive <b>androstane receptor (CAR)</b> activator. Isobutylparaben has a broad-spectrum <b>antimicrobial</b> activity and widely used in personal care products and cosmetics.</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-W015026</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2592</p> <p>Isobutylshikonin is a kind of shikonin pigments from hairy root culture of <i>Lithospermum canescens</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>Isochlorogenic acid A</b> (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 3,5-CQA)</p> <p>Isochlorogenic acid A (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid) is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0056</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129055</p> <p>Isoeleutherin is a naphthopyran derivative isolated from <i>E. americana</i> Merr. Et Heyne with anti-<b>fungal</b>, anti-viral, and anti-tumor activities. Isoeleutherin plays an important role in selective modulation of T helper cell-mediated immune responses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Isoeugenol acetate</b> (Acetyl isoeugenol)</p> <p>Isoeugenol acetate (Acetyl isoeugenol), an essential oil constituent of nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon, shows excellent inhibitory effects against some metabolic enzymes such as acetylcholinesterase (AChE) enzymes (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 77 nM; <math>K_i</math> = 16 nM), <math>\alpha</math>-glycosidase (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 19.25 nM; ...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6805</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132269</p> <p>Isoflupredone belongs to the class of corticosteroids and exerts its effect by binding to glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid receptors of animals, such as horses. Isoflupredone can be used in wide range of conditions, such as infection and inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

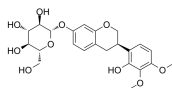
<p><b>Isoformononetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7501</p>	<p><b>Isoforskolin</b> (Coleonol B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6927</p>
<p>Isoformononetin is an analog of Daidzein (HY-N0019) and has <b>immunoprotective</b> effects. Isoformononetin inhibits the differentiation of Th17 and B-cells lymphopoiesis to promote osteogenesis in estrogen-deficient bone loss conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Isoforskolin is the principle active component of <i>C. forskohlii</i> native to China. Isoforskolin reduces the secretion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cytokines, namely <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>, <b>IL-6</b> and <b>IL-8</b>, in human mononuclear leukocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Isoraxidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0774</p>	<p><b>Isoliensinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0770</p>
<p>Isoraxidin, a coumarin component from <i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i>, inhibits <b>MMP-7</b> expression and cell invasion of human hepatoma cells. Isoraxidin inhibits the phosphorylation of <b>ERK1/2</b> in hepatoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Isoliensinine is a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the seed embryo of <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>, with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. Isoliensinine induces apoptosis in triple-negative human breast cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Isolindleyin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6244</p>	<p><b>Isoliquiritigenin</b> (GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0102</p>
<p>Isolindleyin, a butyrophenone, is a <b>tyrosinase</b> inhibitor, with a <math>K_d</math> of 54.8 <math>\mu</math>M for human tyrosinase. Isolindleyin exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-melanogenic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Isoliquiritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0765</p>	<p><b>Isolongifolene</b> (-)-Isolongifolene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7363</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Isolongifolene ((-)-Isolongifolene) is a tricyclic sesquiterpene isolated from <i>Murraya koenigii</i>. Isolongifolene attenuates Rotenone-induced oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction and apoptosis through the regulation of PI3K/AKT/GSK-3<math>\beta</math> signaling pathways.</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>Isomagnolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3472</p>	<p><b>Isomucronulatol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2495</p>
<p>Isomagnolone is isolated from <i>Illicium burmanicum</i> and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Isomucronulatol is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of <i>A. membranaceus</i>. Isomucronulatol exhibits inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

### Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside

(Isomucronulatol 7-O- $\beta$ -glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6250

Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of *A. membranaceus*. Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside exhibits weak inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.

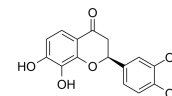


**Purity:** 99.18%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isookanin

Cat. No.: HY-N7677

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.



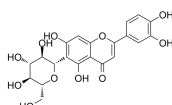
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Isoorientin

(Homoorientin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0767

Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of COX-2 with an  $IC_{50}$  value of 39  $\mu$ M.

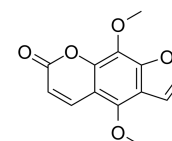


**Purity:** 99.26%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Isopimpinellin

Cat. No.: HY-N0769

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.



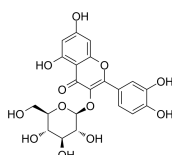
**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Isoquercetin

(Quercetin 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1445

Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside) is a naturally occurring polyphenol that has antioxidant, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory properties.



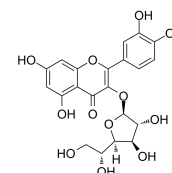
**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Isoquercitrin

(Isoquercitroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0768

Isoquercitrin (Isoquercitroside) is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.



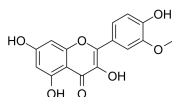
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Isorhamnetin

(3'-Methylquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0776

Isorhamnetin is a flavonoid compound extracted from the Chinese herb *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Isorhamnetin suppresses skin cancer through direct inhibition of MEK1 and PI3K.



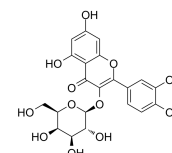
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside

(Cacticin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2082

Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside (Cacticin), a flavonoid glycoside isolated from *Artemisia capillaris* Thunberg, which ameliorates CCl4-induced hepatic damage by enhancing the anti-oxidative defense system and reducing the inflammatory signaling pathways.

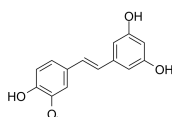


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Isorhapontigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2593

Isorhapontigenin, an orally bioavailable dietary polyphenol isolated from the Chinese herb *Gnetum cleistostachyum*, displays anti-inflammatory effects. Isorhapontigenin induces **autophagy** and inhibits invasive bladder cancer formation.

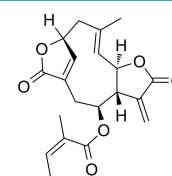


**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

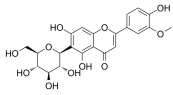
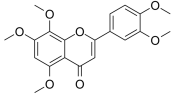
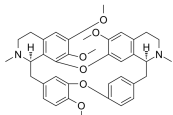
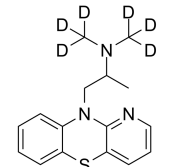
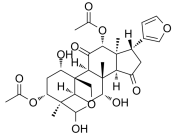
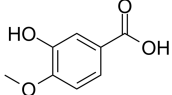
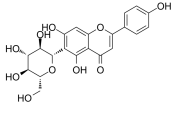
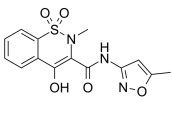
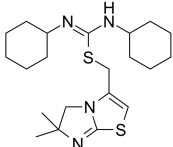
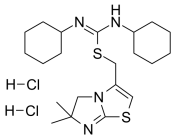
### Isoscabertopin

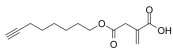
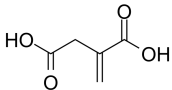
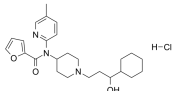
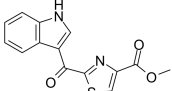
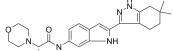
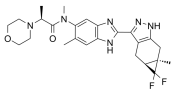
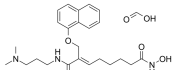
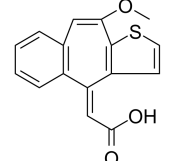
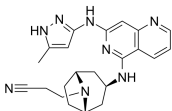
Cat. No.: HY-N2596

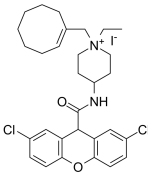
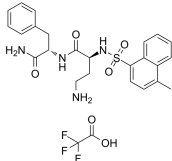
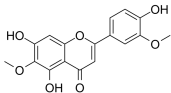
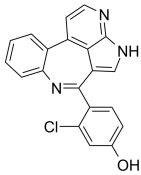
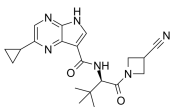
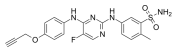
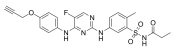
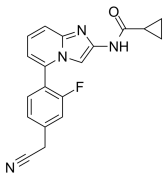
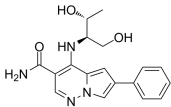
Isoscabertopin is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from *Elephantopus scaber* L and shows **anti-tumor** activities.



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

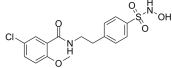
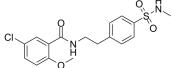
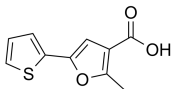
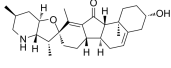
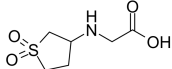
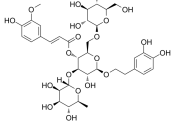
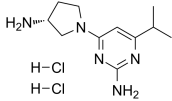
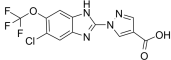
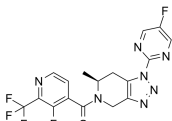
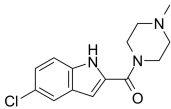
<p><b>Isoscoparin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5080</p>	<p><b>Isosinensetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1941</p>
<p>Isoscoparin is a flavonoid that could be isolated from EtOAc extract of <i>Gentiana algida</i> Pall. Isoscoparin possesses antioxidant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Isosinensetin, a polymethoxylated flavone extracted from pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, exhibits inhibition on P-glycoprotein (P-gp) in MDR1-MDCKII cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Isotetrandrine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6045</p>	<p><b>Isothipendyl-d6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A01785</p>
<p>Isotetrandrine is a bioactive component in <i>S. acutum</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 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>Isotoosendanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7694</p>	<p><b>Isovanillic acid</b> (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6864</p>
<p>Isotoosendanin is a limonoid that can be isolated from <i>Melia toosendan</i> fruit. Isotoosendanin displays significant anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Isovanillic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid) is a phenolic acid isolated from <i>S. frutescens</i>, with Anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Isovitexin</b> (Saponaretin; Homovitexin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0773</p>	<p><b>Isoxicam</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1130</p>
<p>Isovitexin is a flavonoid isolated from rice hulls of <i>Oryza sativa</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities; Isovitexin acts like a JNK1/2 inhibitor and inhibits the activation of NF-κB.</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</p>	<p>Isoxicam is an orally active, long-acting, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent for the research of arthritis. Isoxicam is a nonselective inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>IT1t</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101458</p>	<p><b>IT1t dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101458A</p>
<p>IT1t is a potent CXCR4 antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IT1t dihydrochloride is a potent CXCR4 antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

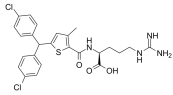
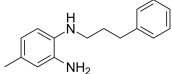
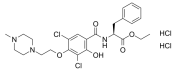
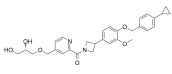
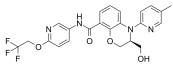
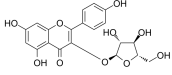
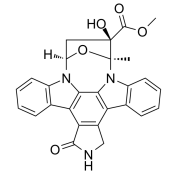
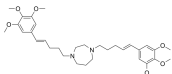
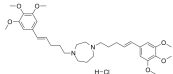
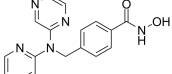
<p><b>Itaconate-alkyne</b> (ITalk)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133870</p>	<p><b>Itaconic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Y0520</p>
<p>Itaconate-alkyne (ITalk) is a specific bioorthogonal probe for quantitative and site-specific chemoproteomic profiling of Itaconation in living cells.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Itaconic acid, a precursor of polymers, chemicals, and fuels, can be synthesized by many fungi. Itaconic acid also is a macrophage-specific metabolite. Itaconic acid mediates crosstalk between macrophage metabolism and peritoneal tumors.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Itch-Targeting Compound 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00361</p>	<p><b>ITE</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19317</p>
<p>Itch-Targeting Compound 1 is an anti-itching agent.</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>ITE is a potent endogenous agonist of aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR), binding directly to AHR, with a <math>K_i</math> of 3 nM. ITE also has immunosuppressive activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <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>ITK inhibitor 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128726</p>	<p><b>ITK/TRKA-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-141864</p>
<p>ITK inhibitor 2 is a interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2011065402A1, compound 4, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2 nM.</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>ITK/TRKA-IN-1 is a dual inhibitor of IL-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK) and tropomyosin receptor kinase A (TRKA) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1.0 nM and 96 % inhibition, 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>Ivaltinostat formic</b> (CG-200745 formic)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16138A</p>	<p><b>IX 207-887</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106087</p>
<p>Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) formic is an orally active, potent pan-HDAC inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat formic inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>IX 207-887 is a novel antiarthritic agent which inhibits the release of interleukin-1 (IL-1).</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>Ixekizumab</b> (LY2439821)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P9924</p>	<p><b>Izencitinib</b> (TD-1473; JNJ-8398)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109148</p>
<p>Ixekizumab (LY2439821) is a humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds and neutralizes interleukin IL-17A (<math>K_D &lt; 3</math> pM). Ixekizumab directly blocks IL-17A binding to IL-17RA (IL-17A receptor) but does not bind to other IL-17 family members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ixekizumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Izencitinib (TD-1473) is an orally active, non-selective and gut-restricted JAK inhibitor. Izencitinib (TD-1473) can be used in the study for ulcerative colitis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>

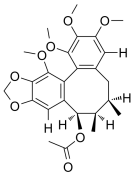
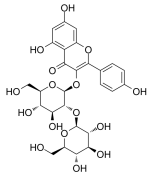
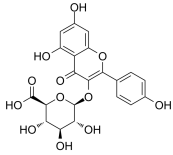
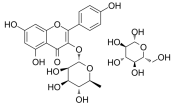
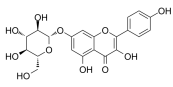
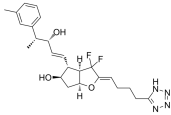
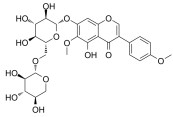
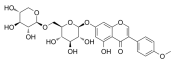
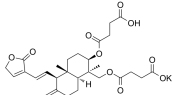
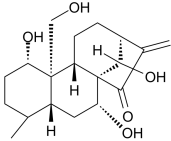
<p><b>Iα52</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1811</p>	<p><b>J-113863</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103360</p>
<p>Iα52 is a naturally processed peptide encompassed the residues 52-68 of the murine I-Ex chain and may contribute to selection of immature T cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ASFEAQQGALANIAVDKA</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>J-113863 is a potent and selective CCR1 (CD18) antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.9 nM and 5.8nM for human and mouse CCR1 receptors, respectively. J-113863 is also a potent antagonist of the human CCR3 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.58 nM), but a weak antagonist of the mouse CCR3 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 460 nM).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>J-2156 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111615A</p>	<p><b>Jaceosidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0831</p>
<p>J-2156 TFA is a high potent, selective somatostatin receptor type 4 (SST<sub>4</sub> receptor) agonist with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.05 nM and 0.07 nM for human and rat SST<sub>4</sub> receptors, respectively.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates Bax and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</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>JAK-2/3-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10652</p>	<p><b>JAK-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13827</p>
<p>JAK-2/3-IN-1 is a potent JAK-2 and JAK-3 inhibitor extracted from patent US8163732B2, compound 46, has <math>K_i</math>s of &lt;250 nM for both isoforms.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK-IN-1 is a JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.26, 0.8 and 3.2 nM, respectively. JAK-IN-1 shows improved selectivity for JAK3 over JAK1.</p>  <p><b>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>JAK-IN-10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00277</p>	<p><b>JAK-IN-11</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00318</p>
<p>JAK-IN-10 is a JAK inhibitor. JAK-IN-10 can be used for the research of dry eye disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK-IN-11 is a potent and selective JAK inhibitor extracted from patent WO2012122452A1, Compound II, has the potential for the skin disorders (such as cutaneous lupus) treatment.</p>  <p><b>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>JAK-IN-14</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139807</p>	<p><b>JAK-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111750</p>
<p>JAK-IN-14 is a potent and selective JAK1 inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;5 μM. JAK-IN-14 is &gt;8-fold more selective for JAK1 than JAK2 and JAK3 (Patent WO2016119700A1, compound 16).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>JAK-IN-3 (compound 22) is a potent JAK inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 3 nM, 5 nM, 34 nM and 70 nM for JAK3, JAK1, TYK2 and JAK2, 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>

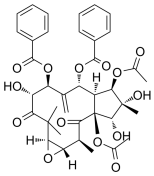
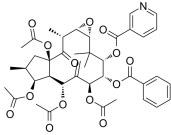
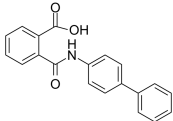
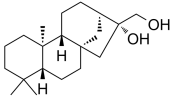
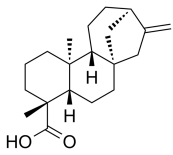
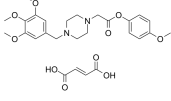
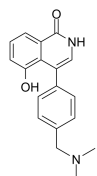
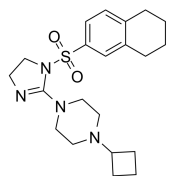
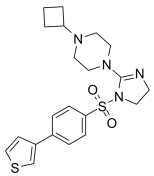
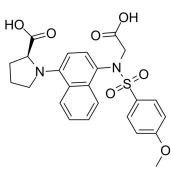
<p><b>JAK-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111749</p>	<p><b>JAK-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111471</p>
<p>JAK-IN-4 is a prodrug of a <b>JAK</b> inhibitor, effective in murine collagen induced arthritis model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JAK-IN-5 is an inhibitor of <b>JAK</b> extracted from patent US20170121327A1, compound example 283.</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>JAK-IN-5 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111471A</p>	<p><b>JAK1-IN-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126294</p>
<p>JAK-IN-5 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of <b>JAK</b> extracted from patent US20170121327A1, compound example 283.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</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>JAK1-IN-7 is a <b>Janus-associated kinase 1 (JAK1)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018134213A1, Example 63, has an anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>JAK1-IN-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139423</p>	<p><b>JAK3 covalent inhibitor-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119935</p>
<p>JAK1-IN-8, a potent <b>JAK1</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50} &lt; 500</math> nM), compound 28, extracted from patent WO2016119700A1.</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>JAK3 covalent inhibitor-1 is a potent and selective <b>janus kinase 3 (JAK3)</b> covalent inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM and shows 246-fold selectivity vs other JAKs.</p> <p><b>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>JAK3-IN-6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101976</p>	<p><b>Jasminoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4319</p>
<p>JAK3-IN-6 is a potent, selective irreversible Janus Associated Kinase 3 (<b>JAK3</b>) inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.15 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</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>Jasminoside B is a natural compound with immunosuppressive 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>Jatrorrhizine chloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0740</p>	<p><b>Jatrorrhizine hydroxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0749A</p>
<p>Jatrorrhizine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i> with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Jatrorrhizine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i> with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

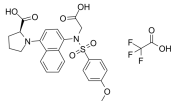
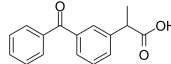
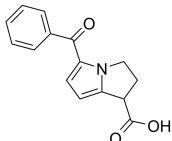
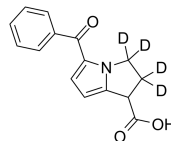
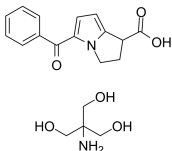
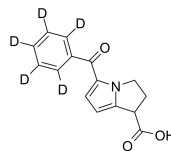
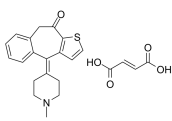
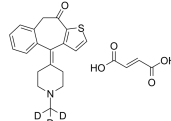
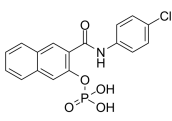
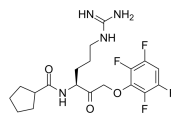


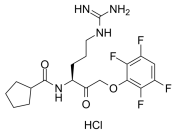
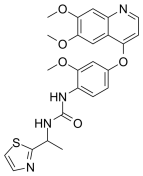
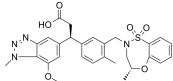
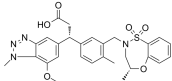
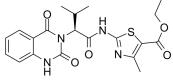
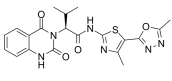
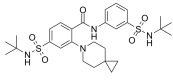
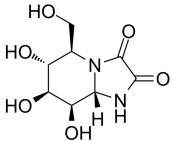
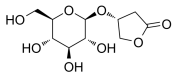
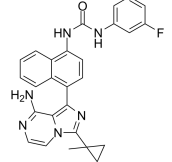
<p><b>JC-171</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117432</p>	<p><b>JC124</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120007</p>
<p>JC-171 is a selective <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.45 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibiting LPS/ATP-induced interleukin-1<math>\beta</math> (IL-1<math>\beta</math>) release from J774A.1 macrophages.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JC124 is a specific <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome inhibitor. JC124 has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Jedi2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131018</p>	<p><b>Jervine</b> (11-Ketocyclopamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0836</p>
<p>Jedi2 is a <b>Piezo1</b> activator, but not a specific Piezo2 activator. Jedi2 binds to the mouse Piezo1 proteins with a <math>K_d</math> of 2770<math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Jervine (11-Ketocyclopamine) is a potent <b>Hedgehog (Hh)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 500-700 nM. Jervine is a natural teratogenic steroidal alkaloid from rhizomes of Veratrum album. Jervine has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>JFD01307SC</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W028047</p>	<p><b>Jionoside A1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5045</p>
<p>JFD01307SC is a <b>glutamine synthetase</b> inhibitor and anti-tuberculosis agent. JFD01307SC acts as a mimic of L-Glutamate and thus target enzymes involved in glutamine biosynthesis.</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>Jionoside A1 isolated from Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata displays dose dependent immune-enhancement activity and possesses moderate protective activities on H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-treated SH-SY5Y 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>JNJ-39758979 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101189B</p>	<p><b>JNJ-42041935</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12832</p>
<p>JNJ-39758979 dihydrochloride is a selective, orally active, and high-affinity <b>histamine H<sub>4</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_s</math>s of 12.5, 5.3, and 25 nM for human, mouse, and monkey histamine H<sub>4</sub> receptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JNJ-42041935 is a potent, competitive and selective inhibitor of prolyl hydroxylase <b>PHD</b>; inhibits PHD1, PHD2, and PHD3 with <math>pK_i</math> values of 7.91<math>\pm</math>0.04, 7.29 <math>\pm</math>0.05, and 7.65<math>\pm</math>0.09, respectively.</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</p>
<p><b>JNJ-55308942</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123857</p>	<p><b>JNJ-7777120</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13508</p>
<p>JNJ-55308942 is a high-affinity, selective, brain-penetrant <b>P2X7</b> functional antagonist (hP2X7: <math>IC_{50}</math>=10 nM, <math>K_i</math>=7.1 nM; rP2X7: <math>IC_{50}</math>=15 nM, <math>K_i</math>=2.9 nM). JNJ-55308942 is orally bioavailable, binds to brain P2X7 and blocks IL-1<math>\beta</math> release from adult rodent brain.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>JNJ-7777120 is a selective H4R antagonist with <math>K_i</math> of 4 <math>\pm</math>1 nM, exhibits &gt;1000-fold selectivity over the other histamin receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <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>

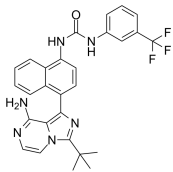
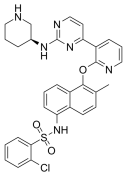
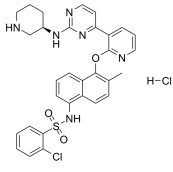
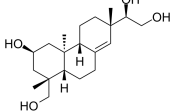
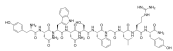
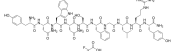
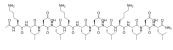
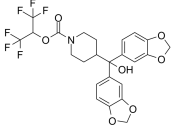
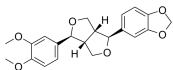
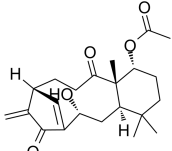
<p><b>JR14a</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138161</p> <p>JR14a is a potent thiophene antagonist of <b>human complement C3a receptor</b>. JR14a shows selectivity for the human C3a receptor over C5a receptor. JR14a can suppress C3aR-mediated inflammation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>JSH-23</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13982</p> <p>JSH-23 is an <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor which inhibits NF-κB transcriptional activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.1 μM in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated macrophages RAW 264.7. JSH-23 inhibits nuclear translocation of NF-κB p65 without affecting IκBα degradation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>JTE-607</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-110133</p> <p>JTE-607, a highly selective <b>inflammatory cytokine synthesis</b> inhibitor, protects from endotoxin shock in mice.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>JTE-952</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122906</p> <p>JTE-952 is a potent, oral active and selective Type II inhibitor of <b>colony stimulating factor-1 receptor (CSF-1R or cFMS, type III receptor tyrosine kinase)</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 13 nM and 261 nM for CSF1R and TrkA, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>JTS-653</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19589</p> <p>JTS-653 is a highly potent and selective transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (<b>TRPV1</b>) antagonist in vitro and in vivo. JTS-653 attenuates chronic pain refractory to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Juglanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3442</p> <p>Juglanin, a natural occurring flavonoid, is a <b>JNK</b> activator, with inflammation and anti-tumor activities. Juglanin can induce <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b> on human breast cancer cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>K-252a</b> (SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6732</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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>K-7174</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12743</p> <p>K-7174 is a novel cell adhesion inhibitor; inhibits the expression of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) induced by either IL-1β or TNF-α.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>K-7174 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12743A</p> <p>K-7174 dihydrochloride is a novel cell adhesion inhibitor; inhibits the expression of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) induced by either IL-1β or TNF-α.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>KA2507 monohydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138799A</p> <p>KA2507 hydrochloride is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of <b>HDAC6</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 2.5 nM) with no significant toxicities. KA2507 hydrochloride shows antitumor efficacy and immune modulatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

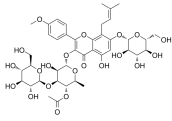
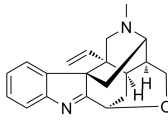
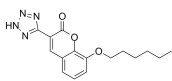
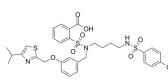
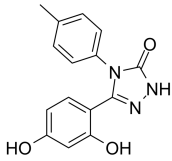
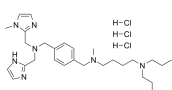
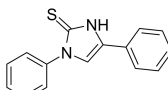
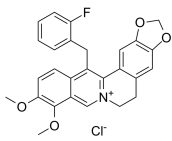
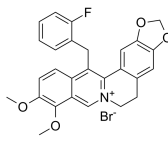
<p><b>Kadsurin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121271</p> <p>Kadsurin, a natural compound from the stems of <i>Kadsura heteroclita</i> (Schizandraceae), results in significant decreases of CCL<sub>2</sub>-induced lipid-peroxidation products, such as thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBA-RS), conjugated dienes and fluorescent products in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2055</p> <p>Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside, a derivative of Kaempferol, is isolated from the leaves of cultivated mountain ginseng (<i>Panax ginseng</i>) with 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>Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide</b>  (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide; Kaempferol-3-O-glucuronide) <span style="float: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7176</span></p> <p>Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide), one conjugated kaempferol metabolite, has anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0208</p> <p>Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside, a flavonoid derived from plant <i>Thesium chinense</i> Turcz, inhibits inflammatory responses via MAPK and NF-κB pathways in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0627</p> <p>Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Malus pumila</i> Mill. flowers, has antioxidative, anti-inflammatory and procoagulant 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>KAG-308</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128686</p> <p>KAG-308 is a potent selective and orally active agonist of EP4 receptor (a prostaglandin E2 receptor subtype), suppresses colitis and promotes histological mucosal healing, potently inhibits TNF-α production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kakkalide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4244</p> <p>Kakkalide is an isoflavone derived from the flowers of <i>Pueraria lobata</i>. Kakkalide ameliorates endothelial insulin resistance by suppressing reactive oxygen species (ROS)-associated inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kakkanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9375</p> <p>Kakkanin comes from the roots of <i>O. henryi</i> and can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kalii Dehydrographolidi Succinas</b>  (Potassium dehydroandrographolide succinate) <span style="float: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0677A</span></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>Kamebakaurin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6046</p> <p>Kamebakaurin is a natural compound isolated from <i>Isodon japonicus</i>. Kamebakaurin is a potent inhibitor of NF-κB activation by directly targeting DNA-binding activity of p50.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Kansuine B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126420</p> <p>Kansuine B inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuine 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>Kansuine E</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9376</p> <p>Kansuine E is a plant-derived nitric oxide inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=6.3 \mu M</math>). Kansuine E belongs to jatrophane-type diterpenoids and is isolated from the roots of <i>E. kansui</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>Kartogenin</b> (KGN)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16268</p> <p>Kartogenin (KGN) is an inducer of differentiation of human mesenchymal stem cells into chondrocytes, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 100 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34%  <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>Kauran-16,17-diol</b> (ent-Kauran-16<math>\beta</math>,17-diol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7422</p> <p>Kauran-16,17-diol (ent-Kauran-16<math>\beta</math>,17-diol), a natural diterpene, possesses anti-tumor and inducing-apoptosis activity, with a <math>IC_{50}</math> of 17 <math>\mu M</math> on inhibiting NO production in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kaurenoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1469</p> <p>Kaurenoic acid is a diterpene from <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>, inhibits Inflammatory Pain by the inhibition of cytokine production and activation of the NO-cyclic GMP-PKG-ATP-sensitive potassium channel signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>KB-5492 anhydrous</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19120</p> <p>KB-5492 anhydrous is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>sigma receptor</b>, inhibits specific [<math>^3H</math>]1,3-di(2-tolyl)guanidine (DTG) binding to the <b>sigma receptor</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.15 <math>\mu M</math>. KB-5492 anhydrous is an anti-ulcer agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>KCL-440</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15050</p> <p>KCL-440 is a CNS-penetrated <b>PARP</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 68 nM. KCL-440 has strong inhibition of PARP-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>KDM2B-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139560</p> <p>KDM2B-IN-1 is a <b>histone demethylase (kdm2b)</b> inhibitor and can be used for hyperproliferative diseases 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>KDM2B-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139561</p> <p>KDM2B-IN-1, a potent <b>histone demethylase (kdm2b)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.021 <math>\mu M</math> in a KDM2B TR-FRET assay. KDM2B-IN-1 can be used for hyperproliferative diseases 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>Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126245</p> <p>Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 is a <b>Keap1 (Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1)-Nrf2 (nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2) protein-protein interaction</b> inhibitor, and with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <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>Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126245A</p>	<p><b>Ketoprofen</b> (RP-19583)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0227</p>
<p>Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 TFA (compound35) is a Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1-nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Keap1-Nrf2) protein-protein interaction inhibitor, and with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of COX, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Ketorolac</b> (RS37619)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0580</p>	<p><b>Ketorolac D4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0580S1</p>
<p>Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective COX inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ketorolac D4 (RS37619 D4) is the deuterium labeled Ketorolac. Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective COX inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ketorolac tromethamine salt</b> (Ketorolac Tromethamine; Ketorolac tris salt; RS37619 tromethamine salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0138</p>	<p><b>Ketorolac-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0580S</p>
<p>Ketorolac tromethamine salt (RS37619 tromethamine salt) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective COX inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ketorolac D5 is a deuterium labeled Ketorolac. Ketorolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a nonselective COX inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20 nM for COX-1 and 120 nM for COX-2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ketotifen fumarate</b> (HC 20511 fumarate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0157A</p>	<p><b>Ketotifen-d3 fumarate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0157AS</p>
<p>Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive H1-antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ketotifen-d3 (HC 20511-d3) fumarate is the deuterium labeled Ketotifen fumarate. Ketotifen (HC 20511) fumarate is a second-generation noncompetitive H1-antihistamine and mast cell stabilizer, which is used to prevent asthma attacks.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>KG-501</b> (Naphthol AS-E phosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103299</p>	<p><b>Kgp-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-128523</p>
<p>KG-501 is a CREB inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.89 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 50 mg</p>	<p>Kgp-IN-1 is an arginine-specific gingipain (Rgp) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017201322A1, compound 13-R.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Kgp-IN-1 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128523A</p>	<p><b>Ki20227</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10408</p>
<p>Kgp-IN-1 hydrochloride is an <b>arginine-specific gingipain (Rgp)</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017201322A1, compound 13-R.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ki20227 is an orally active and highly selective <b>c-Fms tyrosine kinase (CSF1R)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2 nM, 12 nM, 451 and 217 nM for CSF1R, VEGFR2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2), c-Kit (stem cell factor receptor) and PDGFR<math>\beta</math> (platelet-derived growth factor...</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%  <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>KI696</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101140</p>	<p><b>KI696 isomer</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101140A</p>
<p>KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the <b>Keap1/NRF2</b> interaction. KI696 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the <b>KEAP1/NRF2</b> interaction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>KI696 isomer is the less active isomer of KI696 (HY-101140). KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the Keap1/NRF2 interaction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Kif15-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15948</p>	<p><b>Kif15-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15949</p>
<p>Kif15-IN-1 is an inhibitor of the mitotic <b>Kinesin family member 15 (Kif15)</b>, and is used for the research of cellular proliferative diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Kif15-IN-2 is an inhibitor of the mitotic <b>kinesin Kif15</b>, and is used for the research of cellular proliferative diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>KIF18A-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145034</p>	<p><b>Kifunensine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19332</p>
<p>KIF18A-IN-1 is a <b>mitotic kinesin KIF18A</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2021026098A1 example 100-13. KIF18A-IN-1 exhibits anti-tumor 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>Kifunensine, a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>class I <math>\alpha</math>-mannosidases</b> isolated from Actinomycete, prevents <math>\alpha</math>-mannosidases I from trimming mannose residues on glycoproteins. Kifunensine inhibits ERAD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Kinsenoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2292</p>	<p><b>KIRA-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124646</p>
<p>Kinsenoside is a main active component isolated from plants of the genus Anoectochilus, and exhibits many biological activities and pharmacological effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>KIRA-7, an imidazopyrazine compound, binds the <b>IRE1<math>\alpha</math> kinase</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 110 nM) to allosterically inhibit its RNase activity. KIRA-7 has an anti-fibrotic 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>KIRA6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19708</p> <p>KIRA6 is an advanced small-molecule IRE1<math>\alpha</math> RNase kinase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M. KIRA6 can trigger an apoptotic response.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kira8</b> (AMG-18)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114368</p> <p>Kira8 (AMG-18) is a mono-selective IRE1<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor that allosterically attenuates IRE1<math>\alpha</math> RNase activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</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>Kira8 Hydrochloride</b> (AMG-18 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114368A</p> <p>Kira8 Hydrochloride (AMG-18 Hydrochloride) is a mono-selective IRE1<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor that allosterically attenuates IRE1<math>\alpha</math> RNase activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.9 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>Kirenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0559</p> <p>Kirenol is isolated from Siegesbeckia orientalis with anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kisspeptin-10, rat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1197</p> <p>Kisspeptin-10, rat is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, rat is a ligand for the rodent kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54). Kisspeptin-10 reduces Methotrexate-induced reproductive toxicity as a potential antioxidant compound.</p> <p><b>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>Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1197A</p> <p>Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA is a potent vasoconstrictor and inhibitor of angiogenesis. Kisspeptin-10, rat TFA is a ligand for the rodent kisspeptin receptor (KISS1, GPR54). Kisspeptin-10 TFA reduces Methotrexate-induced reproductive toxicity as a potential antioxidant compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%</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>KLD-12</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2263</p> <p>KLD-12 is a 12-residue self-assembling peptide that can enhance chondrogenic differentiation of bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs). KLD-12 hydrogel can fill full-thickness osteochondral defects in situ and improve cartilage repair.</p> <p><b>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>KML29</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18977</p> <p>KML29 is an extremely selective, orally active and irreversible MAGL inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 15 nM, 43 nM and 5.9 nM for mouse, rat and human MAGL, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kobusin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5101</p> <p>Kobusin is a bisepoxylyignan isolated from the Pronobio biondii Pamp. Kobusin is an activator of CFTR and CaCCgic chloride channels and a inhibitor of ANO1/CaCC (calcium-activated chloride channel) channel.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kongensin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3417</p> <p>Kongensin A is a natural product isolated from Croton kongensis. Kongensin A is an effective, covalent HSP90 inhibitor that blocks RIP3-dependent necroptosis. Kongensin A is a potent necroptosis inhibitor and an apoptotic inducer.</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> 

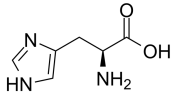
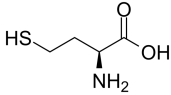
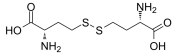
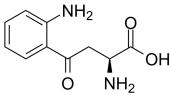
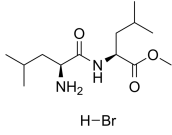
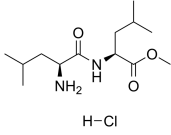
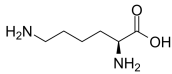
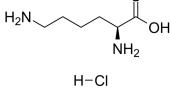
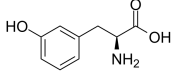
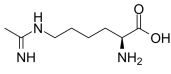
<p><b>Korepimidoside C</b> (Epimedin I)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8086</p>	<p><b>Koumine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1440</p>
<p>Korepimidoside C (Epimedin I), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Epimedium koreanum</i> Nakai.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Koumine is an alkaloid separated from <i>Gelsemium elegans</i>, shows potent anti-tumor activity. Koumine up-regulates the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and caspase-3 expression in human breast cancer cells.</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><b>KP136</b> (AL136)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00168</p>	<p><b>KP496</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00253</p>
<p>KP136 (AL136) is an orally effective antiallergic agent. The <math>IC_{50}</math> is 76.1 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for histamine release and 63 <math>\mu</math>g/mL for degranulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KP496 is a selective, dual antagonist for Leukotriene D4 receptor and Thromboxane A2 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KPLH1130</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128578</p>	<p><b>KRAS G13D peptide, 25 mer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3129</p>
<p>KPLH1130 is a specific pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase (PDK) inhibitor, blocks macrophage polarization and attenuates proinflammatory responses. KPLH1130 improves glucose tolerance in HFD-fed mice.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>KRAS G13D peptide, 25 mer, a KRAS activating oncogene mutation peptide, is an immune potentiator extracted from patent WO2018144775A1. KRAS G13D peptide, 25 mer can be used to prepare KRAS vaccine.</p> <p>MTEYKLVVVGAGDVGKSAITQLIQ</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>Cat. No.: HY-122058A</p>	<p><b>KRM-III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136427</p>
<p>KRH-3955 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable CXCR4 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>KRM-III is a potent and orally active T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <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>KRN2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112125</p>	<p><b>KRN2 bromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112125A</p>
<p>KRN2 is a selective inhibitor of nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT5), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 100 nM. KRN2 has potential to treat NFAT5-mediated Chronic Arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KRN2 (bromide) is a selective inhibitor of nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT5), with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

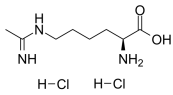
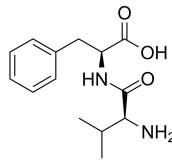
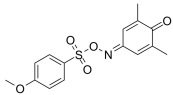
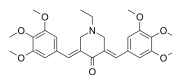
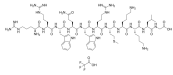
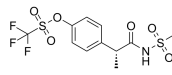
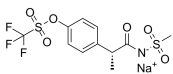
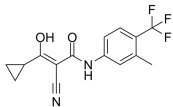
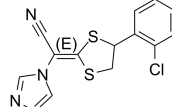


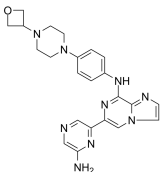
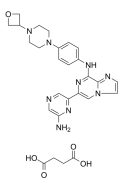
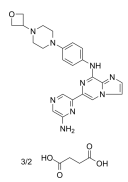
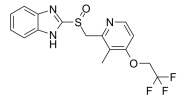
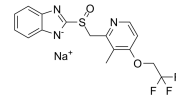
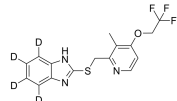
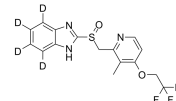
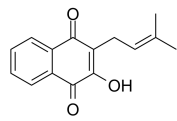
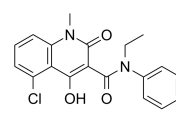
<p><b>KRN5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112126</p>	<p><b>KSPWFTTL</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3333</p>
<p>KRN5, a derivative of KRN2, is an oral active <b>Nuclear factor of activated T cells 5 (NFAT5)</b> suppressor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 750 nM. KRN5 has potential to treat NFAT5-mediated Chronic Arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49%  <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>KSPWFTTL is an immunodominant Kb-restricted epitope from the p15E transmembrane protein. KSPWFTTL can restore susceptibility of a tumor line to anti-AKR/Gross MuLV cytotoxic T lymphocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>KSPWFTTL TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3333A</p>	<p><b>KT5823</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6791</p>
<p>KSPWFTTL TFA is an immunodominant Kb-restricted epitope from the p15E transmembrane protein. KSPWFTTL TFA can restore susceptibility of a tumor line to anti-AKR/Gross MuLV cytotoxic T lymphocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</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 PKA and PKC with <math>K_i</math> values of 10 <math>\mu</math>M and 4 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</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>Kukoamine B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2393</p>	<p><b>Kulactone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9343</p>
<p>Kukoamine B is a component of Lycii Cortex, with anti-oxidant, anti-acute inflammatory and anti-diabetic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</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>Kurarinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2279</p>	<p><b>Kushenol B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8092</p>
<p>Kurarinone, a flavanoid derived from shrub Sophora flavescens, inhibits the process of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis via blocking Th1 and Th17 cell differentiation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</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 C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108966</p>	<p><b>Kushenol I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2286</p>
<p>Kushenol C, isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens, shows anti-Inflammatory and anti-oxidative stress activities. Kushenol C inhibits <b>BACE1 (<math>\beta</math>-site APP cleaving enzyme 1)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.45 <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>Kushenol I is a natural compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

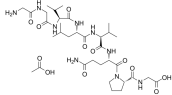
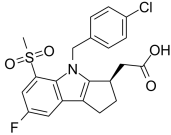
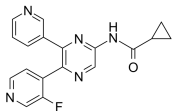
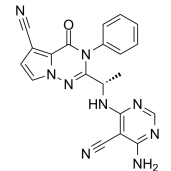
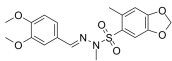
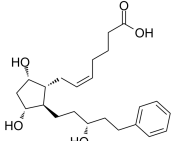
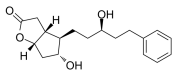
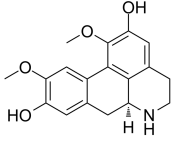
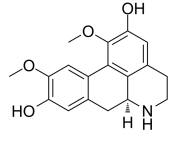
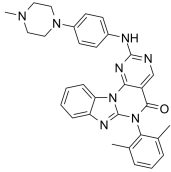
<p><b>Kuwanon A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2300</p>	<p><b>Kv3 modulator 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111996</p>
<p>Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (<i>Morus alba</i> L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.30%</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</p>	<p>Kv3 modulator 1 is a <b>Kv3 voltage-gated potassium channel</b> modulator extracted from patent WO2018020263A1, Compound X. Kv3 modulator 1 has the potential for inflammatory pain treatment.</p> <p><b>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>Kv3 modulator 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128829</p>	<p><b>Kv3 modulator 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128830</p>
<p>Kv3 modulator 2 (formula (I)) is a potent <b>Kv3 channels</b> modulator extracted from patent WO2018109484A1, compound formula (I), has analgesic activity and is used in the prophylaxis or treatment of related disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Kv3 modulator 3 (Compound 4) is a selective modulator of <b>Kv3.1</b> and/or <b>Kv3.2</b> and/or <b>Kv3.3 channels</b> extracted from patent WO2017098254A1, compound 4, has analgesic activity for use in the prophylaxis or treatment of pain.</p> <p><b>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>Kv3 modulator 4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128831</p>	<p><b>KY-556 (N556)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00148</p>
<p>Kv3 modulator 4 is a <b>Kv3.1</b> (<math>pEC_{50}/sums=5.45</math>) and <b>Kv3.2</b> modulator extracted from patent WO2018020263A1, Cyclobutyl structure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KY-556 is a promising and orally-active pro-drug of disodium cromoglycate (DSCG) against allergic 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>KYL peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2264</p>	<p><b>Kynurenic acid (Quinurenic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100806</p>
<p>KYL peptide, an antagonistic peptide, selectively targets <b>EphA4 receptor</b>. KYL peptide binds to the ligand-binding domain of EphA4, effectively alleviates <math>A\beta</math>-induced synaptic dysfunction and synaptic plasticity defects in AD 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>Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <math>\alpha</math>-NMDA, glutamate, <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid is also an agonist of <b>GPR35/CXCR8</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Kynurenic acid sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107512</p>	<p><b>KZR-504</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101786</p>
<p>Kynurenic acid sodium, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <b>NMDA, glutamate, <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor</b>. Kynurenic acid sodium is also an agonist of <b>GPR35/CXCR8</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>KZR-504 is a highly selective inhibitor of immunoproteasome low molecular mass polypeptide 2 (LMP2), with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 51 nM, 4.274 <math>\mu</math>M for LMP2 and LMP7, respectively. KZR-504 is of interest for the treatment of autoimmune disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

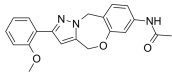
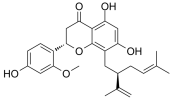
<p><b>L 012 sodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108537</p>	<p><b>L 888607</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111271</p>
<p>L 012 sodium salt a luminol-based chemiluminescent (CL) probe, is widely used in vitro and in vivo to detect NADPH oxidase (Nox)-derived superoxide (<math>O_2^{\cdot-}</math>) and identify Nox inhibitors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</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>L 888607 is a potent, and selective CRTH2 (also known as DP<sub>2</sub>) agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>L 888607 Racemate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111271A</p>	<p><b>L-(+)-Abrine</b> (L-Abrine; L-N-Methyltryptophan; N-α-Methyl-L-tryptophan) Cat. No.: HY-N1436</p>
<p>L 888607 Racemate is a selective prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> receptor subtype 1 (DP1) antagonist, with K<sub>s</sub> of 132 nM and 17 nM for DP1 and thromboxane A2 receptor (TP), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>L-(+)-Abrine, a lethal alkaloid found in Abrus precatorius seeds, is an acute toxic alkaloid and chemical marker for abrin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>L-161982</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108559</p>	<p><b>L-689502</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00261</p>
<p>L-161982 is a selective EP4 receptor antagonist. L-161982 completely blocks PGE2-induced ERK phosphorylation and cell proliferation of HCA-7 cells. L-161982 alleviates collagen-induced arthritis 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>L-689502 is a potent inhibitor of HIV-1 protease with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>L-902688</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119163</p>	<p><b>L-Alanyl-L-glutamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W014102</p>
<p>L-902688 is a potent, selective and orally active EP4 receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.38 nM and an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.6 nM. L-902688 shows &gt;4,000-fold selective for EP4 over other EP and prostanoid receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 μg</p>	<p>L-Alanyl-L-glutamine, a glutamine dipeptide, is benefit for the antioxidant system, attenuating inflammation, and may modulate the heat shock protein (HSP) response in catabolic situations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>L-Cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1038</p>	<p><b>L-Glutathione reduced</b> (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) Cat. No.: HY-D0187</p>
<p>L-Cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride is an antitussive, and an expectorant agent, used to relieve breathing difficulties caused by mucus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>L-Histidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0832</p>	<p><b>L-Homocysteine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010347</p>
<p>L-Histidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Histidine is an inhibitor of <b>mitochondrial glutamine transport</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>L-Homocysteine, a homocysteine metabolite, is a homocysteine that has L configuration. L-Homocysteine induces upregulation of cathepsin V that mediates vascular endothelial inflammation in hyperhomocysteinaemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>L-Homocystine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011690</p>	<p><b>L-Kynurenine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104026</p>
<p>L-Homocystine is the oxidized member of the L-homocysteine. Homocysteine is a pro-thrombotic factor, vasodilation impairing agent, pro-inflammatory factor and endoplasmic reticulum-stress inducer used to study cardiovascular disease mechanisms.</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>L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptor</b> agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>L-Leucyl-L-Leucine methyl ester hydrobromide (LLOMe hydrobromide; Leu-Leu methyl ester hydrobromide; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129905A</p>	<p><b>L-Leucyl-L-Leucine methyl ester hydrochloride (LLOMe hydrochloride; Leu-Leu methyl ester hydrochloride; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129905</p>
<p>L-Leucyl-L-Leucine methyl ester (LLOMe) hydrobromide, a dipeptide condensation product of L-leucine methyl ester generated by human monocytes or polymorphonuclear leukocytes, selectively eliminates lymphocytes with cytotoxic potential.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Leucyl-L-Leucine methyl ester (LLOMe) hydrochloride, a dipeptide condensation product of L-leucine methyl ester generated by human monocytes or polymorphonuclear leukocytes, selectively eliminates lymphocytes with cytotoxic potential.</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-Lysine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0469</p>	<p><b>L-Lysine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0470</p>
<p>L-lysine is an essential amino acid with important roles in connective tissues and carnitine synthesis, energy production, growth in children, and maintenance of immune functions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</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-m-Tyrosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016443</p>	<p><b>L-NIL</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12116</p>
<p>L-m-Tyrosine is an unnatural amino acid, that has potential in the research of Parkinsons disease, Alzheimers disease, and arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>L-NIL is an <b>inducible NO synthase</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3.3 μM for miNOS.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

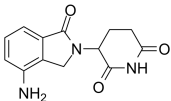
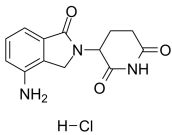
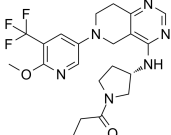
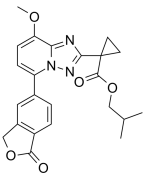
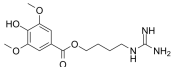
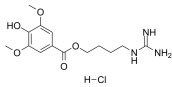
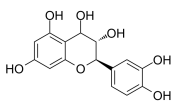
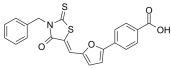
<p><b>L-NIL dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12118</p>	<p><b>L-Valyl-L-phenylalanine</b> (Valylphenylalanine; H-VAL-PHE-OH)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107378</p>
<p>L-NIL dihydrochloride is an <b>inducible NO synthase</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M for miNOS.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Valyl-L-phenylalanine (Valylphenylalanine; H-VAL-PHE-OH) has been reported as biocompatible polymer.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.95%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>L002</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100671</p>	<p><b>L48H37</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126154</p>
<p>L002 is a potent, cell permeable, reversible and specific <b>acetyltransferase p300 (KAT3B)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.98 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.80%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>L48H37 is an analog of Curcumin (HY-N0005) with improved chemical stability. L48H37 is a potent and specific <b>myeloid differentiation protein 2 (MD2)</b> inhibitor and inhibits the interaction and signaling transduction of LPS-TLR4/MD2.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lactoferricin B (4-14), bovine TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2323</p>	<p><b>Ladarixin</b> (DF 2156A free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19519</p>
<p>Lactoferricin B (4-14), bovine (TFA), a peptide corresponding to residues 4-14 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ladarixin (DF 2156A free base) is an orally active, allosteric non-competitive and dual <b>CXCR1</b> and <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist. Ladarixin can be used for the research of COPD and asthma.&lt;br/&gt;.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.05%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Ladarixin sodium</b> (DF 2156A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19519A</p>	<p><b>Lademirsen</b> (SAR339375; RG-012)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132599</p>
<p>Ladarixin sodium (DF 2156A) is an orally active, allosteric non-competitive and dual <b>CXCR1</b> and <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist. Ladarixin sodium can be used for the research of COPD and asthma.&lt;br/&gt;.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.15%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lademirsen (SAR339375; RG-012) is a highly specific antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) targeting <b>miR-21</b>. Lademirsen has the potential for Alport nephropathy research.</p> <p><b>Lademirsen</b></p> <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lafunimus</b> (HR325)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101813</p>	<p><b>Lanoconazole</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14282</p>
<p>Lafunimus (HR325) is an immunosuppressive agent and an analogue of the Leflunomide-active metabolite A77 1726. Lafunimus is an orally active inhibitor of <b>dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)</b>.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.26%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lanoconazole is a potent and orally active imidazole <b>antifungal</b> agent, shows a broad spectrum of activity against fungi in vitro and in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.48%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Lanolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7074</p>	<p><b>Lanraplenib</b> (GS-9876)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109091</p>
<p>Lanolin is a yellow fat obtained from sheep's wool. Lanolin is used topically for sore, cracked nipples during breastfeeding.</p> <p><b>Lanolin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Lanraplenib (GS-9876) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=9.5 nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lanraplenib monosuccinate</b> (GS-9876 monosuccinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109091A</p>	<p><b>Lanraplenib succinate</b> (GS-9876 succinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109091B</p>
<p>Lanraplenib monosuccinate (GS-9876 monosuccinate) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=9.5 nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lanraplenib succinate (GS-9876 succinate) is a highly selective and orally active SYK inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=9.5 nM) in development for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lansoprazole</b> (AG-1749)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13662</p>	<p><b>Lansoprazole sodium</b> (AG-1749 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13662A</p>
<p>Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid. Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is a potent brain penetrant <b>neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)</b> inhibitor (exosome inhibitor).</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>Lansoprazole sodium (AG 1749 sodium) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid. Lansoprazole sodium (AG 1749 sodium) is a potent brain penetrant <b>neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)</b> inhibitor (exosome inhibitor).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lansoprazole Sulfide D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013186S</p>	<p><b>Lansoprazole-d4</b> (AG-1749-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13662S</p>
<p>Lansoprazole Sulfide D4 is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole Sulfide. Lansoprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of the <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor Lansoprazole.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lansoprazole D4 (AG-1749 D4) is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole. Lansoprazole is a <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lapachol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6961</p>	<p><b>Laquinimod</b> (ABR-215062)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13010</p>
<p>Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from <i>Tabebuia avellaneda</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>Laquinimod is a potent immunomodulator which prevents neurodegeneration and inflammation in the central nervous system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

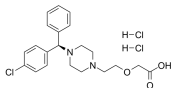
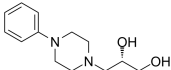
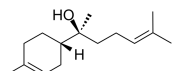
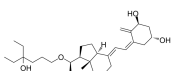
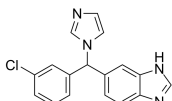
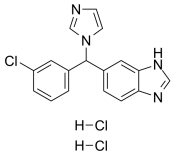
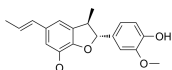
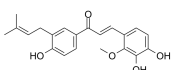
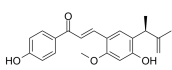
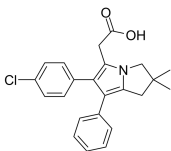
<p><b>Larazotide acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106268A</p>	<p><b>Laropiprant</b> (MK-0524)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50175</p>
<p>Larazotide acetate is a synthetic peptide. Larazotide acetate acts as a tight junction regulator and reverses leaky junctions to their normally closed state.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Laropiprant is a potent, selective DP receptor antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 0.57 nM and 2.95 nM for DP receptor and TP Receptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LAS101057</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14390</p>	<p><b>LAS191954</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101114</p>
<p>LAS101057 is a potent, selective, and orally efficacious A2B receptor antagonist.</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>LAS191954 is a potent, selective and orally active PI3Kδ inhibitor for inflammatory diseases treatment, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.6 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>LASSBio-1632</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131340</p>	<p><b>Latanoprost acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113756A</p>
<p>LASSBio-1632 is a new anti-asthmatic lead candidate associated with selective inhibition of PDE4A and PDE4D isoenzymes and blockade of airway hyper-reactivity (AHR) and TNF-α production in the lung tissue.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Latanoprost acid, an analog of prostaglandin (PG) F2α, is an selective prostanoid receptor (FP) agonist that specifically activates the FP-PG receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Latanoprost lactone diol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125946</p>	<p><b>Laurolitsine</b> (+)-Norboldine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2352</p>
<p>Latanoprost lactone diol is an intermediate in the synthesis of Latanoprost. Latanoprost is a prostaglandin F2α analogue and an agonist for the FP prostanoid receptor, and lowers intraocular-pressure (IOP).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Laurolitsine (+)-Norboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Peumus boldus Molina.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Laurolitsine hydrochloride</b> (+)-Norboldine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2352A</p>	<p><b>Lck Inhibitor</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12072</p>
<p>Laurolitsine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Phoebe formosana, and shows weak anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lck Inhibitor is a potent, orally active Lck (lymphocyte specific kinase) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 7, 2.1, 4.2 and 200 nM for Lck, Lyn, Src and Syk kinases, respectively. Lck Inhibitor shows &gt;1000-fold selectivity for Lck over MAPK, CDK and RSK family representatives.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <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>Lck inhibitor 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10644</p>	<p><b>Lck-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138202</p>
<p>Lck inhibitor 2 is a bis-anilino-pyrimidine inhibitor of tyrosine kinases including LCK, BTK, LYN, SYK, and TXK. The IC<sub>50</sub> values are 13nM, 9nM, 3nM, 26nM and 2nM for Lck, Btk, Lyn, Btk and Txk respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lck-IN-1 is a potent lymphocyte protein tyrosine kinase (Lck) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2007013673A1, example 48.</p> <p><b>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>LCMV GP (61-80)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2560</p>	<p><b>LCMV gp33-41</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1569</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: right;">GLKGPDIYKGVYQFKSVEFD</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LCMV gp33-41, the carboxyl-extended 11-aa-long peptide, is an lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus sequence restricted by MHC class I H-2Db molecules and presented to cytotoxic T lymphocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>KAVYNFATM</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>LCMV gp33-41 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1569A</p>	<p><b>LDC1267</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12494</p>
<p>LCMV gp33-41 (TFA), the carboxyl-extended 11-aa-long peptide, is an lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus sequence restricted by MHC class I H-2Db molecules and presented to cytotoxic T lymphocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KAVYNFATM (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>LDC1267 is a highly selective TAM (Tyro3, Axl and Mer) kinase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of &lt;5 nM/8 nM/29 nM for Tyro3,Axl and Mer respectively.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LDC7559</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111674</p>	<p><b>Leachianone A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2281</p>
<p>LDC7559 is a gasdermin D (GSDMD) inhibitor via blocking neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) in the late stages .</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Leachianone A, isolated from Radix Sophorae, has anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory, and cytotoxic potent. Leachianone A induces apoptosis involved both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways..</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P3149</p>	<p><b>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P3149B</p>
<p>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK (acetate)</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>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P3149A</p>	<p><b>Lenalidomide</b> (CC-5013)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0003</p>
<p>LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK (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>Lenalidomide (CC-5013), a derivative of Thalidomide, acts as molecular glue. Lenalidomide is an orally active immunomodulator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Lenalidomide hydrochloride</b> (CC-5013 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0003A</p>	<p><b>Leniolisib</b> (CDZ173)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17635</p>
<p>Lenalidomide hydrochloride (CC-5013 hydrochloride), a derivative of Thalidomide, acts as molecular glue. Lenalidomide hydrochloride is an orally active immunomodulator.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Leniolisib (CDZ173) is a potent and selective PI3K<math>\delta</math> inhibitor. Leniolisib has the potential for immunodeficiency disorders treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <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>LEO 39652</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131707</p>	<p><b>Leonurine</b> (SCM-198)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0741</p>
<p>LEO 39652 is a dual-soft PDE4 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.2 nM, 1.2 nM, 3.0 nM and 3.8 nM for PDE4A, PDE4B, PDE4C and PDE4D, respectively. LEO 39652 also inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math> with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 6.0 nM. LEO 39652 is used for topical research of Atopic dermatitis (AD) .</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Leonurine is an alkaloid isolated from Herba leonuri, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Leonurine hydrochloride</b> (SCM-198 hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0741A</p>	<p><b>Leucinostatin (mixture of A&amp;B)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131152</p>
<p>Leonurine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Herba leonuri, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <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>Leucinostatin (mixture of A&amp;B), the major components of an atypical nonapeptide complex produced by Paecilomyces lilacinus, are antibiotics.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Leucinostatin (mixture of A&amp;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>Leucocyanidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119580</p>	<p><b>Leukadherin-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15701</p>
<p>Leucocyanidin is an active anti-ulcerogenic ingredient was extracted from unripe plantain banana. Leucocyanidin demonstrates a significant protective effect against Aspirin-induced erosions in rat models.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Leukadherin-1, a specific agonist of the leukocyte surface integrin CD11b/CD18, increases CD11b/CD18-dependent cell adhesion to fibrinogen with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M.</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, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

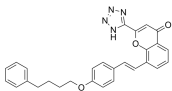
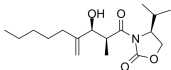
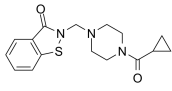
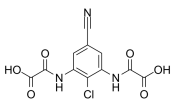
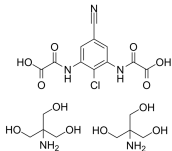
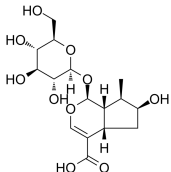
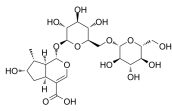
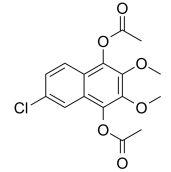
<p><b>Leukotriene B4</b> (LTB4; 5(S),12(R)-DIHETE)</p> <p>Leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is known as one of the most potent chemoattractants and activators of leukocytes and is involved in inflammatory diseases. Leukotriene B4 is also an alkyl chain-based PROTAC linker that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 25 µg (297.2 µM * 250 µL in Ethanol)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107608</p> <p><b>Leukotriene C4</b></p> <p>Leukotriene C4 is the parent cysteinyl leukotriene produced by the LTC4 synthase catalyzed conjugation of glutathione to LTA4. Leukotriene C4 is produced by neutrophils, macrophages, mast cells, and by transcellular metabolism in platelets.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 µg (399.5 µM * 100 µL in Ethanol)</p>
<p><b>Leukotriene C4 D5</b></p> <p>Leukotriene C4 D5 is the deuterium labeled Leukotriene C4. Leukotriene C4 is the parent cysteinyl leukotriene produced by the LTC4 synthase catalyzed conjugation of glutathione to LTA4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113446S</p> <p><b>Leukotriene D4</b></p> <p>Leukotriene D4 is one of the constituents of slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A) produced by the metabolism of LTC4 by γ-glutamyl transpeptidase. Leukotriene D4 is the first cysteinyl-leukotriene metabolite of LTC4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 µg (201.34 µM * 100 µL in Ethanol)</p>
<p><b>Leukotriene E4</b> (LTE4)</p> <p>Leukotriene E4 (LTE4) is produced by the action of dipeptidase on LTD4. Leukotriene E4 is one of the constituents of slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113465</p> <p><b>Leukotriene F4</b></p> <p>Leukotriene F4 (LTF4), is a lipid that belongs to the Cysteinyl Leukotriene (CysTL) family. Leukotriene F4 induces bronchoconstriction with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 16 µg/kg. The precursor of LTF4 is Leukotriene E4 (LTE4), which is formed from the action of a glutamyl transferase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Leupeptin hemisulfate</b></p> <p>Leupeptin hemisulfate is a membrane-permeable thiol protease inhibitor that inhibits Cathepsin B, Cathepsin H and Cathepsin L, and also impairs amphisome-lysosome fusion. Leupeptin hemisulfate also exhibits anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18234A</p> <p><b>Levalbuterol</b> (R)-Albuterol; (R)-Salbutamol; Levosalbutamol)</p> <p>Levalbuterol ((R)-Albuterol; (R)-Salbutamol) is a short-acting β<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist and the active (R)-enantiomer of Salbutamol. Levalbuterol is a more potent bronchodilator than Salbutamol and has the potential for the treatment of COPD.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Levocabastine hydrochloride</b> (R 50547 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Levocabastine (R 50547) hydrochloride is a long acting, highly potent and selective histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor antagonist with anti-allergic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14277A</p> <p><b>Levocetirizine</b> (R)-Cetirizine)</p> <p>Levocetirizine ((R)-Cetirizine) is a third-generation peripheral H<sub>1</sub>-receptor antagonist. Levocetirizine is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Levocetirizine dihydrochloride</b> (R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010841</p> <p>Levocetirizine dihydrochloride ((R)-Cetirizine dihydrochloride) is a third-generation <b>peripheral H1-receptor</b> antagonist. Levocetirizine dihydrochloride is an antihistaminic agent which is the R-enantiomer of Cetirizine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Levodropropizine</b> (S)-(-)-Dropropizine; DF-526</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1895</p> <p>Levodropropizine (DF-526) is a histamine receptor inhibitor, Levodropropizine is an effective and very well tolerated peripheral antitussive drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Levomenol</b> (-)-α-Bisabolol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6967</p> <p>Levomenol is a monocyclic sesquiterpene alcohol found in various plants and mainly in Matricaria chamomilla, which exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-apoptotic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mL</p>	<p><b>Lexacalcitol</b> (KH1060)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-32340</p> <p>Lexacalcitol (KH1060), a vitamin D analog, is a potent regulator of cell growth and immune responses. Lexacalcitol can be used for the research of graft rejection, psoriasis, cancer and auto-immune diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Liarozole</b> (R75251)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106019</p> <p>Liarozole (R75251; R85246) is an imidazole derivative and orally active <b>retinoic acid (RA) metabolism-blocking agent (RAMBA)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52% <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>Liarozole dihydrochloride</b> (R75251 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106019C</p> <p>Liarozole (R75251) dihydrochloride is an imidazole derivative and orally active <b>retinoic acid (RA) metabolism-blocking agent (RAMBA)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Licarin A</b> (+)-Licarin A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2252</p> <p>Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC<sub>50</sub>=12.6 μM) in dinitrophenyl-human serum albumin (DNP-HSA)-stimulated RBL-2H3 cells. Anti-allergic effects. Licarin A reduces TNF-α and PGD2 production, and COX-2 expression.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Licochalcone D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4187</p> <p>Licochalcone D, a flavonoid compound mainly existing in the root of Glycyrrhiza inflata, is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-κappaB (NF-κB) p65</b>. Licochalcone D possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Licochalcone E</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4182</p> <p>Licochalcone E, a flavonoid compound isolated from Glycyrrhiza inflata, inhibits NF-κB and AP-1 transcriptional activity through the inhibition of <b>AKT and MAPK</b> activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Licofelone</b> (ML-3000)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1452</p> <p>Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual <b>COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)</b> inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.21/0.18 μM, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Licofelone exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Licofelone-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1452S</p>	<p><b>Licogliflozin</b> (LK066)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109092</p>
<p>Licofelone-d4 (ML-3000-d4) is the deuterium labeled Licofelone. Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.21/0.18 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Licogliflozin is a sodium glucose cotransporter (SGLT1 and SGLT2) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</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>Licoricidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3387</p>	<p><b>Licraside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6987</p>
<p>Licoricidin (LCD) is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch, possesses anti-cancer 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>Licraside is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch.</p> <p><b>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>Liensinine perchlorate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5014</p>	<p><b>Lifitegrast</b> (SAR 1118; SHP-606)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19344</p>
<p>Liensinine Perchlorate is a constituent of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, with anti-hypertension and anti-cancer activities. Liensinine Perchlorate induces colorectal cancer (CRC) cell apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Lifitegrast (SAR 1118) is an integrin lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1; <math>\alpha</math>L<math>\beta</math>2) antagonist; inhibits Jurkat T cell attachment to ICAM-1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.98 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</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>Ligupurpuroside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2088</p>	<p><b>Ligupurpuroside C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2089</p>
<p>Ligupurpuroside B is a glycoside isolated from Ligustrum robustum, with antioxidant 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>Ligupurpuroside C is a natural phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Kudingcha.</p> <p><b>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>Ligustilide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0401</p>	<p><b>Ligustrazine</b> (Chuanxiongzine; Tetramethylpyrazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0264</p>
<p>Ligustilide is a bioactive phthalide derivative isolated from Angelica sinensis and Chuanxiong. Ligustilide exhibits neuroprotective, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and vasodilator effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ligustrazine (Chuanxiongzine), an alkylpyrazine isolated from Ligusticum wallichii (Chuan Xiong), is present in french fries, bread, cooked meats, tea, cocoa, coffee, beer, spirits, peanuts, filberts, dairy products and soy products as fragrance and flavouring...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Limaprost</b> (17<math>\alpha</math>,20-dimethyl-<math>\delta</math>2-PGE1; ONO1206; OP1206)</p>	<p><b>Limaprost-d3</b></p>
<p>Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation. Limaprost pain relief, has antianginal effects, and can be used for ischaemic symptoms research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Limaprost-d3 (17<math>\alpha</math>,20-dimethyl-<math>\delta</math>2-PGE1-d3) is the deuterium labeled Limaprost. Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Linalyl acetate</b></p>	<p><b>Linderane</b></p>
<p>Linalyl acetate is the principal components of many plant essential oils with potentially anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Linderane, isolated from the root of <i>Lindera strychnifolia</i>, is an irreversible inhibitor of <b>cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9)</b>. Linderane has the potential to relieve pain and cramp.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Linderene acetate</b></p>	<p><b>Linerixibat</b> (GSK2330672)</p>
<p>Linderene acetate, isolated from the root of <i>Lindera strychnifolia</i>, is a <b>prolyl endopeptidase</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>Linerixibat (GSK2330672) is a highly potent, nonabsorbable and orally active <b>apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 42 nM human ASBT. Linderixibat can be used as lipid-lowering agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <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>Linperlisib</b> (YY-20394)</p>	<p><b>Lipoic acid</b> (R)-(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid</p>
<p>Linperlisib (YY-20394) is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective inhibitor of <b>PI3K<math>\delta</math></b> extracted from patent WO 2015055071 A1, compound 10; has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <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>Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid) is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial enzyme complexes</b>. (R)-(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid is more effective than racemic Lipoic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lipopolysaccharides</b> (LPS)</p>	<p><b>Lipopolysaccharides, Escherichiacoli (11C)</b></p>
<p>Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) is an endotoxin derived from the outer leaflet of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria. Lipopolysaccharides consists of an antigen O-specific chain, a core oligosaccharide and lipid A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Lipopolysaccharides, <i>Escherichiacoli</i> (11C) consists of a hydrophobic lipid A, a core oligosaccharide (core OS), and a distal polysaccharide (O-PS). Lipopolysaccharides, <i>Escherichiacoli</i> (11C) can be used to induce inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

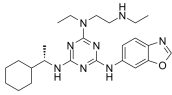
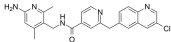
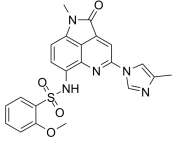
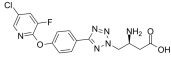
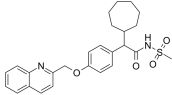
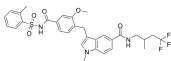
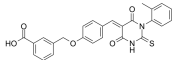
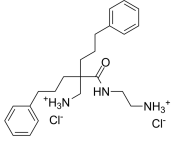
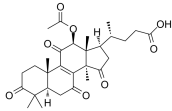
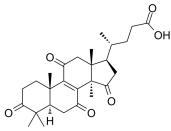
<p><b>Lipoteichoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9481</p>	<p><b>Lipoxin A4</b> (LXA4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113509</p>
<p>Lipoteichoic acid, a cell wall component of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, activates the complement system via C3 induction and CD55 inhibition.</p> <p><b>Lipoteichoic acid</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Lipoxin A4 (LXA4), an endogenous lipoxygenase-derived eicosanoid mediator, has potent dual pro-resolving and <b>anti-inflammatory</b> properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 µg</p>
<p><b>Liquiritigenin</b> (4',7-Dihydroxyflavanone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0377</p>	<p><b>Liquiritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0376</p>
<p>Liquiritigenin, a flavanone isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>, is a highly selective estrogen receptor <math>\beta</math> (ER<math>\beta</math>) agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 36.5 nM for activation of the ERE tk-Luc.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Liquiritin, a flavonoid isolated from <i>Glycyrrhiza</i>, is a potent and competitive <b>AKR1C1</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.62 µM, 0.61 µM, and 3.72µM for AKR1C1, AKR1C2 and AKR1C3, respectively. Liquiritin efficiently inhibits progesterone metabolism mediated by AKR1C1 in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%</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><b>Liquiritin apioside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1471</p>	<p><b>Lirimilast</b> (BAY 19-8004)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19672</p>
<p>Liquiritin apioside, a main flavonoid component of licorice, possesses antitussive effects.</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</p>	<p>Lirimilast (BAY 19-8004) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 49 nM. Lirimilast can be used for the treatment of asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Lirimilast has potentially anti-inflammatory 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, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Liriope muscari baily saponins C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0345</p>	<p><b>Lithospermic acid</b> (+)-Lithospermic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0823</p>
<p>Liriope muscari baily saponins C is one of major active compounds of <i>L. muscari</i> (Decne.) Baily. Liriope muscari baily saponins C possesses strong anti-inflammatory, immunopharmacological and cardioprotective 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>Lithospermic acid ((+)-Lithospermic acid) is a plant-derived polycyclic phenolic carboxylic acid isolated from <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>, and has the anti-oxidative and hepatoprotective activity on carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>)-induced acute liver damage in vitro and in vivo.</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><b>LKKTETQ</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2463</p>	<p><b>LKY-047</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117026</p>
<p>LKKTETQ, a peptide segment, is the active site within the protein thymosin <math>\beta_4</math> responsible for actin binding, cell migration and 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>LKY-047, a Decursin derivative, is a potent and selective reversible competitive <b>cytochrome P4502J2 (CYP2J2)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.7 µM. LKY-047 is inactive against other human P450s, such as CYPs 1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1, and 3A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

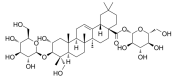
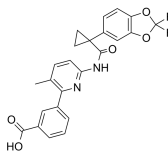
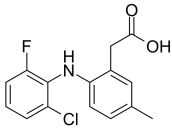
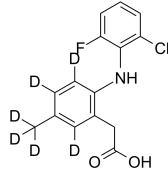
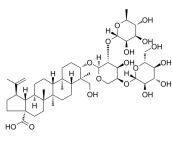
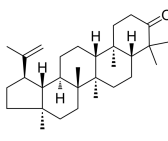
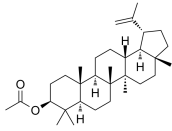
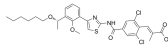
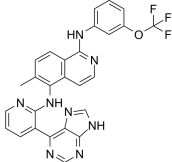
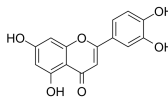
<p><b>LL-37, human acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1222B</p>	<p><b>LLO (91-99)</b> (Listeriolysin O (91-99))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2455</p>
<p>LL-37, human acetate is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, 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>LLO (91-99) (Listeriolysin O (91-99)), an exotoxin, is a class I MHC-restricted T-cell epitopes of listeriolysin (LLO). LLO (91-99) is an essential antigen for induction of T-cell mediated immunity in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>LM-1484</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101686</p>	<p><b>LMT-28</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102084</p>
<p>LM-1484 is an antagonist of CysLT1 receptor and displays a higher affinity for <sup>3</sup>H-LTC4 sites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LMT-28 is an orally active and the first synthetic IL-6 inhibitor that functions through direct binding to gp130. LMT-28 shows low toxicity and selectively inhibits IL-6-induced phosphorylation of STAT3, JAK2, and gp130.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</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><b>LOC14</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100432</p>	<p><b>Lodoxamide</b> (U-42585E free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14270</p>
<p>LOC14 is a potent Protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) inhibitor with EC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>d</sub> values of 500 nM and 62 nM, respectively. LOC14 exhibits high stability in mouse liver microsomes and blood plasma, low intrinsic microsome clearance, and low plasma-protein binding.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lodoxamide (U-42585E free acid) is an antiallergic compound acting as a mast-cell stabilizer for the treatment of asthma and allergic conjunctivitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Lodoxamide tromethamine</b> (U-42585E)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16289</p>	<p><b>Loganic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0513</p>
<p>Lodoxamide tromethamine (U-42585E) is a medication for the treatment of prophylaxis of mast cell-mediated allergic disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</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>Loganic acid is an iridoid isolated from cornelian cherry fruits. Loganic acid can modulate diet-induced atherosclerosis and redox status. Loganic acid has strong free radical scavenging activity and remarkable cyto-protective effect against heavy metal mediated toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Loganic acid 6'-O-β-D-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9000</p>	<p><b>Lonapalene</b> (RS4317)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00156</p>
<p>Loganic acid 6'-O-β-D-glucoside, a iridoidal glucoside, is isolated from the whole plant of Gentiana rhodantha (Gentianaceae). Loganic acid 6'-O-β-D-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced NO and TNF-α production in macrophage RAW264.7 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lonapalene (RS4317) is a topically effective 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

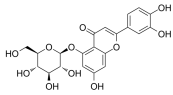
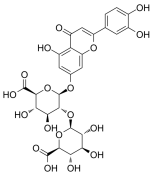
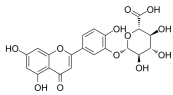
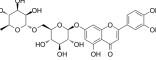
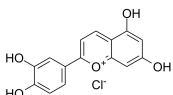
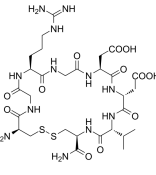
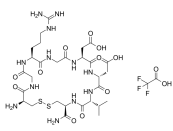
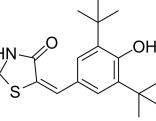
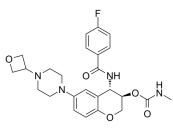
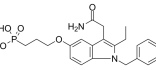
<p><b>Lonodelestat</b> (POL6014)</p>	<p><b>Loratadine</b> (Loratidine; SCH 29851)</p>
<p>Lonodelestat (POL6014) is a potent, orally active and selective peptide inhibitor of <b>human neutrophil elastase (hNE)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-dengue-virus (DENV) activity. Loratadine can inhibit immunologic release of inflammatory mediators.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Loratadine-d4</b> (Loratidine-d4; SCH 29851-d4)</p>	<p><b>Loratadine-d5</b> (Loratidine-d5; SCH 29851-d5)</p>
<p>Loratadine-d4 (Loratidine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-dengue-virus (DENV) 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>Loratadine-d5 (Loratidine-d5) is the deuterium labeled Loratadine. Loratadine (SCH-29851) is a selective inverse peripheral histamine H1-receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &gt;32 μM. Loratadine has anti-dengue-virus (DENV) 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>Lornoxicam</b> (Chlortenoxicam; Ro 13-9297)</p>	<p><b>Lorpucitinib</b> (JNJ-64251330)</p>
<p>Lornoxicam (Chlortenoxicam), a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor, is a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Target: COX Lornoxicam showed a balanced inhibition of COX-1/-2 exhibiting the lowest IC<sub>50</sub> (0.005 microM/0.008 microM) of the large panel of NSAIDs tested.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Lorpucitinib is a Gut-Restricted JAK Inhibitor for the research of Inflammatory Bowel Disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Losmapimod</b> (GSK-AHAB; GW856553X; SB856553)</p>	<p><b>Losmipirofen</b> (HY-101642)</p>
<p>Losmapimod (GSK-AHAB) is a selective, potent, and orally active p38 MAPK inhibitor with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.1 and 7.6 for p38α and p38β, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Losmipirofen is a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory 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>Lotamilast</b> (RVT-501; E6005)</p>	<p><b>Loteprednol Etabonate</b> (HY-17358)</p>
<p>Lotamilast (RVT-501; E6005) is a selective phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.8 nM.</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>Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in optometry and ophthalmology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

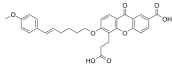
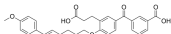
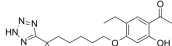
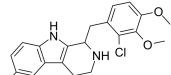
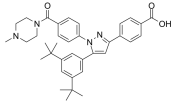
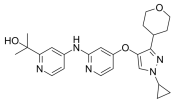
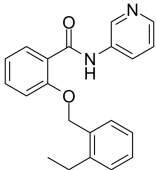
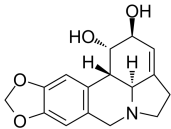
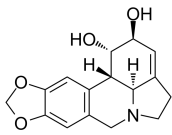



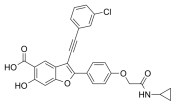
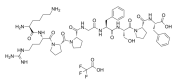
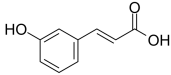
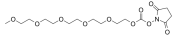
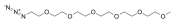
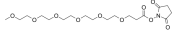

<p><b>Loteprednol Etabonate D5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17358S</p>	<p><b>Loureirin C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2604</p>
<p>Loteprednol Etabonate D5 is a deuterium labeled Loteprednol etabonate. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in optometry and ophthalmology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Loxoprofen</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0578</p>	<p><b>Loxoprofen sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0578A</p>
<p>Loxoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties. Loxoprofen sodium is a nonselective COX inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6.5 and 13.5 <math>\mu</math>M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Loxoprofen sodium is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent with analgesic and anti-pyretic properties. Loxoprofen sodium is a nonselective COX inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6.5 and 13.5 <math>\mu</math>M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>LP-935509</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117626</p>	<p><b>Lp-PLA2-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133148</p>
<p>LP-935509 is a selective, ATP-competitive and brain-penetrant inhibitor of <b>adapter protein-2 associated kinase 1 (AAK1)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_i</math> of 3.3 nM and 0.9 nM, respectively. LP-935509 is also a potent inhibitor of BIKE (<math>IC_{50}</math>=14 nM) and a modest inhibitor of GAK (<math>IC_{50}</math>=320 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</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>Lp-PLA2-IN-2 is a potent and selective <b>lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 120 nM for recombinant human Lp-PLA2.</p> <p><b>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>LP117</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00438</p>	<p><b>LP99</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19553</p>
<p>LP117 is a novel and potent inhibitor of <b>5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO)</b> product synthesis with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.1 <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>LP99, an epigenetic probe, is a potent and selective inhibitor of the <b>BRD7</b> and <b>BRD9</b> bromodomains with a <math>K_d</math> of 99 nM against BRD9. LP99 disrupts the binding of BRD7 and BRD9 to chromatin in 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>LPA1 receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18076</p>	<p><b>LR-90</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76383</p>
<p>LPA1 receptor antagonist 1 is a highly selective Lysophosphatidic Acid receptor-1 (<b>LPA1</b>) antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 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>LR-90 is an <b>advanced glycation end product (AGE)</b> inhibitor, inhibits inflammatory responses in human monocytes. LR-90 is also used in the research of diabetic animal model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</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>LS-102</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135844</p>	<p><b>LSP-249</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126378</p>
<p>LS-102 is a selective E3 ubiquitin ligase <b>synoviolin (Syvn1)</b> inhibitor. LS-102 inhibits the autoubiquitination of synoviolin with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 35 <math>\mu</math>M. LS-102 has the potential for rheumatoid arthritis treatment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.0%  <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>LSP-249 (example 35), extracted from patent WO2016011209A1, is a plasma kallikrein inhibitor under the study for angioedema, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> less than 100 nM in cell.</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LT052</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130622</p>	<p><b>LTA4H-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-137298</p>
<p>LT052 is a highly selective <b>BET BD1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 87.7 nM. LT052 exhibits nanomolar BRD4 BD1 potency and 138-fold selectivity over BRD4 BD2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=12.130 <math>\mu</math>M). LT052 has anti-inflammatory activity and can be used for acute gout arthritis research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49%  <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>LTA4H-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of <b>leukotriene A4 hydrolase (LTA4H)</b> extracted from patent WO2015092740A1, example 29, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2 nM. LTA4H-IN-1 can be used for the research of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%  <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>LTB4-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00299</p>	<p><b>LTD4 antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00359</p>
<p>LTB4-IN-1 (Compound 6) is a <b>leukotriene synthesis (LTB4)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 nM.</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>LTD<sub>4</sub> antagonist 1 is a potent, orally active antagonist of <b>leukotriene D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>)</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.57 nM.</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>LTV-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18667</p>	<p><b>LTX-401 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101949</p>
<p>LTV-1 is a potent lymphoid tyrosine phosphatase (LYP) inhibitor in T cells with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 508 nM. LTV-1 has the potential for autoimmunity treatment.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>LTX-401, an oncolytic amino acid derivative, targets the <b>Golgi apparatus</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <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>Lucidenic acid D (Lucidenic acid D2)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107260</p>	<p><b>Lucidenic acid F</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9400</p>
<p>Lucidenic acid D (Lucidenic acid D2) is a highly oxidized lanostane-type triterpenoid.</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>Lucidenic acid F, a natural triterpenoid, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor 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>Lucyoside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4231</p>	<p><b>Lumacaftor</b> (VX-809; VRT 826809)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13262</p>
<p>Lucyoside B inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators via both NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and activator protein-1 pathways in activated macrophages.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lumacaftor (VX-809; VRT 826809) is a CFTR modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <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>Lumiracoxib</b> (COX-189)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13507</p>	<p><b>Lumiracoxib-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13507S</p>
<p>Lumiracoxib is a potent, selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 0.06 <math>\mu</math>M. Lumiracoxib acts as a nonselective NSAID with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities. Lumiracoxib can be used for osteoarthritis and bone cancer research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lumiracoxib-d6 (COX-189-d6) is the deuterium labeled Lumiracoxib. Lumiracoxib is a potent, selective and orally active COX-2 inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 0.06 <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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6049</p>	<p><b>Lupenone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2590</p>
<p>Lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid, a triterpenoid saponins of Pulsatilla koreana Root, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lupeol acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126114</p>	<p><b>Lusutrombopag</b> (S-888711)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19883</p>
<p>Lupeol acetate, a derivative of Lupeol, suppresses the progression of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) by inhibiting the activation of macrophages and osteoclastogenesis through downregulations of TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, MCP-1, COX-2, VEGF and granzyme B.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Lusutrombopag is an orally bioavailable thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor agonist, used for treatment of chronic liver disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <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>LUT014</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111940</p>	<p><b>Luteolin</b> (Luteoline; Luteolol; Digitoflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0162</p>
<p>LUT014 is a B-Raf inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11.7 nM, and developed to reduce dose-limiting acneiform lesions associated EGFR Inhibitors treatment. Extracted from patent WO 2019026065A2 .</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Luteolin (Luteoline), a flavanoid compound, is a potent Nrf2 inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Luteolin 5-O-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2008</p> <p>Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoid from <i>Cirsium maackii</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced NO production and t-BHP-induced ROS generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.</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, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Luteolin 7-diglucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7269</p> <p>Luteolin 7-diglucuronide is the major flavonoid isolated from <i>Aloysia triphylla</i> and <i>Verbena officinalis</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>Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4099</p> <p>Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide is a luteolin glucosiduronic acid consisting of luteolin having a beta-D-glucosiduronic acid residue attached at the 3'-position.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Luteolin-7-rutinoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6647</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 <i>C. albicans</i> infection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Luteolinidin chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129997</p> <p>Luteolinidin is a natural deoxyanthocyanidin, isolated from mosses and ferns. Luteolinidin is a potent CD38 inhibitor which can protect the heart against I/R injury with preservation of eNOS function and prevention of endothelial dysfunction in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>LXW7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0178</p> <p>LXW7, a cyclic peptide containing Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD), is an <b>integrin <math>\alpha v\beta 3</math></b> inhibitor. LXW7 has a high binding affinity to <b><math>\alpha v\beta 3</math> integrin</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.68 <math>\mu M</math>. LXW7 increases phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and activation of ERK1/2. Anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>LXW7 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0178A</p> <p>LXW7 TFA, a cyclic peptide containing Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD), is an <b>integrin <math>\alpha v\beta 3</math></b> inhibitor. LXW7 has a high binding affinity to <b><math>\alpha v\beta 3</math> integrin</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.68 <math>\mu M</math>. LXW7 TFA increases phosphorylation of VEGFR-2 and activation of ERK1/2. Anti-inflammatory effect.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>LY 178002</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101579</p> <p>LY 178002 is a potent inhibitor of <b>5-lipoxygenase (5-LPO)</b>, <b>phospholipase A2</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.6 <math>\mu M</math> for 5-lipoxygenase, inhibits cellular production of LTB4 by human polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and shows relatively weak inhibition on <b>cyclooxygenase</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>LY 3000328</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15533</p> <p>LY 3000328 is a potent and selective <b>Cathepsin S (Cat S)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 7.7 and 1.67 nM for hCat S and mCat S, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%</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</p> 	<p><b>LY-311727</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107393</p> <p>LY-311727 is a potent <b>secretory non-pancreatic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>)</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> &lt; 1 <math>\mu M</math> for group IIA sPLA<sub>2</sub>). sPLA<sub>2</sub> is an important proinflammatory enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

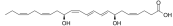
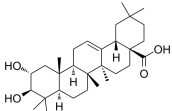
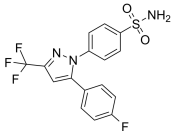
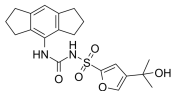
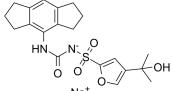
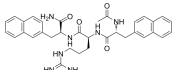
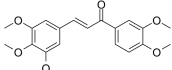
<p><b>LY210073</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00263</p>	<p><b>LY223982</b></p> <p>(CGS23131; SKF107324)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112737</p>
<p>LY210073 is a <b>Leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> (LTB<sub>4</sub>)</b> receptor antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 6.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LY223982 is a potent and specific inhibitor of <b>leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> receptor</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 13.2 nM against [<sup>3</sup>H]LTB<sub>4</sub> binding to LTB<sub>4</sub> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 100.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>LY255283</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15744</p>	<p><b>LY266097 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103094</p>
<p>LY255283 is a <b>LTB<sub>4</sub> receptor (BLT<sub>2</sub>)</b> antagonist, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of ~100 nM for [<sup>3</sup>H]LTB<sub>4</sub> binding to guinea pig lung membranes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>LY266097 hydrochloride is a selective <b>5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with <b>pK<sub>s</sub></b> of 7.7, 9.8, and 7.6 for <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b>, <b>5-HT<sub>2B</sub></b>, <b>5-HT<sub>2C</sub></b>, respectively. 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor blockade contributes to the research in depression.</p>  <p>H-Cl</p> <p><b>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>LY2955303</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107765</p>	<p><b>LY3200882</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103021</p>
<p>LY2955303 is a potent and selective <b>retinoic acid receptor gamma (RAR<math>\gamma</math>)</b> antagonist with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 1.09 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16%</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>LY3200882 is a potent, highly selective, ATP-competitive and orally active <b>TGF-<math>\beta</math> receptor type 1 (ALK5)</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 38.2 nM. LY3200882 inhibits various pro-tumorigenic activities and is also used as an immune modulatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</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>Ly93</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114307</p>	<p><b>Lycorine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0288</p>
<p>Ly93 is a selective and orally active <b>sphingomyelin synthase 2 (SMS2)</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 91 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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lycorine is a natural alkaloid extracted from the Amaryllidaceae plant. Lycorine is a potent and orally active <b>SCAP</b> inhibitor with a <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> value 15.24 nM. Lycorine downregulates the SCAP protein level without changing its transcription.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Lycorine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0289</p>	<p><b>Lyn peptide inhibitor</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1111</p>
<p>Lycorine hydrochloride is the main active ingredient of the herbal medicine derived from <i>Lycoris radia</i> and is also a melanoma vasculogenic inhibitor and has anti-tumor activity. Lycorine hydrochloride effectively inhibits mitotic proliferation of Hey1B cells (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.2 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p>HCl</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Lyn peptide inhibitor is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of <b>Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor</b> signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.</p> <p>Stearoyl-YGYRLRRKWEKIPNP-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>Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1111A</p>	<p><b>LYP-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108944</p>
<p>Lyn peptide inhibitor TFA is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of <b>Lyn-coupled IL-5 receptor</b> signaling pathway, while keeping other signals intact.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Stearoyl-YGYRLRRKWEKPNP-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LYP-IN-1 is a potent, selective and specific LYP inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> and an IC<sub>50</sub> of 110 nM and 0.259 μM, respectively. LYP-IN-1 also has selectivity for a large panel of PTPs, such as SHP1 (IC<sub>50</sub>=5 μM) and SHP2 (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.5 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lys-[Des-Arg9]Bradykinin TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103295A</p>	<p><b>Lysionotin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107222</p>
<p>Lys-[Des-Arg9]Bradykinin TFA, a naturally occurring kinin, is a potent and highly selective <b>bradykinin B1 receptor</b> agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.12 nM, 1.7 nM and 0.23 nM for <b>human, mouse</b> and <b>rabbit B1 receptors</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Lysionotin is a flavonoid isolated from few flower lysionotus herbs. Lysionotin efficiently inhibit <b>α-Toxin</b> (a pore-forming protein) expression and shows significant protection against <i>S. aureus</i> in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Lysionotin</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>Lysostaphin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2329</p>	<p><b>m-Coumaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113357</p>
<p>Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, glycyglycine endopeptidase, endo-β-N-acetyl glucosamidase and N-acetyl muramyl-L-alanine amidase.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Lysostaphin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>m-Coumaric acid is a polyphenol metabolite from caffeic acid, formed by the gut microflora and the amount in human biofluids is diet-dependant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>m-PEG5-succinimidyl carbonate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130150</p>	<p><b>m-PEG6-azide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115374</p>
<p>m-PEG5-succinimidyl carbonate is a non-cleavable 5 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). m-PEG5-succinimidyl carbonate is a PEG/Alkyl/ether-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>m-PEG6-azide is a non-cleavable 6 unit PEG 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><b>m-PEG6-NHS ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133066</p>	<p><b>m-PEG8-NHS ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W019793</p>
<p>m-PEG6-NHS ester is a non-cleavable 6 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). m-PEG6-NHS ester is a PEG/Alkyl/ether-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>m-PEG8-NHS ester is a non-cleavable 8 unit PEG 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>

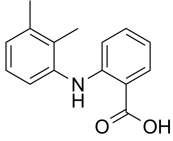
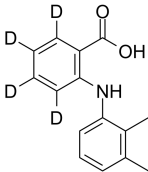
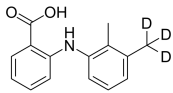
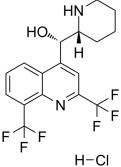
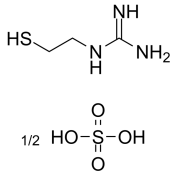
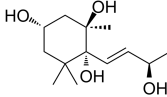
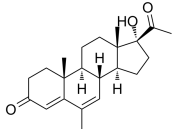
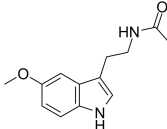
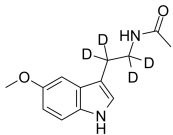
<p><b>M4284</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120568</p>	<p><b>Mabuterol-D9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133385</p>
<p>M4284 is a selective and orally active biphenyl mannoside <b>FimH</b> antagonist. M4284 has activities against different UPEC (Urinary tract infections (UTI) caused by uropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>) 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>Mabuterol-D9 is a deuterium labeled Mabuterol. Mabuterol is an agonist of the <math>\beta 2</math>-adrenergic receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Macelignan</b> (+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0064</p>	<p><b>Madecassic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0569</p>
<p>Macelignan ((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan) is an orally active <b>lignan</b> isolated from <i>Myristica fragrans</i>. Macelignan possesses many pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetes, and neuroprotective activities.</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</p>	<p>Madecassic acid is isolated from <i>Centella asiatica</i> (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by <b>iNOS</b>, <b>COX-2</b>, <b>TNF-alpha</b>, <b>IL-1beta</b>, and <b>IL-6</b> inhibition via the downregulation of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Magnesium Lithospermate B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126415</p>	<p><b>Magnolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1374</p>
<p>Magnesium Lithospermate B, a derivative of caffeic acid tetramer, and is extracted from <i>Salviae miltiorrhizae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Magnolin, a major component of <i>Magnolia flos</i> (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of <b>ERK1</b> and <b>ERK2</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Magnolol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0163</p>	<p><b>Mahanimbine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124557</p>
<p>Magnolol, a natural lignan isolated from the stem bark of <i>Magnolia officinalis</i>, is a dual agonist of both <b>RXR<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, with <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 10.4 <math>\mu</math>M and 17.7 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mahanimbine is an orally active alkaloid from curry leaves. Mahanimbine inhibits progression of high-fat diet (HFD)-induced metabolic complications 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>Mahanine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121368</p>	<p><b>Mal-PEG1-acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126960</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 <i>Leishmania</i> infection treatment 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>Mal-PEG1-acid is a non-cleavable 1 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Mal-PEG1-acid is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg</p>

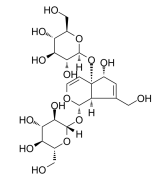
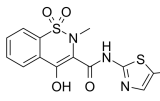
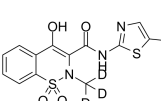
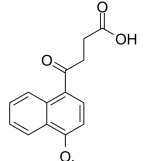
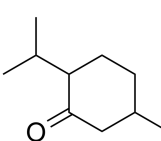
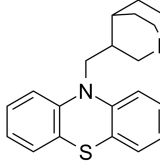
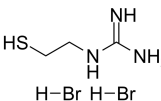
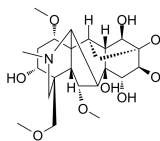
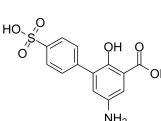
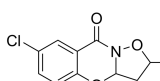
<p><b>Maleimide-DOTA</b> (Maleimido-mono-amide-DOTA)</p>	<p><b>Maltopentaose</b> (Maltopentose)</p>
<p>Maleimide-DOTA is a non-cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Maltopentaose is the shortest chain oligosaccharide that can be classified as maltodextrin and is also used in a study to investigate glycation and phosphorylation of <math>\alpha</math>-lactalbumin.</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</p>
<p><b>Malvidin-3-glucoside chloride</b> (Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride; Oenin chloride)</p>	<p><b>Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride</b></p>
<p>Malvidin-3-glucoside chloride (Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride), a major wine anthocyanin, is effective in promoting resilience against stress by modulating brain synaptic plasticity and peripheral inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride ameliorates ethyl carbamate-induced oxidative damage by stimulating AMPK-mediated <b>autophagy</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>Manghaslin</b></p>	<p><b>Manitimus</b> (FK778)</p>
<p>Manghaslin is a flavonoid glycoside with anti-inflammatory activities. Manghaslin shows inhibitory activity against AChE with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 94.92 <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>Manitimus is an inhibitor of dehydroorotate dehydrogenase, and a potent immunosuppressive drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Manoalide</b></p>	<p><b>Maraviroc</b> (UK-427857)</p>
<p>Manoalide is a potent Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) and Phospholipase C (PLC) inhibitor. Manoalide, a sesterpenoid compound, displays anti-inflammatory and antibacterial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective CCR5 antagonist with activity against human HIV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <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>Maraviroc-d6</b></p>	<p><b>MARCKS Peptide(151-175), Phosphorylated</b></p>
<p>Maraviroc-d6 (UK-427857-d6) is the deuterium labeled Maraviroc. Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective CCR5 antagonist with activity against human HIV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>MARCKS Peptide(151-175), Phosphorylated is a phosphorylated peptide corresponding to the basic effector domain of myristoylated alanine-rich protein kinase C substrate protein (MARCKS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

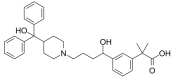


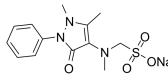
<p><b>Maresin 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116429</p>	<p><b>MARK Substrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1583</p>
<p>Maresin 1, produced by human M<math>\phi</math>s from endogenous docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and a specialized proresolving mediator, stimulates intracellular [Ca<sup>2+</sup>] and secretion. Maresin 1 possesses anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 μg (277.4 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)</p>	<p>MARK Substrate is a MARK substrate peptide.</p> <p>NVSKSIGSTENLK</p> <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>MART-1 (26-35) (human)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0138</p>	<p><b>Maslinic acid</b> (Crategolic acid; 2<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxyoleanoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0629</p>
<p>MART-1 (26-35) (human) is amino acid residue 26 to 35 of MART-1 protein.</p> <p>EAAGIGILTV</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65 and abolish the phosphorylation of I<math>\kappa</math>B-<math>\alpha</math>, which is required for p65 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, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Mast Cell Degranulating Peptide HR-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1807</p>	<p><b>Mavacoxib</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119447</p>
<p>Mast Cell Degranulating Peptide HR-2, a 14-membered linear peptide isolated from the venom of the giant hornet <i>Vespa orientalis</i>, is capable of degranulating mast cells and thus initiating histamine release.</p> <p>FLPLILGKLVKGLL-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>Mavacoxib is a selective, oral long-acting cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor and a long-acting non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Mavacoxib is used to treat pain and inflammation associated with degenerative joint disease in dogs.</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>MCC950</b> (CP-456773; CRID3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12815</p>	<p><b>MCC950 sodium</b> (CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12815A</p>
<p>MCC950 (CP-456773; CRID3) is a potent and selective NLRP3 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MCC950 sodium (CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt) is a potent, selective NLRP3 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.</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><b>MCL0020</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107627</p>	<p><b>MD2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103483</p>
<p>MCL0020 is a potent and selective melanocortin MC4 receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11.63 nM. MCL0020 dose-dependently and significantly attenuates restraint stress-induced anorexia without affecting food intake.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MD2-IN-1 is an inhibitor of Myeloid differentiation protein 2 (MD2) with a KD of 189 μM for the recombinant human MD2 (rhMD2).</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

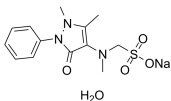
<p><b>MD2-TLR4-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128598</p>	<p><b>MDL 19301</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100286</p>
<p>MD2-TLR4-IN-1 (compound 22m) is an inhibitor of myeloid differentiation protein 2/toll-like receptor 4 (MD2-TLR4) complex, inhibiting lipopolysaccharides (LPS)-induced expression of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-<math>\alpha</math>) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in macrophages with...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</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>MDL 19301 is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory 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>MDL-28170</b> (Calpain Inhibitor III)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18236</p>	<p><b>Me-triacetyl-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranuronate-Ph-ald-NO2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131086</p>
<p>MDL-28170 (Calpain Inhibitor III) is a potent, selective and membrane-permeable cysteine protease inhibitor of <b>calpain</b> that rapidly penetrates the blood-brain barrier following systemic administration. MDL-28170 also block <math>\gamma</math>-secretase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Me-triacetyl-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranuronate-Ph-ald-NO2 is a cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p> <p><b>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>Mebhydrolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1303A</p>	<p><b>Mebhydrolin nepadisylylate</b> (Mebhydroline 1,5-naphthalenedisulfonate salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1303</p>
<p>Mebhydrolin is a specific <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mebhydrolin nepadisylylate is a specific <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Meclofenamic acid</b> (Meclofenamate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117275</p>	<p><b>Meclofenamic acid sodium</b> (Meclofenamate sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1320</p>
<p>Meclofenamic Acid (Meclofenamate), a non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory agent, is a highly selective <b>fat mass and obesity-associated (FTO) enzyme</b> inhibitor. Meclofenamic Acid competes with FTO binding for the m(6)A-containing nucleic acid.</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>Meclofenamic acid (Meclofenamate) sodium is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) approved for use in arthritis (osteo and rheumatoid), analgesia (mild to moderate pain), dysmenorrhea, and heavy menstrual blood loss (menorrhagia).</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>MeCY5-NHS ester potassium</b> (Sulfo-Cyanine5 NHS ester potassium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135413A</p>	<p><b>Medrysone</b> (HMS; 6<math>\alpha</math>-Methyl-11<math>\beta</math>-hydroxyprogesterone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1076</p>
<p>MeCY5-NHS ester (potassium) is a reactive dye and can be used for labeling protein nucleic acid.</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</p>	<p>Medrysone is a corticosteroid, in ophthalmology for the treatment of eye inflammations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

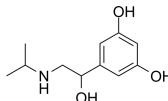
<p><b>Mefenamic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0574</p> <p>Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Mefenamic acid D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0574S</p> <p>Mefenamic acid D4 is a deuterium labeled Mefenamic acid. Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, 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>Mefenamic Acid-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0574S1</p> <p>Mefenamic Acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Mefenamic acid. Mefenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a competitive inhibitor of hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 40 nM and 3 μM for hCOX-1 and hCOX-2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mefloquine hydrochloride</b> (Mefloquin hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17437A</p> <p>Mefloquine hydrochloride (Mefloquin hydrochloride), a quinoline antimalarial agent, is an anti-SARS-CoV-2 entry inhibitor. Mefloquine hydrochloride is also a K<sup>+</sup> channel (KvQT1/minK) antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~1 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>MEG hemisulfate</b> (Mercaptoethylguanidine hemisulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138454</p> <p>MEG (Mercaptoethylguanidine) hemisulfate is a potent and selective inhibitor of the inducible NO synthase (iNOS), with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 11.5, 110, and 60 μM for iNOS, eNOS, and bNOS respectively in tissue homogenates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol</b> (Megastigma-7-en-3,5,6,9-tetraol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3305</p> <p>Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol (Megastigma-7-en-3,5,6,9-tetraol) is a diterpenoid analogue in the aerial parts of Isodon melissoides. Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol is also in Vigna luteola and has anti-inflammatory bioactivity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Megestrol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1834</p> <p>Megestrol is a synthetic progestin and used for the treatment of anorexia, cachexia, or an unexplained significant weight loss in patients with an acquired immunodeficiency syndrome diagnosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Melatonin</b> (N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0075</p> <p>Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates melatonin receptor. Melatonin plays a role in sleep and possesses important antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.</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</p> 
<p><b>Melatonin-d4</b> (N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0075S</p> <p>Melatonin D4 is deuterium labeled Melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates melatonin receptor. Antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.</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>Melittin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0233</p> <p>Melittin is a PLA<sub>2</sub> activator, stimulates the activity of the low molecular weight PLA<sub>2</sub>, while it does not the increase activity of the high molecular weight PLA<sub>2</sub>.</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>GIGAVKLVLTTLPALISWIKRRQK-NH<sub>2</sub></p>

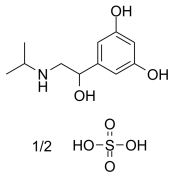
<p><b>Melittoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0915</p> <p>Melittoside is a natural compound.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Meloxicam</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0261</p> <p>Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Meloxicam-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0261S</p> <p>Meloxicam-d3 is deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Menbutone</b> (Genablic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1136</p> <p>Menbutone is an oxobutyric acid derivative, and is a choleric. Menbutone has a rapid onset of action, reaching its maximum plasma level within 1 hour and lasting for roughly 10 hours.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Menthone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2381</p> <p>Menthone, a monoterpene extracted from plants and Mentha oil with strong antioxidant properties. Menthone is a main volatile component of the essential oil, and has anti-inflammatory properties in Schistosoma mansoni Infection.</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>Mequitazine</b> (LM-209)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2168</p> <p>Mequitazine is a potent, nonsedative and long-acting histamine H<sub>1</sub> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) (dihydrobromide)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115744</p> <p>Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide is selective inhibitor of the inducible nitric oxide synthase and peroxynitrite scavenger. Mercaptoethylguanidine (MEG) dihydrobromide has the potential for inflammatory bowel diseases 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>Mesaconine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1922</p> <p>Mesaconine, an ingredient from Aconitum carnichaelii Debx., has cardiac 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>Mesalamine impurity P</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131265</p> <p>Mesalamine impurity P is an impurity of Mesalamine (HY-15027). 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific PPAR<math>\gamma</math> agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Meseclazone</b> (W2395; NSC297623)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00157</p> <p>Meseclazone (W2395;NSC297623) exhibits inhibitory potency of secondary phase ADP aggregation. Meseclazone possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

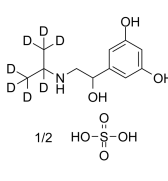
<b>meta-Fexofenadine</b> (meta-MDL-16455; meta-Terfenadine carboxylate)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100657
meta-Fexofenadine (meta-MDL-16455) is an impurity of Fexofenadine. Fexofenadine, a H1R antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg	

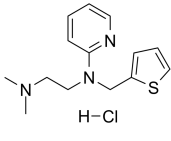
<b>Metamizole sodium</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1279A
Metamizole sodium is a non-opioid compound with excellent analgesic and antipyretic effects. Metamizole (sodium) is a <b>cyclooxygenase-3 (COX-3)</b> inhibitor.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

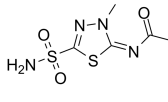
<b>Metamizole sodium hydrate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1279
Metamizole sodium hydrate is a potent analgesic drug that has been demonstrated to inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX).	
	
<b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 500 mg	

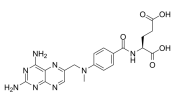
<b>Metaproterenol (Orciprenaline)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1276A
Metaproterenol (Orciprenaline) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an $IC_{50}$ of 68 nM. Metaproterenol also has anti-inflammatory activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

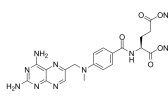
<b>Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1276
Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an $IC_{50}$ of 68 nM. Metaproterenol hemisulfate also has anti-inflammatory activity.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.86%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg	

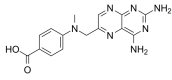
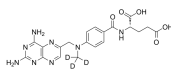
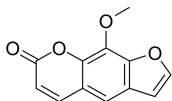
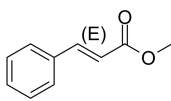
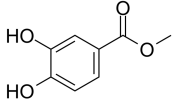
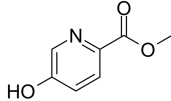
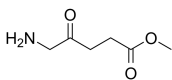
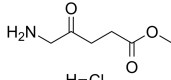
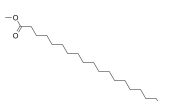
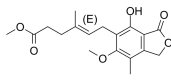
<b>Metaproterenol-d7 hemisulfate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1276S
Metaproterenol-d7 (Orciprenaline-d7) hemisulfate is the deuterium labeled Metaproterenol hemisulfate. Metaproterenol hemisulfate (Orciprenaline hemisulfate) is a direct-acting sympathomimetic and a <b>β2-adrenergic receptor (β2AR)</b> agonist with an $IC_{50}$ of 68 nM.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg	

<b>Methapyrilene hydrochloride (Thenylpyramine hydrochloride)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1483
Methapyrilene (Thenylpyramine) hydrochloride is an orally active <b>H1-receptor antihistamine</b> and an anticholinergic agent of the pyridine chemical class. Methapyrilene hydrochloride has hepatotoxicity and can be used as a hepatotoxin that cause periportal hepatic necrosis in vivo.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

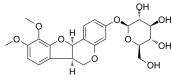
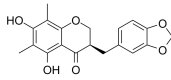
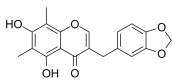
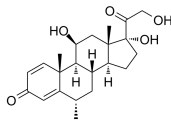
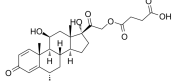
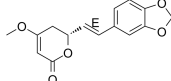
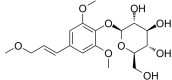
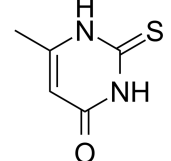
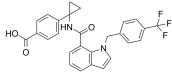
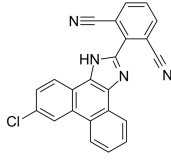
<b>Methazolamide (L584601)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0553
Methazolamide (L584601) is a sulfonamide derivative used as a <b>carbonic anhydrase</b> inhibitor with a $K_i$ of 14 nM for human carbonic anhydrase II.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.80%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g	

<b>Methotrexate (Amethopterin; CL14377; WR19039)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14519
Methotrexate (Amethopterin), an <b>antimetabolite</b> and <b>antifolate</b> agent, inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase, thereby preventing the conversion of folic acid into tetrahydrofolate, and inhibiting DNA synthesis.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.87%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg	

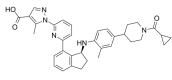
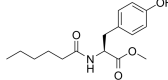
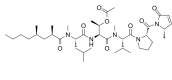
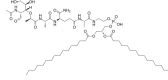
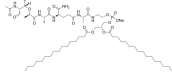
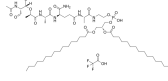
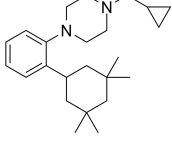
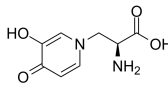
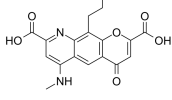
<b>Methotrexate disodium (Amethopterin disodium; CL14377 disodium; WR19039 disodium)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14519A
Methotrexate (Amethopterin) disodium, an <b>antimetabolite</b> and <b>antifolate</b> agent, inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase, thereby preventing the conversion of folic acid into tetrahydrofolate, and inhibiting DNA synthesis.	
	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.26%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg	

<p><b>Methotrexate metabolite</b> (DAMPA)</p> <p>Methotrexate metabolite (DAMPA), the active metabolite of Methotrexate. Methotrexate is a <b>folic acid</b> antagonist that is widely used as an immunosuppressant and chemotherapeutic agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108251</p>	<p><b>Methotrexate-d3</b></p> <p>Methotrexate-d3 (Amethopterin-d3) is the deuterium labeled Methotrexate.</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-145195</p>
<p><b>Methoxsalen</b> (8-Methoxy psoralen; Xanthotoxin; 8-MOP)</p> <p>Methoxsalen (8-Methoxy psoralen) is a potent tricyclic furocoumarin suicide inhibitor of CYP (cytochrome P-450), is an agent used to treat psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo and some cutaneous Lymphomas in conjunction with exposing the skin to sunlight.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-30151</p>	<p><b>Methyl (E)-cinnamate</b> (Methyl (E)-3-phenylpropenoate)</p> <p>Methyl (E)-cinnamate (EMC), a phytochemical constituent isolated from <i>Alpinia katsumadai</i> Hayata, is a natural flavor compound with anti-inflammatory properties. Methyl (E)-cinnamate is widely used in the food and commodity industry.</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-W067056</p>
<p><b>Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate</b> (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate)</p> <p>Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Z0548</p>	<p><b>Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate</b></p> <p>Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate is a phenolic acid that can be found in the stems of <i>Mahonia fortunei</i>. Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate exhibits NO inhibitory effects in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W005963</p>
<p><b>Methyl aminolevulinat</b></p> <p>Methyl aminolevulinat is an agent used as a <b>sensitizer</b> in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Methyl aminolevulinat is a prodrug that can be metabolized to Protoporphyrin IX.</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-A0169</p>	<p><b>Methyl aminolevulinat hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Methyl aminolevulinat hydrochloride is an agent used as a <b>sensitizer</b> in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Methyl aminolevulinat is a prodrug that can be metabolized to Protoporphyrin IX.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0169A</p>
<p><b>Methyl arachidate</b> (Methyl eicosanoate)</p> <p>Methyl arachidate (Methyl eicosanoate), a natural compound, is a <b>leukotriene A4 hydrolase (LTA4H)</b> inhibitor.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W004291</p>	<p><b>Methyl mycophenolate</b></p> <p>Methyl mycophenolate is a methyl ester of mycophenolic acid and is also found in marine-derived fungus <i>Phaeosphaeria spartinae</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <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-113972</p>

<p><b>Methyl mycophenolate-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113972S</p>	<p><b>Methyl nicotinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1695</p>
<p>Methyl mycophenolate-d6 is the deuterium labeled Methyl mycophenolate. Methyl mycophenolate is a methyl ester of mycophenolic acid and is also found in marine-derived fungus <i>Phaeosphaeria spartinae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Methyl nicotinate, the methyl ester of Niacin found in alcoholic beverages, that is used as an active ingredient as a rubefacient in over-the-counter topical preparations indicated for muscle and joint pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl palmitate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1482</p>	<p><b>Methyl Salicylate</b> (Wintergreen oil)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Y0189</p>
<p>Methyl palmitate, an acaricidal compound occurring in green walnut husks, inhibits phagocytic activity and immune response. Methyl palmitate also possesses anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Methyl Salicylate (Wintergreen oil) is a topical analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent. Also used as a pesticide, a denaturant, a fragrance ingredient, and a flavoring agent in food and tobacco products. A systemic acquired resistance (SAR) signal in tobacco.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Methyl syringate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W002116</p>	<p><b>Methyl vanillate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75342</p>
<p>Methyl syringate, a chemical marker of asphodel monofloral honey, is an efficient phenolic mediator for bacterial and fungal laccases. Methyl syringate is a <b>TRPA1</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Methyl vanillate, one of the ingredients in <i>Hovenia dulcis</i> Thunb, is a <b>Wnt/β-catenin</b> pathway activator. A benzoate ester that is the methyl ester of vanillic acid. It has a role as an antioxidant and a plant metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15%</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>Methyl α-D-mannopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W039897</p>	<p><b>Methyl-3β-hydroxycholesterol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100084</p>
<p>Methyl α-D-mannopyranoside could target macrophages in anti-tuberculosis inhalation therapy.</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>Methyl-3β-hydroxycholesterol is a <b>ROR gamma</b> modulator extracted from patent US20110263046 A1, in figure 2.</p> <p><b>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>Methyl-Hesperidin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0165</p>	<p><b>Methylbenactyzium Bromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2070</p>
<p>Methyl-Hesperidin is a vasodilating agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Methylbenactyzium Bromide is a <b>muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR)</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p><b>Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2473</p>	<p><b>Methylophiopogonanone A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2437</p>
<p>Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside (Methylnissolin-3-O-β-D-glucoside) is a flavonoid from the roots of Astragalus membranaceus with anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Methylophiopogonanone A, a major homoisoflavonoid in Ophiopogon japonicas, has both anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Methylophiopogonone A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2441</p>	<p><b>Methylprednisolone (U 7532)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0260</p>
<p>Methylophiopogonone A, a homoisoflavonoid isolated from the tuberous roots of Ophiopogon japonicas, shows anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>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.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Methylprednisolone succinate (Methylprednisolone hydrogen succinate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1900</p>	<p><b>Methylsticin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2465</p>
<p>Methylprednisolone succinate is a synthetic glucocorticoid and widely used as an anti-inflammatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Methylsticin is a kavalactone isolated from the kava roots. Methylsticin exhibit osteoclast formation inhibitory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Methylsyringin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N10120</p>	<p><b>Methylthiouracil (MTU)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0513</p>
<p>Methylsyringin exhibits anti-inflammatory activity in the LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production TNF-α and IL-6, and the activation of NF-κB and ERK1/2.</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>MF-766</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115487</p>	<p><b>MF63</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13283</p>
<p>MF-766 is a highly potent, selective and orally active EP4 antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.23 nM. MF-766 behaves as a full antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.4 nM (shifted to 1.8 nM in the presence of 10% HS) in the functional assay. MF-766 can be used for cancer and inflammation diseases research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MF63 is a selective mPGES-1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.9 nM and 1.3 nM for pig mPGES-1 and human mPGES-1 enzyme, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%  <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>MGV354</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111516</p>	<p><b>MHP</b> (Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101572</p>
<p>MGV354 is a <b>soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC)</b> activator with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of &lt;0.5 nM, and 5 nM in CHO and GTM-3 E cells, respectively.</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>MHP (Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate) is an activator of sphingosine kinase (SPHK1), and significantly stimulates CAMP mRNA and protein production. MHP (Methyl caprooyl tyrosinate) enhances antimicrobial defense and innate immunity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <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>Microcolin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130999</p>	<p><b>Mifamurtide</b> (MTP-PE; L-MTP-PE; CGP 19835)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13682</p>
<p>Microcolin B is an extremely potent unusual acylpeptide, proline-containing potent immunosuppressant. Microcolin B is isolated from blue-green alga <i>Lyngbya majuscula</i>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Mifamurtide (MTP-PE), an analog of the muramyl dipeptide (MDP), is a nonspecific immunomodulator by stimulating the immune response activating macrophages and monocytes. Mifamurtide, an orphan drug, is a specific ligand of NOD2 used as an insulin sensitizer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Mifamurtide sodium</b> (MTP-PE sodium; L-MTP-PE sodium; CGP 19835 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13682B</p>	<p><b>Mifamurtide TFA</b> (MTP-PE TFA; L-MTP-PE TFA; CGP 19835 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13682C</p>
<p>Mifamurtide sodium (MTP-PE sodium), an analog of the muramyl dipeptide (MDP), is a nonspecific immunomodulator by stimulating the immune response activating macrophages and monocytes. Mifamurtide sodium, an orphan drug, is a specific ligand of NOD2 used as an insulin sensitizer.</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>Mifamurtide TFA (MTP-PE TFA), an analog of the muramyl dipeptide (MDP), is a nonspecific immunomodulator by stimulating the immune response activating macrophages and monocytes. Mifamurtide TFA, an orphan drug, is a specific ligand of NOD2 used as an insulin sensitizer.</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>Milategrast</b> (E6007)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109151</p>	<p><b>Mimosine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0928</p>
<p>Milategrast is useful as cell adhesion inhibitor or cell infiltration inhibitor. Milategrast in vitro inhibits the adhesion of Jurkat cells to human fibronectin with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 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>Mimosine, a tyrosine analog, can act as an antioxidant by its potent iron-binding activity. Mimosine is a known chelator of Fe(III). Mimosine induces <b>apoptosis</b> through metal ion chelation, mitochondrial activation and ROS production in human leukemic cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Minocromil</b> (FPL59360)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00258</p>	<p><b>Miravirsin</b> (SPC-3649)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132598</p>
<p>Minocromil (FPL59360) is a new <b>Anti-asthmatic</b> agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Miravirsin (SPC-3649), a <math>\beta</math>-d-oxy-locked nucleic acid-modified phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, inhibit the biogenesis of <b>miR-122</b>. Miravirsin (SPC-3649) is used in the study for HCV infections.</p> <p><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>

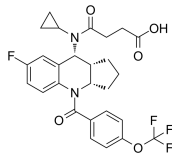
<p><b>Mirtazapine</b> (Org3770; 6-Azamienserin)</p> <p>Mirtazapine (Org3770) is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent. Mirtazapine is also a 5-HT<sub>2</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3</sub>, histamine H1 receptor and <math>\alpha</math>2-adrenoceptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 8.05, 8.1, 9.3 and 6.95, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Misoprostol acid</b></p> <p>Misoprostol acid is an active metabolite of Misoprostol. Misoprostol is a synthetic analogue of <b>prostaglandin E1 (PGE1)</b>, extensively absorbed, and undergoes rapid de-esterification to Misoprostol acid in the gastrointestinal tract after oral administration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Misoprostol acid-d5</b></p> <p>Misoprostol acid D5 is deuterium labeled Misoprostol acid. Misoprostol acid is an active metabolite of Misoprostol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Mito-TEMPO</b></p> <p>Mito-TEMPO is a mitochondria-targeted superoxide dismutase mimetic with superoxide and alkyl radical scavenging properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Mitraphylline</b></p> <p>Mitraphylline is the major pentacyclic oxindolic alkaloid presented in <i>Uncaria tomentosa</i>. Mitraphylline inhibits lipopolysaccharide-mediated activation of primary human neutrophils.</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>Mizolastine</b></p> <p>Mizolastine is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Mizolastine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Mizolastine dihydrochloride is a histamine H1-receptor antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 47 nM used in the treatment of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis), hives and other allergic reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Mizoribine</b> (NSC 289637; HE 69)</p> <p>Mizoribine (NSC 289637), an imidazole nucleoside, inhibits HCV RNA replication with IC<sub>50</sub> of approximately 100 <math>\mu</math>M for anti-HCV activity. Immunosuppressant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MJ33-OH</b></p> <p>MJ33-OH is a metabolite of MJ33. MJ33 is an active-site-directed, specific, competitive, and reversible <b>phospholipase A2 (PLA2)</b> inhibitor. MJ33 blocks the calcium-independent phospholipase A2 (iPLA2) activity of Prdx6.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>MJ33-OH lithium</b></p> <p>MJ33-OH lithium is a metabolite of MJ33. MJ33 is an active-site-directed, specific, competitive, and reversible <b>phospholipase A2 (PLA2)</b> inhibitor. MJ33 blocks the calcium-independent phospholipase A2 (iPLA2) activity of Prdx6.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>90.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>MK-0429</b> (L-000845704)</p>	<p><b>MK-0812</b></p>
<p>MK-0429 (L-000845704) is an orally active, potent, selective and nonpeptide <b>pan-integrin</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 1.6 nM, 2.8 nM, 0.1 nM, 0.7 nM, 0.5 nM and 12.2 nM for <math>\alpha\beta1</math>, <math>\alpha\beta3</math>, <math>\alpha\beta5</math>, <math>\alpha\beta6</math>, <math>\alpha\beta8</math> and <math>\alpha5\beta1</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-0812 is a potent and selective <b>CCR2</b> antagonist with low nM affinity for CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-0812 Succinate</b></p>	<p><b>MK-2894</b></p>
<p>MK-0812 Succinate is a potent and selective <b>CCR2</b> antagonist with high affinity at CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MK-2894 is a potent, selective, orally active and high affinity (<math>K_i=0.56</math> nM) full antagonist against <b>E prostanoïd receptor 4 (EP4 receptor)</b> (<math>IC_{50}=2.5</math> nM). MK-2894 possesses potent anti-inflammatory activity in animal models of pain/inflammation and can be used for the research of arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-2894 sodium salt</b></p>	<p><b>MK-447</b></p>
<p>MK-2894 sodium salt is a potent, selective, orally active and high affinity (<math>K_i=0.56</math> nM) full antagonist against <b>E prostanoïd receptor 4 (EP4 receptor)</b> (<math>IC_{50}=2.5</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>MK-447 is a free radical scavenger, also a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agent, and enhances the formation of the endoperoxide, <math>PGH_2</math>, and other <b>prostaglandins</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-571 sodium salt</b> (L-660711 sodium salt)</p>	<p><b>MK-571-d6 sodium salt</b></p>
<p>MK-571 sodium salt is a selective, orally active <b>leukotriene D4 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.22 and 2.1 nM in guinea pig and human lung membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>MK-571-d6 (L-660711-d6) sodium salt is the deuterium labeled MK-571 sodium salt. MK-571 sodium salt is a selective, orally active <b>leukotriene D4 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.22 and 2.1 nM in guinea pig and human lung membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>MK-7246</b></p>	<p><b>MK-7246 S enantiomer</b></p>
<p>MK-7246 is a potent and selective <b>CRTH2</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of <math>2.5\pm0.5</math> nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95% <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>MK-7246 S enantiomer is the less active enantiomer of MK-7246. MK-7246 is a potent and selective <b>CRTH2</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**MK-8318**

Cat. No.: HY-112604

MK-8318 is a potent and selective CRTh2 receptor antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 5.0 nM.

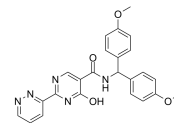


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**MK-8617**

Cat. No.: HY-101023

MK-8617 is an orally active pan-inhibitor of hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 1-3 (HIF PHD1-3) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1 nM for PHD2.

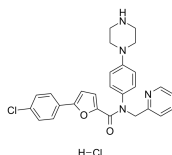


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**MK2-IN-1 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-12834A

MK2-IN-1 hydrochloride is a potent and selective MAPKAPK2(MK2) inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =0.11  $\mu$ M) with a non-ATP competitive binding mode.

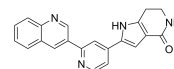


**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**MK2-IN-3**

Cat. No.: HY-131249

MK2-IN-3 is a potent and selective inhibitor of MAPKAP-K2 (MK-2), with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8.5 nM. MK2-IN-3 shows selectivity for MK-2 over MK-3, MK-5, ERK2, MNK1, p38a ( $IC_{50}$ 's=0.21, 0.081, 3.44, 5.7, and >100  $\mu$ M, respectively) and MSK1, MSK2, CDK2, JNK2, IKK2 ( $IC_{50}$ 's>200  $\mu$ M).

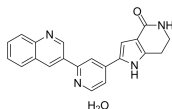


**Purity:** 98.21%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**MK2-IN-3 hydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-112457

MK2-IN-3 hydrate (compound 16) is an orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive MAPKAP-K2 (MK-2) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.85 nM.

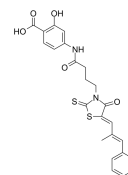


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**ML 145**

Cat. No.: HY-107536

ML 145 is a selective and competitive human GPR35/CXCR8 antagonist with an  $IC_{50}/EC_{50}$  of 20.1 nM. ML 145 has over 1000-fold more selective for GPR35 compared to GPR55 ( $IC_{50}/EC_{50}$ =21.7  $\mu$ M). ML 145 has no significant activity for GPR35 at either rodent ortholog.

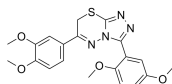


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ML-030**

Cat. No.: HY-103050

ML-030 is a potent PDE4 inhibitor, with  $IC_{50}$  of 6.7 nM, 12.9 nM, 48.2 nM, 37.2 nM, 452 nM and 49.2 nM for PDE4A, PDE4A1, PDE4B1, PDE4B2, PDE4C1, and PDE4D2, respectively.

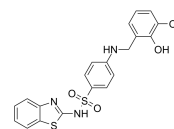


**Purity:** 98.04%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ML355**

Cat. No.: HY-12341

ML355 is a potent and selective inhibitor of 12-Lipoxygenase (12-LOX) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.34  $\mu$ M, shows excellent selectivity over related lipoxygenases and cyclooxygenases, and possesses favorable ADME properties.

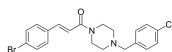


**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**ML401**

Cat. No.: HY-116814

ML401, a potent chemical probe, selectively antagonizes EBI2 (also known as GPR183) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.03 nM. ML401 displays activity in a chemotaxis assay ( $IC_{50}$ =6.24 nM). ML401 shows good stability and no toxicity.

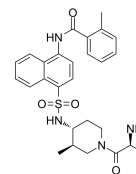


**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

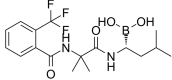
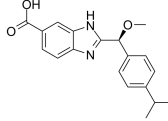
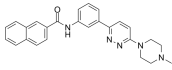
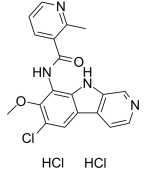
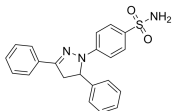
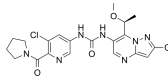
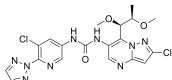
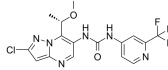
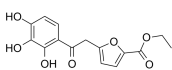
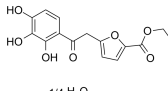
**ML604086**

Cat. No.: HY-124416

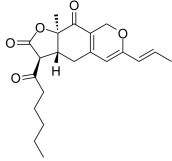
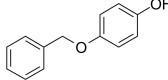
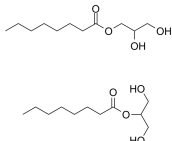
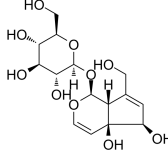
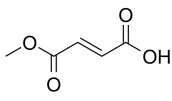
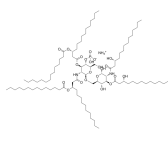
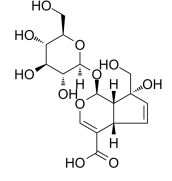
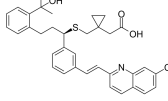
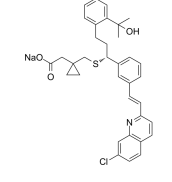
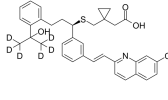
ML604086 is a selective CCR8 inhibitor, inhibiting CCL1 binding to CCR8 on circulating T-cells. ML604086 inhibits CCL1 mediated chemotaxis and increases in intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  concentrations.



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

<p><b>ML604440</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114170</p>	<p><b>MLKL-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139878</p>
<p>ML604440 is a potent, specific and cell permeable proteasome <math>\beta</math>1i (LMP2) subunit inhibitor. ML604440 impairs MHC class I cell surface expression, IL-6 secretion and differentiation of naïve T helper cells to T helper 17 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>MLKL-IN-1 is a covalent MLKL inhibitor with a <math>K_D</math> of 50 <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>MLKL-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141889</p>	<p><b>MLN120B dihydrochloride</b> (ML120B dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15473A</p>
<p>MLKL-IN-2 is a MLKL inhibitor extracted from patent WO2021224505A1, compound (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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MLN120B dihydrochloride (ML120B dihydrochloride) is a potent, ATP competitive, and orally active inhibitor of IKK<math>\beta</math> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 60 nM. MLN120B inhibits multiple myeloma cell growth in vitro and in vivo and also can be used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>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>MLS-573151</b> (MLS000573151)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113849</p>	<p><b>MLT-747</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124587</p>
<p>MLS-573151 (MLS000573151) is a selective GTPase Cdc42 inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 2 <math>\mu</math>M. MLS-573151 is inactive against other GTPases family members, such as Rab2, Rab7, H-Ras, Rac1, Rac 2 and RhoA wild-type. MLS-573151 acts by blocking the binding of GTP to Cdc42.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</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>MLT-747 is a potent, selective, allosteric inhibitor of MALT1, binds MALT1 in the allosteric Trp580 pocket, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 14 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>MLT-748</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115466</p>	<p><b>MLT-943</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134820</p>
<p>MLT-748 is a potent, selective and allosteric inhibitor of MALT1, binds MALT1 in the allosteric Trp580 pocket, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MLT-943 is a potent, selective and orally active MALT1 protease inhibitor. MLT-943 inhibits stimulated-IL-2 secretion in PBMC or in whole blood with a similar <math>IC_{50}</math> across species (0.07-0.09 <math>\mu</math>M in PBMC, 0.6-0.8 <math>\mu</math>M in whole blood).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</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>MMG-11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112146</p>	<p><b>MMG-11 quarterhydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112146A</p>
<p>MMG-11 is a potent and selective human TLR2 antagonist with low cytotoxicity. MMG-11 inhibits both TLR2/1 and TLR2/6 signaling with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.7 <math>\mu</math>M for Pam<sub>2</sub>CSK<sub>4</sub>-induced hTLR2/1 and 5.7 <math>\mu</math>M for Pam<sub>2</sub>CSK<sub>4</sub>-induced hTLR2/6 responses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MMG-11 quarterhydrate is a potent and selective human TLR2 antagonist with low cytotoxicity. MMG-11 quarterhydrate inhibits both TLR2/1 and TLR2/6 signaling with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.7 <math>\mu</math>M for Pam<sub>2</sub>CSK<sub>4</sub>-induced hTLR2/1 and 5.7 <math>\mu</math>M for Pam<sub>2</sub>CSK<sub>4</sub>-induced hTLR2/6 responses.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>

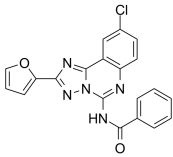
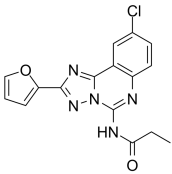
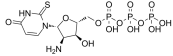
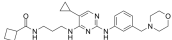
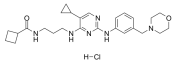
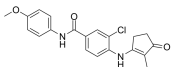
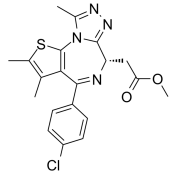
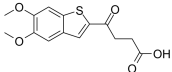
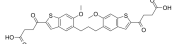
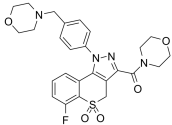
<p><b>MMP13-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122624</p>	<p><b>MMP13-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-124029</p>
<p>MMP13-IN-2 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>MMP-13</b> inhibitor. MMP13-IN-2 exhibits excellent potency for MMP-13 (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.036 nM) and selectivities (greater than 1,500-fold) over MMP-1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 14, and TACE.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MMP13-IN-3 is a potent, selective, and orally active <b>MMP-13</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1 nM) for the potential treatment of osteoarthritis. MMP13-IN-3 is &gt;1000 selective over other MMPs.</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>MNK1/2-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139684</p>	<p><b>MnTBAP chloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126397</p>
<p>MNK1/2-IN-5 is a potent and selective <b>MNK1/2</b> 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>MnTBAP chloride is a superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimetic and peroxynitrite scavenger. MnTBAP chloride is a manganese porphyrin complex and has anti-oxidative property.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Mocravimod hydrochloride</b> (KRP-203)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13660</p>	<p><b>Modipafant</b> (UK-80067)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108908A</p>
<p>Mocravimod hydrochloride (KRP-203), an immunosuppressant, is a potent and orally active <b>S1PR1</b> (sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor type 1) agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Modipafant (UK-80067), the (+)-enantiomer of UK-74505, is a potent, orally active, and selective platelet-activating factor (<b>PAF</b>) antagonist. Modipafant exhibits approximately double the intrinsic potency of UK-74505.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mofezolac</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120824</p>	<p><b>Mogroside II-A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6915</p>
<p>Mofezolac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a selective, reversible and orally active <b>COX-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.44 nM. Mofezolac shows weak inhibitory activity on COX-2 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 447 nM). Mofezolac can relieve pain and has anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mogroside II-A is a natural product isolated from <i>Siraitia grosvenorii</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Mometasone furoate</b> (Sch32088)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13693</p>	<p><b>Mometasone furoate-d3</b> (Sch32088-d3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13693S</p>
<p>Mometasone furoate (Sch32088) is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Mometasone furoate-d3 (Sch32088-d3) is a deuterium labeled Mometasone furoate. Mometasone furoate (Sch32088) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist with anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

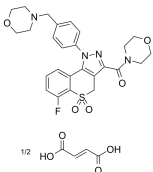
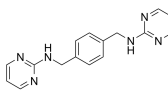
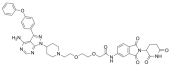
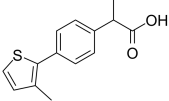
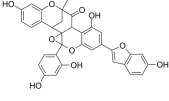
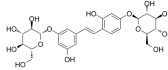
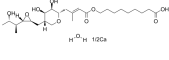
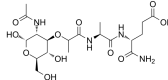
<p><b>Monascin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6641</p> <p>Monascin is a kind of azaphilone pigments extracted from <i>Monascus pilosus</i>-fermented rice (red-mold rice). Monascin also exhibits anti-tumor-initiating activity and anti-inflammatory activity with oral administration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monobenzene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-30272</p> <p>Monobenzene is a potent skin depigmenting agent. Monobenzene induces depigmentation and active human vitiligo and exhibits good potential for vitiligo research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monocaprylin</b> (Glyceryl monocaprylate; Sefsol 318)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138650</p> <p>Monocaprylin (Glyceryl monocaprylate), a monoglyceride of caprylic acid, exhibits an excellent <b>antibacterial</b> activity. Monocaprylin inhibits a variety of foodborne pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms and has the potential for an alternative food preservative research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monomelittoside</b> (Danmelittoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0916</p> <p>Monomelittoside is a natural 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>Monomethyl fumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103252</p> <p>Monomethyl fumarate, an active metabolite of Dimethyl fumarate (DMF), is a potent GPR109A agonist. Monomethyl fumarate has the potential for multiple neuroprotective pathways and other models of retinal disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monophosphoryl lipid A</b> (Glucopyranosyl lipid A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130320</p> <p>Monophosphoryl lipid A (Glucopyranosyl lipid A) is a <b>toll-like receptor 4</b> agonist. Monophosphoryl lipid A is derived from the cell wall of nonpathogenic <i>Salmonella</i>. Monophosphoryl lipid A can be used for the research of immunization and vaccine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monotropein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0648</p> <p>Monotropein is an iridoid glycoside isolated from <i>Morinda officinalis</i>. Monotropein inhibits the expression of inflammatory mediators in dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)-induced colitis mouse model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Montelukast</b> (MK0476 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13315A</p> <p>Montelukast is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of <b>cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1 (CysLT<sub>1</sub>)</b>. Montelukast can be used for the research of asthma and liver injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Montelukast sodium</b> (MK0476)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13315</p> <p>Montelukast sodium is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of <b>cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1 (CysLT<sub>1</sub>)</b>. Montelukast sodium can be used for the research of asthma and liver injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Montelukast-d6</b> (MK0476-d6 free acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13315S</p> <p>Montelukast-d6 (MK0476-d6 free acid) is the deuterium labeled Montelukast (sodium). Montelukast sodium is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of <b>cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1 (CysLT<sub>1</sub>)</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>Montelukast-d6 sodium</b> (MK0476-d6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-1331551</p>	<p><b>Moracin M</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122942</p>
<p>Montelukast-d6 sodium (MK0476-d6) is the deuterium labeled Montelukast (sodium). Montelukast sodium is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of <b>cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1 (Cys1tr1)</b>. Montelukast sodium can be used for the research of asthma and liver injury.</p> <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>Moracin M, a phenolic component in the skin of <i>Morus alba</i> L., is a potent <b>phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 2.9, 4.5, &gt;40, and &gt;100 <math>\mu</math>M for PDE4D2, PDE4B2, PDE5A1, and PDE9A2, respectively. Moracin M has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</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>Moracin O</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3244</p>	<p><b>Moracin P</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3243</p>
<p>Moracin O is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin O exhibits potent <i>in vitro</i> inhibitory activity against <b>hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)</b>. Moracin O reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b> production.</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>Moracin P is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin P exhibits potent <i>in vitro</i> inhibitory activity against <b>hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)</b>. Moracin P reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b> production.</p> <p><b>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>Morellic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4094</p>	<p><b>Morin monohydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0151</p>
<p>Morellic acid is isolated from <i>Garcinia Morella</i> with an antiangiogenic 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>Morin monohydrate, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.</p> <p><b>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>Morusin</b> (Mulberrochromene)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0622</p>	<p><b>Moslosooflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2035</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%</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, 25 mg</p>	<p>Moslosooflavone is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Saussurea involucrata</i>. Moslosooflavone has an anti-hypoxia and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Moth Cytochrome C (MCC) (88-103)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1735</p>	<p><b>mPGES1-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100864</p>
<p>Moth Cytochrome C (MCC) (88-103), derived from the carboxyl terminus of moth cytochrome c, induces positive selection of TCR transgenic thymocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANERADLIAYLKQATK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>mPGES1-IN-3 (Compound 17d) is a potent and selective microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 (<b>mPGES-1</b>) inhibitor, which exhibits excellent mPGES-1 enzyme (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 8 nM), cell (A549 <math>IC_{50}</math>: 16.24 nM) and human whole blood potency (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 249.9 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>

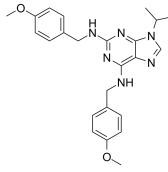
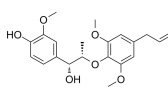
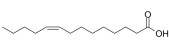
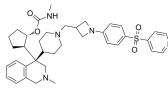
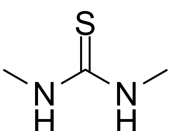
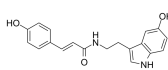


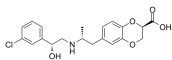
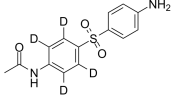
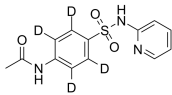
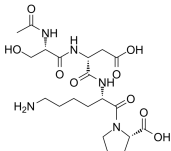
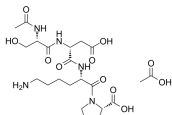
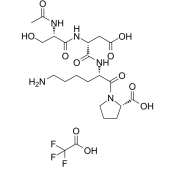
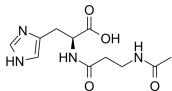
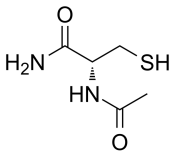
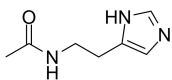
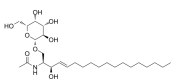
<p><b>MPO-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139915</p>	<p><b>MreB Perturbing Compound A22 hydrochloride</b> (A22 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118773</p>
<p>MPO-IN-1 is a potent, orally active, and irreversible indole-containing inhibitor of myeloperoxidase (MPO). MPO-IN-1 has <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 5.3 <math>\mu</math>M for MPO and thyroid peroxidase (TPO), respectively. MPO-IN-1 inhibits MPO activity in an acute mouse model of 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>MreB Perturbing Compound A22 hydrochloride is a benzylisothiourea compound that interacts with the ATP binding site of MreB rapidly and reversibly.</p> <p><b>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>MrgprX2 antagonist-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145191</p>	<p><b>MrgprX2 antagonist-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145192</p>
<p>MrgprX2 antagonist-1 is an <b>MrgprX2</b> antagonist extracted from patent WO2021092264A1, example E23. MrgprX2 antagonist-1 can be used for the research of inflammatory disorders of the skin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MrgprX2 antagonist-2 is an <b>MrgprX2</b> antagonist extracted from patent WO2021092262A1, example E163. MrgprX2 antagonist-2 can be used for the research of inflammatory disorders of the skin.</p> <p><b>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>MrgprX2 antagonist-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145193</p>	<p><b>MrgprX2 antagonist-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145194</p>
<p>MrgprX2 antagonist-3 is an <b>MrgprX2</b> antagonist extracted from patent WO2021092240A1, example E117. MrgprX2 antagonist-3 can be used for the research of inflammatory disorders of the skin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MrgprX2 antagonist-4 is an <b>MrgprX2</b> antagonist extracted from patent US20210128561A1, compound B-51 E117. MrgprX2 antagonist-4 can be used for the research of inflammatory disorders of the skin.</p> <p><b>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>MrgprX2 antagonist-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145195</p>	<p><b>MRS 1523</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121119</p>
<p>MrgprX2 antagonist-5 is an <b>MrgprX2</b> antagonist extracted from patent WO2020223255A1, example 16. MrgprX2 antagonist-5 can be used for the research of inflammatory disorders of the skin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MRS 1523 is a potent and selective <b>adenosine A<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 18.9 nM and 113 nM for <b>human</b> and <b>rat A<sub>3</sub> receptors</b>, respectively. In rat this corresponds to selectivities of 140- and 18-fold vs A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2A</sub> receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MRS 1754</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14121</p>	<p><b>MRS-1706</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103186</p>
<p>MRS 1754 is a selective antagonist radioligand for <b>A<sub>2B</sub> adenosine receptor</b> with very low affinity for A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> receptors of both humans and rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31%</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>MRS-1706 is a potent and selective <b>adenosine A<sub>2B</sub> receptor</b> inverse agonist. MRS-1706 has <math>K_i</math> values of 1.39, 112, 157, and 230 nM for human A<sub>2B</sub>, A<sub>2A</sub>, A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>MRS1177</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120090</p> <p>MRS1177 is a potent and selective human Adenosine A3 receptor (hA<sub>3</sub>AR) antagonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MRS1186</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118678</p> <p>MRS1186 is a potent and selective human Adenosine A3 receptor (hA<sub>3</sub>AR) antagonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 7.66 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>MRS2698</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111075</p> <p>MRS2698 is a potent and highly selective P2Y2 receptor agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM. MRS2698 is &gt;300-fold P2Y2-selective versus the P2Y4 and P2Y6 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>MRT67307</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13018</p> <p>MRT67307 is a dual inhibitor of the IKKε and TBK-1 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 160 and 19 nM, respectively. MRT67307 also inhibits ULK1 and ULK2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 45 and 38 nM, respectively. MRT67307 also blocks autophagy in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.34%  <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>MRT67307 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13018A</p> <p>MRT67307 hydrochloride is a dual inhibitor of the IKKε and TBK-1 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 160 and 19 nM, respectively. MRT67307 hydrochloride also inhibits ULK1 and ULK2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 45 and 38 nM, respectively. MRT67307 hydrochloride also blocks autophagy in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MS402</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120000</p> <p>MS402 is a BD1-selective BET BrD inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 77 nM, 718 nM, 110 nM, 200 nM, 83 nM, and 240 nM for BRD4(BD1), BRD4(BD2), BRD3(BD1), BRD3(BD2), BRD2(BD1) and BRD2(BD2), respectively. MS402 blocks Th17 cell differentiation and ameliorates colitis in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%  <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 style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111139</p> <p>MS417 is a selective BET-specific BRD4 inhibitor, binds to BRD4-BD1 and BRD4-BD2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 30, 46 nM and K<sub>s</sub> of 36.1, 25.4 nM, respectively, with weak selectivity at CBP BRD (IC<sub>50</sub> 32.7 μM).</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>MSA-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136927</p> <p>MSA-2, a potent and orally available non-nucleotide STING agonist, is bound to STING as a noncovalent dimer with nanomolar affinity. MSA-2 shows EC<sub>50</sub>s of 8.3 and 24 μM for human STING isoforms WT and HAQ, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>MSA-2 dimer</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-141514</p> <p>MSA-2 dimer is a selective, orally active non-nucleotide STING agonist (K<sub>d</sub>=145 μM) with long-term antitumor and immunogenic activity. MSA-2 dimer is bound to STING as a non-covalent dimer exhibiting higher permeability than cyclic dinucleotide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>MSC2360844</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135827</p> <p>MSC2360844 is a potent, orally active and selective PI3Kδ inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 145 nM. MSC2360844 shows highly selective against a panel of 278 additional kinases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>MSC2360844 hemifumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135827A</p> <p>MSC2360844 hemifumarate is a potent, orally active and selective <b>PI3Kδ</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 145 nM. MSC2360844 hemifumarate shows highly selective against a panel of 278 additional kinases.</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, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>MSX-122</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13696</p> <p>MSX-122 is an orally active partial antagonist of <b>CXCR4</b>, inhibiting <b>CXCR4/CXCL12</b> actions, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 nM. MSX-122 has anti-inflammatory and anti-metastatic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>MT-802</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122562</p> <p>MT-802 is a potent <b>BTK</b> degrader based on <b>Cereblon</b> ligand, with a <math>DC_{50}</math> of 1 nM. MT-802 has potential to treat C481S mutant chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>MTL-CEBPA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132607</p> <p>MTL-CEBPA is a small activating RNA targeting for upregulation of <b>C/EBPα</b>. MTL-CEBPA has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer 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>MTL-CEBPA</b></p>
<p><b>MTPPA</b> (M 5011)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101670</p> <p>MTPPA is a drug for treating symptoms of inflammation and pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MUC5AC motif peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0280</p> <p>MUC5AC motif peptide is a 16-amino acid fragment of mucin 5.</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>GTTSPVPVPTTSTTSAP</p>
<p><b>Mulberrofuran Q</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5031</p> <p>Mulberrofuran Q inhibits the formation of 12-hydroxy-5,8,10-heptadecatrienoic acid (HHT) and thromboxane B2 (cyclooxygenase products).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mulberroside A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0619</p> <p>Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i> L.).</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><b>Mupirocin calcium hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7068</p> <p>Mupirocin calcium hydrate is an orally active antibiotic isolated from <i>Pseudomonas</i> 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>Muramyl dipeptide</b> (MDP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127090</p> <p>Muramyl dipeptide (MDP) is a synthetic immunoreactive peptide, consisting of N-acetyl muramic acid attached to a short amino acid chain of L-Ala-D-IsoGln. Muramyl dipeptide is an inducer of bone formation through induction of <b>Runx2</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>Muscone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0633</p>	<p><b>MW-150</b> (MW01-18-150SRM)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120111</p>
<p>Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (<b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>, <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-6</b>), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>MW150 (MW01-18-150SRM) is a selective, CNS penetrant, and orally active inhibitor of <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 101 nM. MW-150 inhibits the ability of the endogenous p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK to phosphorylate an endogenous substrate MK2 in activated glia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>MW-150 dihydrochloride dihydrate</b> (MW01-18-150SRM dihydrochloride dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120111B</p>	<p><b>MW-150 hydrochloride</b> (MW01-18-150SRM hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120111A</p>
<p>MW-150 dihydrochloride dihydrate (MW01-18-150SRM dihydrochloride dihydrate) is a selective, CNS penetrant, and orally active inhibitor of <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 101 nM.</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>MW-150 hydrochloride (MW01-18-150SRM hydrochloride) is a selective, CNS penetrant, and orally active inhibitor of <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 101 nM.</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>MY-5445</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100933</p>	<p><b>MYCI975</b> (NUCC-0200975)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129601</p>
<p>MY-5445 is a specific inhibitor of the cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase, <b>phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5)</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.3 <math>\mu</math>M. MY-5445 inhibits human platelet aggregation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>MYCI975 (NUCC-0200975) is an orally active <b>MYC</b> inhibitor, which disrupts MYC/MAX interaction, promotes MYC T58 phosphorylation and MYC degradation, and impairs MYC driven gene expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Mycophenolic acid</b> (Mycophenolate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0421</p>	<p><b>Mycophenolic acid 13C,D3</b> (Mycophenolate 13C,D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0421S1</p>
<p>Mycophenolic acid is a potent uncompetitive inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (<b>IMPDH</b>) inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.24 <math>\mu</math>M. Mycophenolic acid demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including <b>influenza</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Mycophenolic acid 13C,D3 (Mycophenolate 13C,D3) is deuterium labeled Mycophenolic acid 13C. Mycophenolic acid is an immunosuppressant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.</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>Myelin Basic Protein (MBP) (68-82), guinea pig</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1048</p>	<p><b>Myelin Basic Protein(87-99)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1052</p>
<p>Myelin Basic Protein (MBP) (68-82), guinea pig is a fragment of myelin basic protein (MBP).</p> <p>YGLSPQKSQRSQDEN</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Myelin Basic Protein(87-99) is an encephalitogenic peptide that induces basic protein-specific T cell proliferation. Myelin Basic Protein(87-99) causes a Th1 polarization in peripheral blood mononuclear cells with is implicated of multiple sclerosis (MS).</p> <p>VHFFKNIIVTRPTP</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>Myelin Basic Protein(87-99) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1052A</p>	<p><b>Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat (MOG (35-55))</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1240</p>
<p>Myelin Basic Protein(87-99) TFA is an encephalitogenic peptide that induces basic protein-specific T cell proliferation. Myelin Basic Protein(87-99) TFA causes a Th1 polarization in peripheral blood mononuclear cells with is implicated of multiple sclerosis (MS).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">VHFFKNIVTPRTP (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>Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat is a minor component of CNS myelin. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat produces a relapsing-remitting neurological disease with extensive plaque-like demyelination.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MEVGWYRSPFSRVVHLYRNGK</p> <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>Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat acetate (MOG (35-55) (acetate))</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1240B</p>	<p><b>Myoseverin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008956</p>
<p>Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat acetate is a minor component of CNS myelin. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Peptide (35-55), mouse, rat produces a relapsing-remitting neurological disease with extensive plaque-like demyelination.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MEVGWYRSPFSRVVHLYRNGK (acetate 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>Myoseverin, a microtubule-binding molecule, induces the reversible fission of multinucleated myotubes into mononucleated fragments.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Myosin H Chain Fragment, mouse</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2464</p>	<p><b>Myrislignan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0608</p>
<p>Myosin H Chain Fragment, mouse is a fragment of the <math>\alpha</math>-Myosin heavy chain peptide. Myosin H Chain Fragment can be used to induce experimental autoimmune myocarditis (EAM) mouse model.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ac-RSLKLMATLFSTYASADR</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities. Myrislignan attenuates LPS-induced inflammation reaction in murine macrophage cells through inhibition of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signalling pathway activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Myristoleic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113332</p>	<p><b>M89</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128347</p>
<p>Myristoleic acid, a cytotoxic component in the extract from <i>Serenoa repens</i>, induces apoptosis and necrosis in human prostatic LNCaP cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>M-89 is a highly potent and specific <b>menin</b> inhibitor, with a <math>K_d</math> of 1.4 nM for binding to menin. M-89 inhibits the <b>menin-mixed lineage leukemia (Menin-MLL) protein-protein interaction</b> and has potential to treat MLL leukemia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</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>N,N'-Dimethylthiourea</b> (DMTU)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W027951</p>	<p><b>N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129440</p>
<p>N,N'-Dimethylthiourea (DMTU), isolated from <i>Allii Sativi</i> Bulbus, is an orally active scavenger of hydroxyl radical (<math>\cdot</math>OH) and blocks <math>\cdot</math>OH production by activated neutrophils in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin is a polyphenol isolated from the seeds of safflower and has antioxidative, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory properties. N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin inhibits PDGF-induced on <b>phosphorylation of PDGF receptor</b> and <math>Ca^{2+}</math> release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>N-5984</b> (KRP-204)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117378</p>	<p><b>N-acetyl Dapsone (D4')</b> (MADDS D4')</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-G0016S1</p>
<p>N-5984 is a potent and selective agonist of <math>\beta</math>3-adrenergic receptor. N-5984 has the potential for developing as one of the clinically effective drugs for obesity and diabetes mellitus.</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>N-acetyl Dapsone (D4') is the deuterium labeled N-acetyl Dapsone, which is a metabolite of Dapsone.</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>N-Acetyl sulfapyridine-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W011471S</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro</b> (Ac-SDKP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0266</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, 10 mg</p>	<p>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro, an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of ACE.</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>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro acetate</b> (Ac-SDKP acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0266B</p>	<p><b>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro TFA</b> (Ac-SDKP TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0266A</p>
<p>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (Ac-SDKP) acetate is a specific substrate for the N-terminal active site of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro acetate is a natural inhibitor of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cell proliferation.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (TFA), an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of ACE.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Acetylcarnosine</b> (N-Acetyl-L-carnosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133026</p>	<p><b>N-Acetylcysteine amide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-110256</p>
<p>N-Acetylcarnosine, a natural histidine-containing dipeptide, is a source of pharmacological principal L-carnosine. N-Acetylcarnosine is a potent ophthalmic drug in human cataracts.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>N-Acetylcysteine amide is a cell membranes and blood brain barrier permeant thiol antioxidant and neuroprotective agent, reduces ROS production.</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> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Acetylhistamine</b> (N-Omega-acetylhistamine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112175</p>	<p><b>N-Acetylpsychoosine</b> (C2 Galactosylceramide (d18:1/2:0))</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-131992</p>
<p>N-Acetylhistamine is a histamine metabolite. N-acetylhistamine can be used as a potential biomarker of histidine metabolism for anaphylactoid reactions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>N-Acetylpsychoosine (C2 Galactosylceramide (d18:1/2:0)), <math>\alpha</math>-galactosylated C2-ceramide, has immunostimulatory activity. N-Acetylpsychoosine can be a useful tool to investigate the mechanism of apoptosis and the immune responses induced by dendritic cells (DCs).</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>

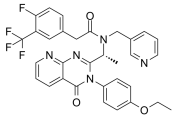
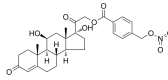
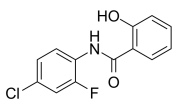
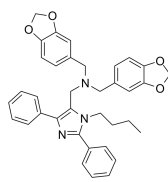
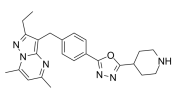
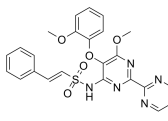
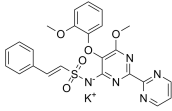
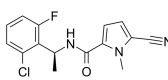
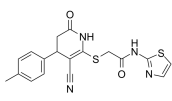
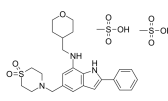
<p><b>N-Arachidonylglycine</b> (NA-Gly)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103332</p>	<p><b>N-Boc-piperazine-C3-COOH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131184</p>
<p>N-Arachidonylglycine (NA-Gly), a carboxylic analog of the endocannabinoid anandamide (AEA), is a <b>GPR18</b> agonist (<math>EC_{50} = 44.5</math> nM). Unlike AEA, N-Arachidonylglycine has no activity at either CB1 or CB2 receptors. N-Arachidonylglycine inhibits <b>GLYT2</b> (<math>IC_{50} = 5.1</math> <math>\mu</math>M).</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>N-Boc-piperazine-C3-COOH is a PROTAC linker, which refers to the alkyl/ether composition. Boc-N-piperazine-C3-COOH can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1 (HY-131183).</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>N-Butanoyl-DL-homoserine lactone</b> (<i>(Rac)</i>-C4-HSL)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113764</p>	<p><b>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</b> (C4-HSL; N-Butyryl-L-homoserine lactone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114816</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> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <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 97.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Demethyl-<math>\alpha</math>-obscurine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7785</p>	<p><b>N-Desmethyl diphenhydramine-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139519S</p>
<p>N-Demethyl-<math>\alpha</math>-obscurine, a lycodine-type Lycopodium alkaloid, is isolated from <i>Lycopodium Herba</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Formyl-Met-Ala-Ser</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1756</p>	<p><b>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe</b> (fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0224</p>
<p>N-Formyl-Met-Ala-Ser is a peptide, binds to <b>formyl peptide receptors</b> on neutrophils.</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>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF) is a chemotactic peptide and a specific ligand of N-formyl peptide receptor (FPR). N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe is reported to inhibit <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> secretion.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe-Lys</b> (fMLFK)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1744</p>	<p><b>N-Formyl-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys</b> (For-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys-OH)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1591</p>
<p>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe-Lys (fMLFK) is a peptide, acts as a potent and selective agonist of <b>FPR1</b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 3.5 nM, 6.7 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.88 <math>\mu</math>M for FPR1, FPR2 and FPR2-D281<sup>732</sup>G, 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>N-Formyl-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys TFA (For-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys-OH TFA) is a <b>formyl peptide receptor (FPR)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>N-Formyl-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys TFA</b> (For-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys-OH TFA)</p> <p>N-Formyl-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys TFA (For-Nle-Leu-Phe-Nle-Tyr-Lys-OH TFA) is a <b>formyl peptide receptor (FPR)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>N-Glycolylneuraminic acid</b> (NeuGc; GcNeu)</p> <p>N-Glycolylneuraminic acid is a nonhuman sialic acid molecule synthesized in pigs but not in humans. N-Glycolylneuraminic acid works as a decoy receptor of N-Glycolylneuraminic acid-binding influenza A viruses (IAVs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Hydroxypipelicolic acid</b> (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid; NHP)</p> <p>N-Hydroxypipelicolic acid (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid), a plant metabolite and a systemic acquired resistance (SAR) regulator, orchestrates SAR establishment in concert with the immune signal salicylic acid.</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, 250 mg</p>	<p><b>N-Hydroxypipelicolic acid potassium</b> (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid potassium; ...)</p> <p>N-Hydroxypipelicolic acid potassium (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid potassium), a plant metabolite and a systemic acquired resistance (SAR) regulator, orchestrates SAR establishment in concert with the immune signal salicylic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N-Methylcytisine</b> (Caulophylline)</p> <p>N-Methylcytisine (Caulophylline), a tricyclic quinolizidine alkaloid, exerts hypoglycaemic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitron</b></p> <p>N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitron is a nitron-based free radical scavenger that forms nitroxide spin adducts. N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitron inhibits COX2 catalytic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>N-trans-Feruloyltyramine</b> (N-feruloyltyramine; Moupinamide)</p> <p>N-trans-Feruloyltyramine (N-feruloyltyramine), an alkaloid from <i>Piper nigrum</i>, is an inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with potential antioxidant properties. N-trans-Feruloyltyramine possesses anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>N1-Methylpseudouridine</b> (1-Methylpseudouridine)</p> <p>N1-methyl-pseudouridine (1-Methylpseudouridine), a methylpseudouridine, outperforms 5 mC and 5 mC/N1-methyl-pseudouridine in translation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>N3-PEG3-CH2CH2COOH</b></p> <p>N3-PEG3-CH2CH2COOH a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of BI-3663 (HY-111546), BI-4216 and BI-0319. Azido-PEG3-acid is also a non-cleavable 3 unit PEG 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><b>N6,N6-Dimethyladenosine</b></p> <p>N6,N6-Dimethyladenosine is a modified ribonucleoside previously found in rRNA, and also exhibits in <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> Bacille Calmette-Guérin tRNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>



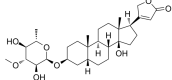
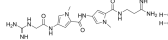
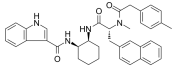
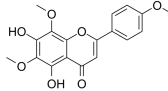
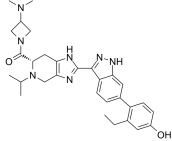
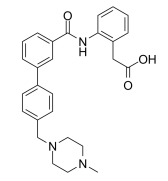
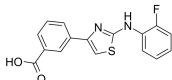
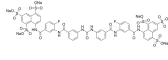
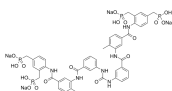
<p><b>N6-(2-Phenylethyl)adenosine</b> (N6-Phenethyladenosine; N6-Phenylethyladenosine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101854</span></p>	<p><b>N6-Etheno 2'-deoxyadenosine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111646</span></p>
<p>N6-(2-Phenylethyl)adenosine (N6-Phenethyladenosine), an adenosine derivative, is a potent <b>adenosine receptors (AR)</b> agonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 11.8 nM, 30.1 nM, 0.63 nM for rat <math>A_1</math>AR, human <math>A_1</math>AR and <math>hA_3</math>AR, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>N6-Etheno 2'-deoxyadenosine is a reactive oxygen species (ROS)/reactive nitrogen species (RNS)-induced DNA oxidation product, used as a biomarker to evaluate chronic inflammation and lipid peroxidation in animal or human tissues.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>N6022</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14984</span></p>	<p><b>Nabumetone</b> (BRL14777) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0559</span></p>
<p>N6022 is a potent, selective, reversible, and efficacious <b>5-Nitrosoglutathione reductase(GSNOR)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nabumetone is an orally active non-acidic anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a potent and selective <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor, and is the prodrug of the active metabolite 6MNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Nafocare B1</b> (Methylfurylbutyrolactone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100241</span></p>	<p><b>Naminterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101822</span></p>
<p>Nafocare B1 is a synthetic immune biological response modifier.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Naminterol is a phenethanolamine derivative, is a <math>\beta_2</math> <b>adrenoceptor</b> agonist with bronchodilatory properties. Naminterol is used for treatment of asthma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Naproxen</b> (S)-Naproxen) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15030</span></p>	<p><b>Naproxen etemesil</b> (LT-NS 001; MX 1094) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19675</span></p>
<p>Naproxen is a <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.72 and 5.15 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively in cell assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Naproxen etemesil is a lipophilic, non-acidic, inactive prodrug of naproxen that is hydrolysed to pharmacologically active Naproxen once absorbed. Naproxen is a <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.72 and 5.15 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively in cell assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Naproxen sodium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15030A</span></p>	<p><b>Naringenin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0100</span></p>
<p>Naproxen sodium is a <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.72 and 5.15 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively in cell assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

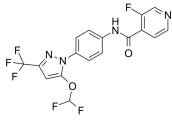
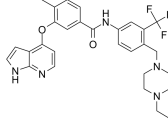
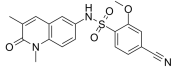
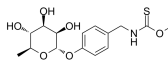
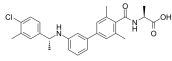
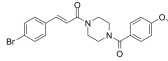
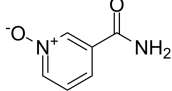
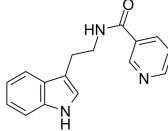
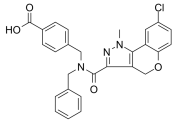
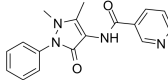
<p><b>Naringenin chalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3007</p>	<p><b>Naringin</b> (Naringoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0153</p>
<p>Naringenin chalcone is an intermediate in flavonol biosynthesis and is spontaneously metabolized into naringenin (NAR) by chalcone isomerase. Naringenin chalcone has anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits. Naringin exhibits biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic activities.</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, 200 mg, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Narirutin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0804</p>	<p><b>Nasunin</b> (Delphinidin-3-(p-coumaroylrutinoside)-5-glucoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9396</p>
<p>Narirutin, one of the active constituents isolated from Citrus unshiu, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Narirutin is a <b>shikimate kinase</b> inhibitor with anti-tubercular potency.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Nasunin, an antioxidant anthocyanin, possesses antiangiogenic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Natalizumab</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108831</p>	<p><b>Nav1.7-IN-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141547</p>
<p>Natalizumab is a recombinant, humanized monoclonal antibody, binds to <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math>-<b>integrin</b> and blocks its interaction with vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). Natalizumab can be used for the treatment of relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis and Crohn's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.10\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Nav1.7-IN-8 is a potent blockage of <b>Nav1.7</b> with high selectivity for the inhibition of <b>Nav1.7</b> over the subtypes hNav1.1 and hNav1.5. Nav1.7-IN-8 inhibits CYP2C9 and CYP3A4 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.17 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.077 <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> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Navafenterol</b> (AZD-8871; LAS191351)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120802</p>	<p><b>Navafenterol saccharinate</b> (AZD-8871 saccharinate; LAS191351 saccharinate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120802A</p>
<p>Navafenterol (AZD-8871) is an inhaled dual-acting, potent, selective, and long-lasting <b>M3-antagonist/<math>\beta 2</math>-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>Navafenterol (AZD-8871) saccharinate is an inhaled dual-acting, potent, selective, and long-lasting <b>M3-antagonist/<math>\beta 2</math>-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>Navarixin</b> (SCH 527123; MK-7123)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10198</p>	<p><b>NB-360</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124322</p>
<p>Navarixin (SCH 527123) is a potent, allosteric and orally active antagonist of both <b>CXCR1</b> and <b>CXCR2</b>, with <math>K_d</math> values of 41 nM for <b>cynomolgus CXCR1</b> and 0.20 nM, 0.20 nM, 0.08 nM for <b>mouse, rat and cynomolgus monkey CXCR2</b>, respectively.</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>NB-360 is a potent, brain penetrable, and orally bioavailable dual <b>BACE1/BACE2</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>: mouse and human BACE1=5 nM; BACE2=6 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

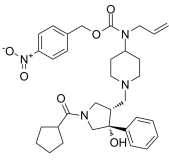
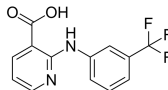
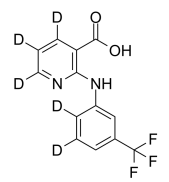
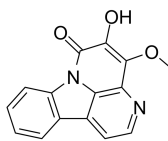
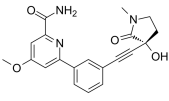
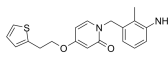
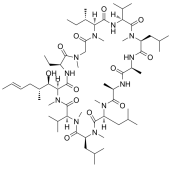
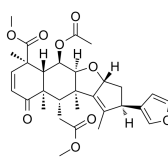
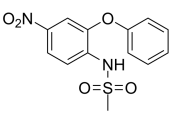
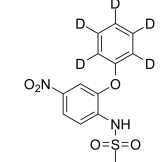
<p><b>NBI-74330</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15320</p>	<p><b>NCX1022</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00187</p>
<p>NBI-74330 is a potent antagonist for <b>CXCR3</b>, and exhibits potent inhibition of (<sup>125</sup>I)CXCL10 and (<sup>125</sup>I)CXCL11 specific binding with K<sub>i</sub> of 1.5 and 3.2 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NCX1022 is an NO-releasing derivative of Hydrocortisone, which is the most widely used anti-inflammatory drug for the treatment of skin inflammation.</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>NDMC101</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124958</p>	<p><b>NDT 9513727</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110060</p>
<p>NDMC101 is a potent <b>osteoclastogenesis</b> inhibitor and inhibits osteoclast differentiation via down-regulation of NFATc1-modulated gene expression. NDMC101 is similar to the DPP4 substrate and is a significant inhibitor of early T-cell activation via <b>DPP4</b> inhibition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NDT 9513727 is a potent, selective, orally active and competitive inverse agonist of the <b>human C5aR (C5a receptor)</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11.6 nM. NDT 9513727 can be used for the research of human inflammatory diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>NE 52-QQ57</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101784</p>	<p><b>Nebentan</b> (YM598 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106994</p>
<p>NE 52-QQ57 is a selective, and orally available <b>GPCR4</b> antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 70 nM. NE 52-QQ57 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nebentan (YM598 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active non-peptide <b>endothelin ET<sub>A</sub> receptor</b> antagonist through the modification of Bosentan (HY-A0013).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Nebentan potassium</b> (YM598)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106994A</p>	<p><b>Nec-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18900</p>
<p>Nebentan potassium (YM598) is a potent, selective and orally active non-peptide <b>endothelin ET<sub>A</sub> receptor</b> antagonist through the modification of Bosentan (HY-A0013).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Nec-4, a tricyclic derivative, is a potent receptor interacting protein 1 (<b>RIP1</b>) inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.6 μM, K<sub>i</sub> of 0.46 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>Necrostatin-34</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132203</p>	<p><b>NecroX-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104015</p>
<p>Necrostatin-34 (Nec-34), a <b>RIPK1</b> kinase inhibitor, stabilizes RIPK1 kinase in an inactive conformation by occupying a distinct binding pocket in the kinase domain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NecroX-5 is a derivative of the NecroX, reduces intracellular <b>calcium</b> concentration, and possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Nedocromil</b> (FPL 59002)</p>	<p><b>Nedocromil sodium</b> (FPL 59002KP; Nedocromil disodium salt)</p>
<p>Nedocromil suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub></b> (LTC<sub>4</sub>), and <b>prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub></b> (PGD<sub>2</sub>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nedocromil sodium suppresses the action or formation of multiple mediators, including <b>histamine</b>, <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub></b> (LTC<sub>4</sub>), and <b>prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub></b> (PGD<sub>2</sub>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Neflamapimod</b> (VX-745)</p>	<p><b>Negletein</b> (5,6-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone)</p>
<p>Neflamapimod (VX-745) is a potent, blood-brain barrier penetrant, highly selective inhibitor of <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> for p38<math>\alpha</math> of 10 nM and for p38<math>\beta</math> of 220 nM. Neflamapimod (VX-745) possesses anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Negletein is a neuroprotectant enhances the action of nerve growth factor and induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Negletein shows promising anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b> with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 16.4 and 10.8 <math>\mu</math>M, 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>Neoandrographolide</b> (Neoandrographiside)</p>	<p><b>Neochlorogenic acid</b> (trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)</p>
<p>Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Acanthaceae).</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>Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses iNOS and COX-2 protein expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Neocryptotanshinone</b></p>	<p><b>Neodiosmin</b></p>
<p>Neocryptotanshinone, a fatty diterpenoids from <i>Salvia Miltiorrhiza</i>, inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation by suppression of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and iNOS signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Neodiosmin is a flavone glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Citrus aurantium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Neohesperidin</b> (Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside)</p>	<p><b>Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone</b> (Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)</p>
<p>Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Neoisostilbin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5116</p>	<p><b>Neoliquiritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2123</p>
<p>Neoisostilbin possesses antioxidant, anti-hyperuricemic and anti-inflammatory 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>Neoliquiritin is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis with an anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Neophytadiene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8534</p>	<p><b>Neopterin</b></p> <p>(D-(+)-Neopterin; D-erythro-Neopterin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W040055</p>
<p>Neophytadiene is a diterpene found in Turbinaria ornate, with anti-inflammatory antioxidant and cardioprotective 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>Neopterin (D-(+)-Neopterin), a catabolic product of guanosine triphosphate (GTM), serves as a marker of cellular immune system activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16%</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>Neotuberostemonine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3196</p>	<p><b>NEP(1-40)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1242</p>
<p>Neotuberostemonine, one of the main antitussive alkaloids in the root of Stemona tuberosa 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>NEP(1-40) is a <b>Nogo-66 receptor (NgR)</b> antagonist peptide, reversing the injury-induced shift in distribution of microglia morphologies by limiting myelin-based inhibition.</p> <p><b>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>NEP(1-40) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1242A</p>	<p><b>Nepafenac</b></p> <p>(AHR 9434; AL 6515)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17357</p>
<p>NEP(1-40) TFA is a <b>Nogo-66 receptor (NgR)</b> antagonist peptide, reversing the injury-induced shift in distribution of microglia morphologies by limiting myelin-based inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nepafenac(AHR 9434; AL 6515; Nevanac) is a selective COX-2 inhibitor; is prodrug of Amfenac. IC50 value: Target: COX-2 Nepafenac is a NSAID (nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drug) that is routinely used in ophthalmology to control pain following cataract surgery.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nepetin</b></p> <p>(6-Methoxyluteolin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2572</p>	<p><b>Nepitrin</b></p> <p>(Nepetin-7-glucoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5010</p>
<p>Nepetin (6-Methoxyluteolin) is a natural flavonoid isolated from Eupatorium ballotaefolium HBK with potent anti-inflammatory activities. Nepetin inhibits IL-6, IL-8 and MCP-1 secretion with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4.43 μM, 3.42 μM and 4.17 μM, respectively in ARPE-19 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nepitrin, isolated from Scrophularia striata, possess significant anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritis 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, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Neriifolin</b> (17<math>\beta</math>-Neriifolin)</p> <p>Neriifolin, a CNS-penetrating cardiac glycoside, is an inhibitor of the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase. Neriifolin can target beclin 1, inhibits the formation of LC3-associated phagosomes and ameliorates experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) development.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8441</p> 	<p><b>Netropsin dihydrochloride</b></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><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6800A</p> 
<p><b>Neurokinin antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Neurokinin antagonist 1 is a Neurokinin antagonist extracted from patent WO1998045262A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00320</p> 	<p><b>Nevadensin</b></p> <p>Nevadensin is a naturally occurring selective inhibitor of human carboxylesterase 1 (hCE1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.64 <math>\mu</math>M. Nevadensin has a variety of pharmacological effects such as anti-mycobacterium tuberculosis activities, antitussive, anti-inflammatory and anti-hypertensive.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1377</p> 
<p><b>Nezulcitinib</b> (TD-0903)</p> <p>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.</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-132849</p> 	<p><b>NF-56-EJ40</b></p> <p>NF-56-EJ40 is a potent, high-affinity, and highly selective human SUCNR1 (GPR91) antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 25 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 33 nM, and shows almost no activity towards rat SUCNR1. NF-56-EJ40 has high affinity for humanized rat SUCNR1 with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 17.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130246</p> 
<p><b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activator 1</b></p> <p>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activator 1 is a potent NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activator with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.9 <math>\mu</math>M. NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activator 1 induces superoxide dismutase (SOD)2 mRNA expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-134476</p> 	<p><b>NF157</b></p> <p>NF157 is a highly selective nanomolar P2Y<sub>11</sub> antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 7.35. The IC<sub>50</sub>s are 463 nM, 1811 <math>\mu</math>M, 170 <math>\mu</math>M for P2Y<sub>11</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=44.3 nM), P2Y<sub>1</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=187 <math>\mu</math>M), P2Y<sub>2</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=28.9 <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><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108672</p> 
<p><b>NF546</b></p> <p>NF546 is a selective non-nucleotide P2Y<sub>11</sub> agonist with a pEC<sub>50</sub> of 6.27. NF546 stimulates release of interleukin-8 from human monocyte-derived dendritic 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108661</p> 	<p><b>NFAT Inhibitor</b> (VIVIT peptide)</p> <p>NFAT Inhibitor (VIVIT peptide) is a cell-permeable peptide inhibitor of nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) that selectively inhibits calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation of NFAT.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1026</p> <p>MAGHPHVIVITGPHEE</p>

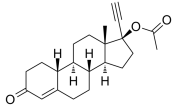
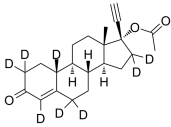
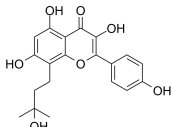
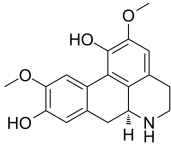
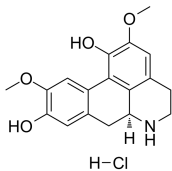
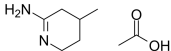
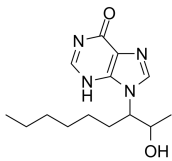
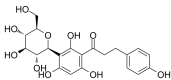
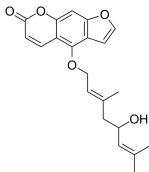
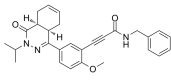
<p><b>NFAT Transcription Factor Regulator-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112778</p>	<p><b>NG25</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15434</p>
<p>NFAT Transcription Factor Regulator-1 is an IL-2 synthesis inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 182 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NG25 is a potent dual TAK1 and MAP4K2 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 149 nM and 21.7 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>NI-57</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19537</p>	<p><b>Niazinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8471</p>
<p>NI-57 is an inhibitor of bromodomain and plant homeodomain finger-containing (BRPF) family of proteins, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.1, 46 and 140 nM for BRPF1, BRPF2 (BRD1) and BRPF3, 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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Niazinin is a thiocarbamate glycoside with antileishmanial activities, with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 5.25 μM. Niazinin also shows a binding affinity with the target protein 3CL protease. Niazinin has promising leishmanicidal, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NIBR0213</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18166</p>	<p><b>NIBR189</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12336</p>
<p>NIBR-0213 is a potent and selective S1P1 antagonist with efficacy in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. NIBR-0213 displays potent and comparable potency on human and rat S1P1 (IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.0 nM and 2.3 nM, respectively) in GTPγS assays.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NIBR189 is a small molecule antagonist of the Epstein-Barr virus-induced gene 2 (EBI2; GPR183) receptor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 16 nM (Binding) and 11 nM (Functional).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nicotinamide N-oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101407</p>	<p><b>Nicotredole (Tryptamide)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137394</p>
<p>Nicotinamide N-oxide, an in vivo nicotinamide metabolite, is a potent, and selective antagonist of the CXCR2 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nicotredole (Tryptamide) is an orally active anti-inflammatory and analgesic agent. Nicotredole exhibits evident antiinflammatory effects of potency comparable with Phenylbutazone. Nicotredole has only weak ulcerogenic activity.</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</p>
<p><b>Nidufexor (LMB763)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109096</p>	<p><b>Nifenazone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17475</p>
<p>Nidufexor (LMB763) is an orally-available farnesoid X receptor (FXR) agonist for the research of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nifenazone is a pyrazole drug which can be used in the in the treatment of a variety of rheumatic disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Nifeviroc</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111069</p> <p>Nifeviroc is an orally active CCR5 antagonist. Nifeviroc is used for the study of HIV type-1 infection.</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><b>Niflumic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0493</p> <p>Niflumic acid, a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated Cl<sup>-</sup> channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Niflumic Acid-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0493S</p> <p>Niflumic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Niflumic acid. Niflumic acid, a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated Cl<sup>-</sup> channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Nigakinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2128</p> <p>Nigakinone is one of the most abundant alkaloids responsible for the major pharmacological activities of Kumu.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NIK SMI1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112433</p> <p>NIK SMI1 is a potent, selective NF-κB inducing kinase (NIK) inhibitor, which inhibits NIK-catalyzed hydrolysis of ATP to ADP with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.23±0.17 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Nilofabacin</b> (CG-400549)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111071</p> <p>Nilofabacin is an enoyl-(acyl-carrier protein) reductase (FabI) inhibitor. Nilofabacin had an MIC(90) of 0.5 microg/ml for Staphylococcus aureus 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;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0025</p> <p>NIM811 ((Melle-4)cyclosporin; SDZ NIM811) is an orally bioavailable mitochondrial permeability transition and cyclophilin 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><b>Nimbin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3187</p> <p>Nimbin is a intermediate limonoid isolated from Azadirachta. Nimbin prevents tau aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the envelope protein of dengue 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>Nimesulide</b> (R805)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0363</p> <p>Nimesulide is a selective COX-2 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 70 nM-70 μM in a time-dependent manner, but it shows no effect on COX-1 (IC<sub>50</sub> &gt;100 μM). Nimesulide has potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Nimesulide D5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0363S</p> <p>Nimesulide D5 is a deuterium labeled Nimesulide. Nimesulide is a selective COX-2 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 70 nM-70 μM in a time-dependent manner, but it shows no effect on COX-1 (IC<sub>50</sub> &gt;100 μM). Nimesulide has potent anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

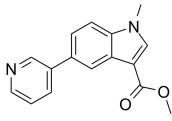
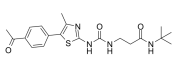
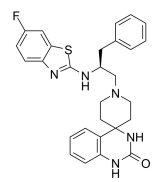
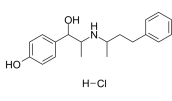
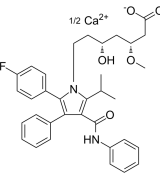
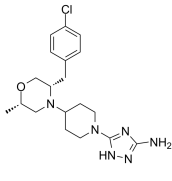

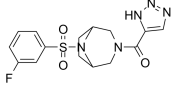


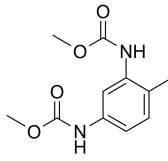
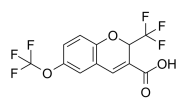
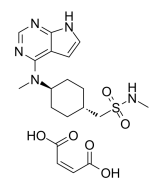
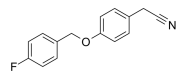
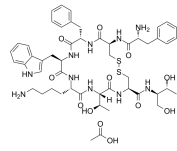
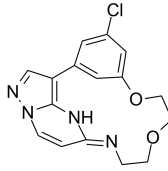
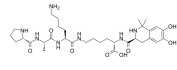
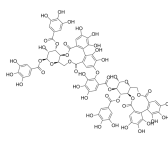
<p><b>NIR-H2O2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D1065</p> <p>NIR-H2O2 is a cell-permeable near-infrared (NIR) fluorescent turn-on sensor. NIR-H2O2 has both absorption and emission in the NIR region. NIR-H2O2 responds to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with a large turn-on NIR fluorescence signal upon excitation in the NIR region.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nitecapone</b> (OR-462)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106842</p> <p>Nitecapone (OR-462) is an orally active and short-acting <b>catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT)</b> inhibitor with gastroprotective and antioxidant properties. Nitecapone (OR-462) scavenges reactive oxygen and nitric radicals and prevents lipid peroxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Nitidine chloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0498</p> <p>Nitidine chloride, a potential <b>anti-malarial</b> lead compound derived from <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing <b>apoptosis</b>, inhibiting <b>STAT3</b> signaling cascade, <b>DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A</b>, ERK and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Nitrosogluthatione</b> (GSNO; RVC-588; S-Nitroso-L-glutathione)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0845</p> <p>Nitrosogluthatione (GSNO), a exogenous NO donor and a substrate for rat alcohol dehydrogenase class III isoenzyme, inhibits cerebrovascular angiotensin II-dependent and -independent AT1 receptor responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nivalenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: 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 <b>caspace</b>-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic <b>apoptotic</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nizatidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0310</p> <p>Nizatidine is a potent and orally active <b>histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, can be used for the research of stomach and intestines ulcers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>NLRP3-IN-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132892</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-4 is potent and orally active <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome inhibitor with inflammatory activity for colitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>NLRP3-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-145087</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-5 is a <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b> inhibitor (WO2016131098 (N-((4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbonyl)-4-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)furan-2-sulfonamide)).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NLRP3-IN-NBC6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131040</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-NBC6 is a potent, selective <b>NLRP3 inflammasome</b> inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 574 nM) that acts independently of Ca<sup>2+</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>NO-prednisolone</b> (NCX-1015)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101757</p> <p>NO-prednisolone is a nitric oxide (NO)-releasing derivative of Prednisolone. NO-prednisolone potentially stimulates <b>IL-10</b> production in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Nobiletin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0155</p>	<p><b>Nociceptin(1-7)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1319</p>
<p>Nobiletin is a poly-methoxylated flavone from the citrus peel that improves memory loss. Nobiletin is a <b>retinoid acid receptor-related orphan receptors (RORs)</b> agonist.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Nociceptin (1-7) is the N-terminal bioactive fragment of nociceptin (HY-P0183). Nociceptin (1-7) is a potent <b>ORL<sub>1</sub> (NOP)</b> receptor agonist with antinociceptive activity. Nociceptin (1-7) combines with nociceptin reduces hyperalgesia in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Nociceptin(1-7) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1319A</p>	<p><b>NOD-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100691</p>
<p>Nociceptin (1-7) TFA is the N-terminal bioactive fragment of nociceptin (HY-P0183). Nociceptin (1-7) TFA is a potent <b>ORL<sub>1</sub> (NOP)</b> receptor agonist with antinociceptive activity. Nociceptin (1-7) TFA combines with nociceptin reduces hyperalgesia in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NOD-IN-1 is a potent mixed inhibitor of nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors, <b>NOD1</b> and <b>NOD2</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.74 μM and 6.45 μM, respectively.</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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nodakenetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2276</p>	<p><b>Nodakenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0825</p>
<p>Nodakenetin, isolated from <i>Angelica decursiva</i>, possesses antioxidant anti-inflammatory activities. Nodakenetin has the potential to be an antiarthritic and nerve tonic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nodakenin is a major coumarin glucoside in the root of <i>Peucedanum decursivum</i> Maxim. Nodakenin inhibits acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 84.7 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Nodinitib-1</b> (ML130; CID-1088438)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18639</p>	<p><b>Nonanal</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8016</p>
<p>Nodinitib-1 (ML130;CID-1088438) is a <b>NOD1</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.56 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</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>Nonanal is a saturated fatty aldehyde with antidiarrhoeal 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>nor-NOHA acetate</b> (Nw-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112885A</p>	<p><b>Norathyriol</b> (Mangiferitin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1029</p>
<p>nor-NOHA acetate (Nw-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate) is a specific and reversible <b>arginase</b> inhibitor, induces apoptosis in ARG2-expressing cells under hypoxia but not normoxia. Anti-leukemic activity, effective in endothelial dysfunction, immunosuppression and metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Norathyriol (Mangiferitin) is a natural metabolite of <i>Mangifera</i>. Norathyriol inhibits <b>α-glucosidase</b> in a noncompetitive manner with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3.12 μM. Norathyriol inhibits <b>PPARα</b>, <b>PPARβ</b>, and <b>PPARγ</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 92.8 μM, 102.4 μM, and 153.5 μM, 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>

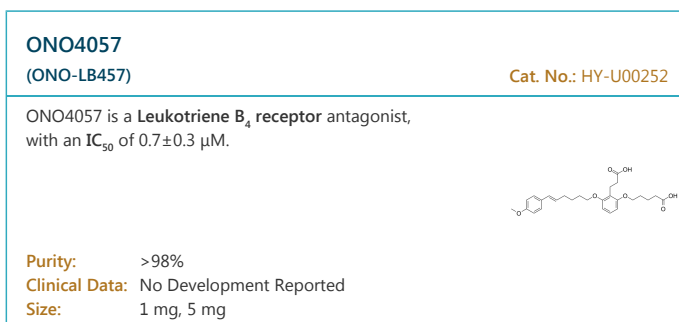
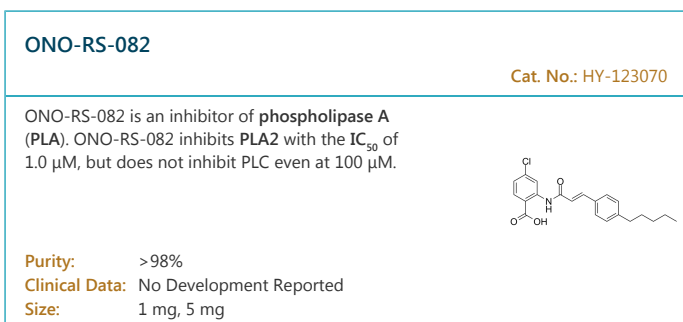
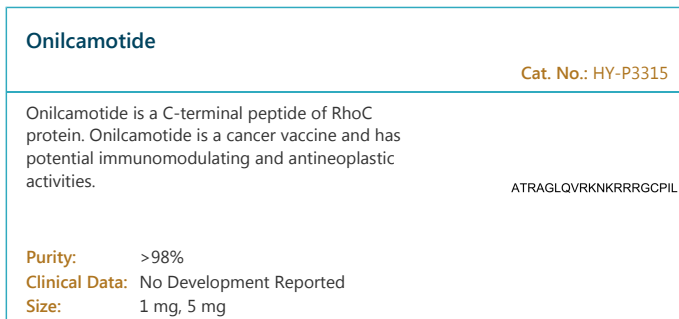
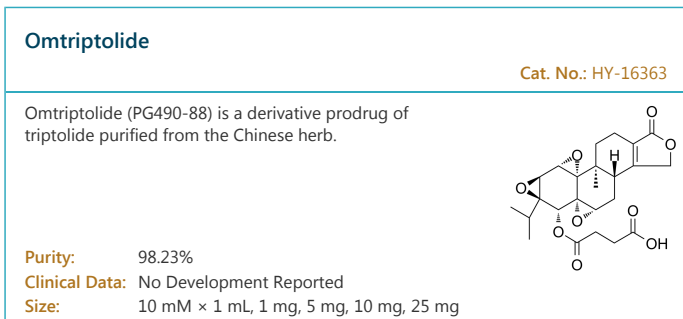
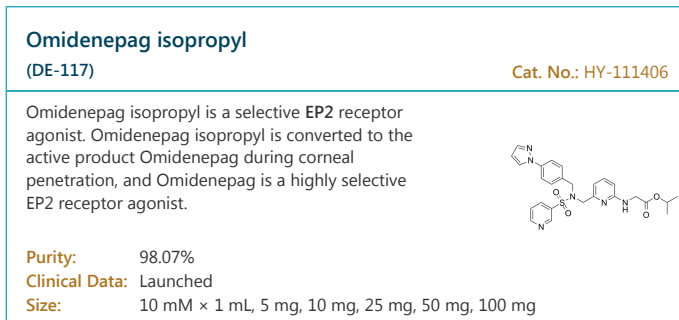
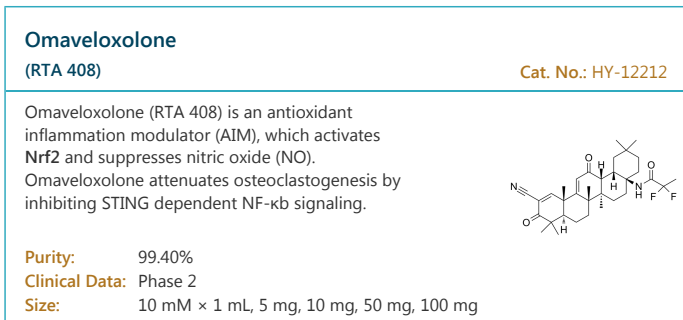
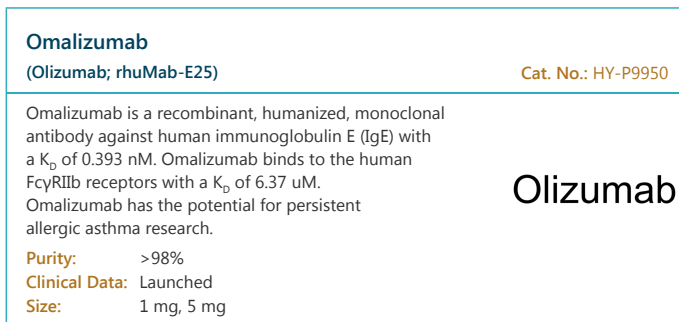
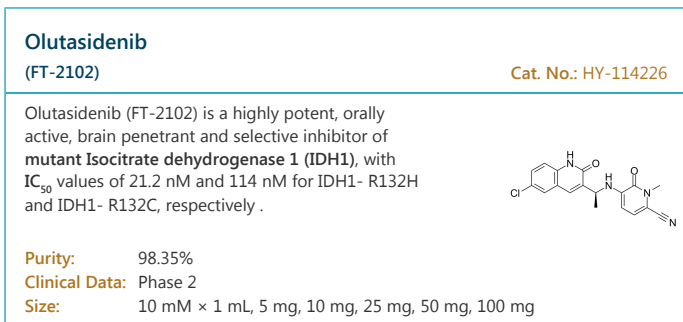
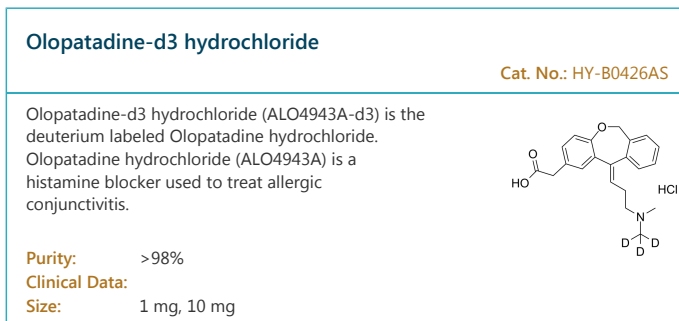
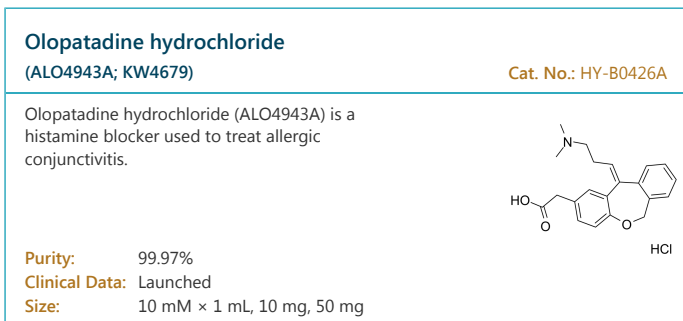
<p><b>Norethindrone acetate</b> (19-Norethindrone acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1710</p>	<p><b>Norethindrone acetate-D8</b> (19-Norethindrone acetate-D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1710S</p>
<p>Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Norethindrone acetate-D8 (19-Norethindrone acetate-D8) is the deuterium labeled Norethindrone acetate. Norethindrone acetate is a female hormone used for the research of endometriosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Noricaritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1413</p>	<p><b>Norisoboldine</b> (+)-Laurelptine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0586</p>
<p>Noricaritin is a flavonoid sourced from roots of <i>Epimedium brevicornu</i> Maxim.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Norisoboldine is an orally active natural aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) agonist. Norisoboldine, as a major isoquinoline alkaloid present in <i>Radix Linderae</i>, can be used for the research of Rheumatoid arthritis and Ulcerative colitis.</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>Norisoboldine hydrochloride</b> (+)-Laurelptine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0586A</p>	<p><b>NOS-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138564</p>
<p>Norisoboldine hydrochloride is an orally active natural aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) agonist. Norisoboldine hydrochloride, as a major isoquinoline alkaloid present in <i>Radix Linderae</i>, can be used for the research of Rheumatoid arthritis and Ulcerative colitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NOS-IN-1 is a potent and orally active NO synthase (NOS) isoforms inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M, 1.1 <math>\mu</math>M, and 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M for human iNOS (hiNOS), heNOS and hnNOS, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Nosantine racemate</b> (NPT 15392 racemate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101687</p>	<p><b>Nothofagin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113919</p>
<p>Nosantine racemate is the racemate of Nosantine. Nosantine is an inducer of IL-2 or enhancer of IL-2 induction by phytohemagglutinin (PHA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nothofagin, a dihydrochalcone, is isolated from rooibos (<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>). Nothofagin downregulates NF-<math>\kappa</math>B translocation through blocking calcium influx.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Notopterol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0564</p>	<p><b>NPD-1335</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126250</p>
<p>Notopterol is a coumarin extracted from <i>N. incisum</i>. Notopterol induces apoptosis and has antipyretic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. Notopterol is used for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>NPD1335 is a <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> phosphodiesterase B1 (TbrPDEB1) inhibitor with submicromolar activities against <i>T. brucei</i> parasites. NPD1335 displays a greatly improved cytotoxicity profile.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>NR1H4 activator 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-125996</p>	<p><b>NS-2028</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12379</p>
<p>NR1H4 activator 1 is a potent and selective <b>Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR)</b> agonist, extracted from patent WO2018152171A1, example 4. NR1H4 activator 1 shows strong FXR agonistic potency with a <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 1 nM in a Human FXR (NR1H4) Assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NS-2028 is a highly selective soluble Guanylyl Cyclase (sGC) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 30 nM and 200 nM for basal and NO-stimulated enzyme activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>NS-3-008 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120897</p>	<p><b>NS-398</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13913</p>
<p>NS-3-008 hydrochloride is an orally active transcriptional inhibitor of <b>G0/G1 switch 2 (G0s2)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.25 <math>\mu</math>M. NS-3-008 hydrochloride can be used for chronic kidney disease.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>NS-398 is a non-steroidal an-inflammatory agent with analgesic and antipyretic effects, and selectively inhibits prostaglandin G/H synthase 2/cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) activity, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.8 <math>\mu</math>M, and has no effect on COX-1 at 100 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%</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>NS2 (114-121), Influenza</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2521</p>	<p><b>NS6180</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15707</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><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NS6180 is a novel potent and selective KCa3.1 channel inhibitor(<math>IC_{50}</math>= 9 nM) prevents T-cell activation and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>NSC-60339</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119172</p>	<p><b>NSC117079</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-19819</p>
<p>NSC-60339, an <b>efflux pump</b> inhibitor and a substrate of AcrAB-ToiC, is a polybasic terephthalic acid derivative studied as a potential cancer chemotherapeutic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.13%</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>NSC117079 is a novel <b>PHLPP</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</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>Nucleoprotein (396-404) (NP 396)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1571</p>	<p><b>Nucleoprotein (396-404) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1571A</p>
<p>Nucleoprotein (396-404) is the 396 to 404 fragment of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV). Nucleoprotein (396-404) is the H-2D(b)-restricted immunodominant epitope and can be used as a molecular model of viral antigen .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FQPQNGQFI</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Nucleoprotein (396-404) TFA is the 396 to 404 fragment of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV). Nucleoprotein (396-404) TFA is the H-2D(b)-restricted immunodominant epitope and can be used as a molecular model of viral antigen .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FQPQNGQFI (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Nurr1 agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132909</p>	<p><b>Nusinersen</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112980</p>
<p>Nurr1 agonist 1 is an inverse agonist tool for the neuroprotective transcription factor <b>Nurr1</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nusinersen is an antisense oligonucleotide drug that modifies pre-messenger RNA splicing of the SMN2 gene and thus promotes increased production of full-length SMN protein.</p> <p><b>Nusinersen</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NVS-PI3-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133907</p>	<p><b>NVS-ZP7-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114395</p>
<p>NVS-PI3-4 is a specific <b>PI3K<math>\gamma</math></b> inhibitor. NVS-PI3-4 can be used for the research of allergies, inflammatory and cancer diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>NVS-ZP7-4 is a Zinc transporter SLC39A7 (<b>ZIP7</b>) inhibitor that is also the first reported chemical tool to probe the impact of modulating ER zinc levels and investigate ZIP7 as a novel druggable node in the Notch pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nylidrin hydrochloride</b> (Buphenine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1404</p>	<p><b>O-Methyl Atorvastatin hemicalcium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135375</p>
<p>Nylidrin hydrochloride was an effective inhibitor of IgE-mediated release of histamine from passively sensitized rat peritoneal mast cells and human basophils, and of IgG1-mediated release of histamine from passively sensitized guinea pig lung slices.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>O-Methyl Atorvastatin (hemicalcium) is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>OATD-01</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137464A</p>	<p><b>OBAA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101015A</p>
<p>OATD-01 is a highly potent, first-in-class, orally active and selective <b>chitinase</b> inhibitor with low nanomolar activity toward <b>CHIT1</b> (hCHIT1, <math>IC_{50}</math> = 23 nM). OATD-01 shows excellent PK profile in multiple species and is selectivity against a panel of other off-targets.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>OBAA is a potent <b>phospholipase A2 (PLA2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70 nM. OBAA blocks Melittin-induced <math>Ca^{2+}</math> influx in Trypanosoma brucei with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.4 <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>Obafistat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109154</p>	<p><b>Obestatin(rat)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1306</p>
<p>Obafistat is a potent aldo-keto reductase <b>AKR1C3</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.2 nM for human AKR1C3 (patent WO2017202817A1, example 4).</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Obestatin(rat), encoded by the Ghrelin gene, is a peptide, comprised of 23 amino acids. Obestatin(rat) suppresses food intake, inhibits jejunal contraction, and decreases body-weight gain.</p> <p>FNAPFDVGIKLSGAQYQQHGRAL-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

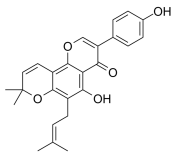
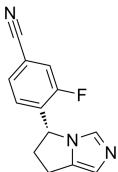
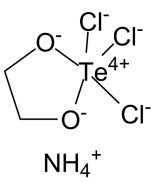
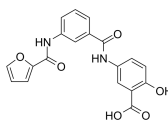
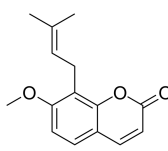
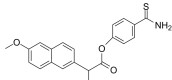
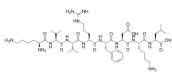
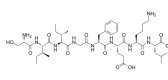
<p><b>Obestatin(rat) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1306A</p>	<p><b>Obtucarbamate A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3163</p>
<p>Obestatin(rat) TFA, encoded by the Ghrelin gene, is a peptide, comprised of 23 amino acids. Obestatin(rat) TFA suppresses food intake, inhibits jejunal contraction, and decreases body-weight gain.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FNAPFDVGRKLSGAQYQHQHGRAL-NH<sub>2</sub> (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>Obtucarbamate A isolated from Disporum cantoniense has antitussive 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>Ocarcoxib</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139578</p>	<p><b>Oclacitinib maleate</b> (PF-03394197 maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13577A</p>
<p>Ocarcoxib, a potent COX-2 (cyclooxygenase-2) inhibitor, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory for veterinary use.</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>Oclacitinib maleate (PF-03394197 maleate) is a novel JAK inhibitor. Oclacitinib maleate (PF-03394197 maleate) is most potent at inhibiting JAK1 (IC<sub>50</sub>=10 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</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>Oct3/4-inducer-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18773</p>	<p><b>Octreotide</b> (SMS 201-995)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0036</p>
<p>Oct3/4-inducer-1 (compound 2) is a potent Oct3/4 inducer. Oct3/4-inducer-1 promotes expression and stabilization of Oct3/4, and enhances its transcriptional activity in diverse human somatic cells.</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</p>	<p>Octreotide is a somatostatin analog that binds to the somatostatin receptor, mainly subtypes 2, 3, and 5, increases Gi activity, and reduces intracellular cAMP production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FCFWKTCT(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys7)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Octreotide acetate</b> (SMS 201-995 acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17365</p>	<p><b>OD36</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19628</p>
<p>Octreotide acetate, a long-acting synthetic analog of native somatostatin, inhibits growth hormone, glucagon, and insulin more potently.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>OD36 is a RIPK2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.3 nM. OD36 is a macrocyclic inhibitor with potent binding to the ALK2 kinase ATP pocket. OD36 shows ALK2-directed activity with K<sub>D</sub>s of 37 nM.</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>Odatroltide</b> (DHDMIQK(KAP))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132828</p>	<p><b>Oenothein B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7765</p>
<p>Odatroltide, as a nanoscale P-selectin inhibitor, is a nano-delivery system of 6,7-dihydroxyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid and KPAK to target the thrombus.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Oenothein B is a dimeric macrocyclic ellagitannin 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>OGG1-IN-08</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112902</p>	<p><b>Oglemilast</b> (GRC 3886)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15178</p>
<p>OGG1-IN-08 is a potent <b>8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase-1 (OGG1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.22 <math>\mu</math>M. OGG1-IN-08 decreases both the glycosylase and lyase activities of OGG1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Oglemilast (GRC 3886) is a potent and orally active <b>phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 nM for PDE4D3. Oglemilast inhibits pulmonary cell infiltration, including eosinophilia and neutrophilia in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Oglufanide</b> (H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13718</p>	<p><b>Okanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6673</p>
<p>Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH) is a dipeptide immunomodulator isolated from calf thymus. Oglufanide inhibits <b>vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)</b>. Oglufanide can stimulate the immune response to <b>hepatitic C virus (HCV)</b> and intracellular bacterial infections.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the <b>TLR4/NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Oleanolic acid derivative 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18002</p>	<p><b>Oleanolic acid derivative 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18003</p>
<p>Oleanolic acid derivative 1 is an oleanolic acid derivative, which is a novel triterpenoid-steroid hybrid molecule.</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</p>	<p>Oleanolic acid derivative 2 is an oleanolic acid derivative, which is a novel triterpenoid-steroid hybrid molecule.</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</p>
<p><b>Oleanolic acid hemiphthalate disodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128695</p>	<p><b>Oleuropein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0292</p>
<p>Oleanolic acid hemiphthalate disodium salt is an anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <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>Oleuropein, found in olive leaves and oil, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic effects through direct inhibition of <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> transcriptional activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Olodaterol</b> (BI1744)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14301</p>	<p><b>Olodaterol hydrochloride</b> (BI1744 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14301A</p>
<p>Olodaterol (BI1744) is a selective, long acting <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\beta_2</math>-AR)</b> agonist (<math>EC_{50}</math>=0.1 nM and <math>pK_1</math>= 9.14 for human <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor, respectively). Olodaterol can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Olodaterol (BI1744) hydrochloride is a selective, long acting <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\beta_2</math>-AR)</b> agonist (<math>EC_{50}</math>=0.1 nM and <math>pK_1</math>= 9.14 for human <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor, respectively). Olodaterol can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

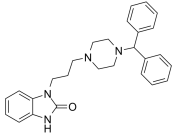
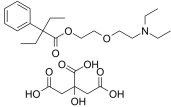
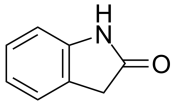
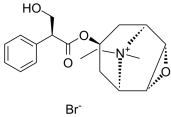
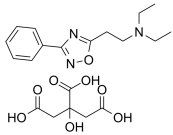
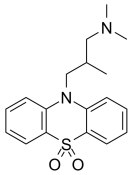
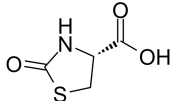
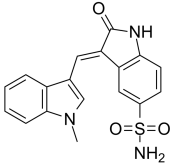
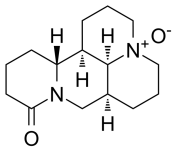
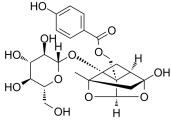




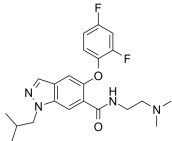
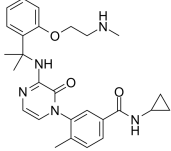
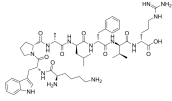
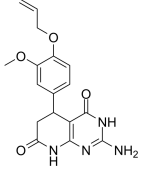
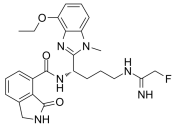
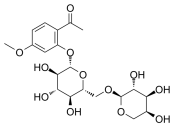
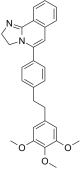
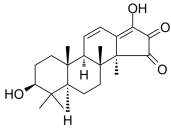
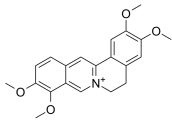
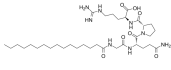
<p><b>ONX-0914</b> (PR-957)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13207</p>	<p><b>ONX-0914 TFA</b> (PR-957 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13207A</p>
<p>ONX-0914 (PR-957) is a selective inhibitor of low-molecular mass polypeptide-7 (LMP7), the chymotrypsin-like subunit of the immunoproteasome. ONX-0914 blocks cytokine production and attenuates progression of experimental arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>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><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>OP-3633</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125839</p>	<p><b>OP-5244</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136978</p>
<p>OP-3633 is a potent and selective steroidal glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 29 nM, with inhibition of GR transcriptional activity. OP-3633 exhibits low progesterone receptor (PR) agonism and androgen receptor (AR) antagonism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OP-5244 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of CD73, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.25 nM. OP-5244 reverses immunosuppression through blocking of adenosine production, and has the potential for the cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>OP-5244 sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136978A</p>	<p><b>OPC-167832</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134940</p>
<p>OP-5244 sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of CD73, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.25 nM. OP-5244 sodium reverses immunosuppression through blocking of adenosine production, and has the potential for the cancer research.</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>OPC-167832 is a potent and orally active dprE1 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.258 <math>\mu</math>M. OPC-167832 has antituberculosis activity and can be used for the research of tuberculosis caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ophiopogonin D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0515</p>	<p><b>opigolix</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00289</p>
<p>Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of Ophiopogon japonicus, is a rare naturally occurring <math>C_{29}</math> steroidal glycoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Opigolix is a Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor antagonist, used for the research of endometriosis and rheumatoid arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Oridonin</b> (NSC-250682; Isodonol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0004</p>	<p><b>Orismilast</b> (LEO-32731)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117960</p>
<p>Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from Rabdosia rubescens, acts as an inhibitor of AKT, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.4 and 8.9 <math>\mu</math>M for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Orismilast (LEO-32731) is a PDE4 inhibitor used for the research of inflammatory 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>Osajin</b> (CID 95168; NSC 21565)</p> <p>Osajin is the major bioactive isoflavone present in the fruit of <i>Maclura pomifera</i> with antitumor, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3125</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Osilodrostat</b> (LCI699)</p> <p>Osilodrostat (LCI699) is a potent inhibitor of human <b>11<math>\beta</math>-hydroxylase</b> and <b>aldosterone synthase</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 2.5 and 0.7 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16276</p> 
<p><b>Ossirene</b> (AS101)</p> <p>Ossirene (AS101), an immunomodulatory tellurium compound, is a potent <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor. Ossirene abolishes phosphorylation of STAT3 by inhibiting <b>IL-10</b>. Ossirene potently inhibits <b>Caspase-1</b> and is used for the autoimmune diseases and certain malignancies.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101019</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>OSS_128167</b></p> <p>OSS_128167 is a potent selective <b>sirtuin 6 (SIRT6)</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 89 <math>\mu</math>M, 1578 <math>\mu</math>M and 751 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>SIRT6</b>, <b>SIRT1</b> and <b>SIRT2</b>, respectively. OSS_128167 has anti-<b>HBV</b> activity that inhibits <b>HBV</b> transcription and replication.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107454</p> 
<p><b>Osteogenic Growth Peptide, OGP</b></p> <p>Osteogenic Growth Peptide, OGP is a short, naturally occurring 14-mer growth factor peptide found in serum at <math>\mu</math>M concentrations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1563</p> <p>ALKRQGRTLYGFGG</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Osthole</b> (Osthol; NSC 31868)</p> <p>Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of <b>HBV</b> in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0054</p> 
<p><b>Otenaproxesul</b> (ATB-346)</p> <p>Otenaproxesul (ATB-346), an orally active non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (<b>NSAID</b>), inhibits <b>cyclooxygenase-1 and 2 (COX-1 and 2)</b>. Otenaproxesul possesses antiinflammatory and antinociceptive activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15028</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>OVA (241-270) (TFA)</b></p> <p>OVA (241-270) TFA, a non-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) peptide, is a fragmented peptide of OVA (ovalbumin) antigen.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2495A</p> <p><small>SMLVLPDEVSGLEGSINFEKLTEWTS (TFA 680)</small></p>
<p><b>OVA (55-62)</b></p> <p>OVA 55-62 is a fragmented peptide of OVA (ovalbumin) antigen and can bind to the mouse MHC class I molecule, H2-Kb.</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-P2494</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>OVA G4 peptide</b></p> <p>OVA G4 peptide is a variant of the agonist ovalbumin (OVA) peptide SIINFEKL (257-264). SIINFEKL is routinely used to stimulate ovalbumin-specific T cells and to test new vaccine adjuvants can form a stable hydrogel.</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-P1771</p> 

<p><b>OVA G4 peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1771A</p>	<p><b>OVA Peptide 323-339</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0286</p>
<p>OVA G4 peptide TFA is a variant of the agonist ovalbumin (OVA) peptide SIINFEKL (257-264). SIINFEKL is routinely used to stimulate ovalbumin-specific T cells and to test new vaccine adjuvants can form a stable hydrogel.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>OVA Peptide (323-339) represents a T and B cell epitope of Ovalbumin (Ova), which is important in the generation and development of immediate hypersensitivity responses in BALB/c mice.</p> <p>ISQAVHAAHAEINEAGR</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>OVA Peptide(257-264)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1489</p>	<p><b>OVA Peptide(257-264) acetate salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1489B</p>
<p>OVA Peptide(257-264) is a class I (Kb)-restricted peptide epitope of OVA, an octameric peptide from ovalbumin presented by the class I MHC molecule, H-2Kb.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OVA Peptide(257-264) acetate salt is a class I (Kb)-restricted peptide epitope of OVA, an octameric peptide from ovalbumin presented by the class I MHC molecule H-2Kb.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>OVA Peptide(257-264) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1489A</p>	<p><b>OVA sequence (323-336)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1870</p>
<p>OVA Peptide(257-264) TFA is a class I (Kb)-restricted peptide epitope of OVA, an octameric peptide from ovalbumin presented by the class I MHC molecule, H-2Kb.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>OVA sequence (323-336) is a cognate helper T-lymphocyte peptide that is employed to enhance CTL epitope immunogenicity.</p> <p>ISQAVHAAHAEINE</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>OVA-E1 peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2319</p>	<p><b>OVA-E1 peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2319A</p>
<p>OVA-E1 peptide, is an antagonist variant of SIINFEKL [OVA (257-264)]. OVA-E1 peptide, activates the p38 and JNK cascades similarly in mutant and wild-type thymocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OVA-E1 peptide TFA, is an antagonist variant of SIINFEKL [OVA (257-264)]. OVA-E1 peptide, activates the p38 and JNK cascades similarly in mutant and wild-type thymocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxaceprol</b> (N-Acetyl-L-hydroxyproline)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17490</p>	<p><b>Oxaprozin</b> (Oxaprozinum; Wy21743)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0808</p>
<p>Oxaceprol (N-Acetyl-L-hydroxyproline), an orally active derivative of L-proline, possesses distinct anti-inflammatory activity. Oxaceprol is usually used for the research of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both COX-1 and COX-2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of NF-κB.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Oxatomide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123205</p> <p>Oxatomide is a potent and orally active dual <b>H1-histamine receptor</b> and <b>P2X7 receptor</b> antagonist with antihistamine and anti-allergic activity. Oxatomide almost completely blocks the ATP-induced current in <b>human P2X7 receptors</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.95 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxeladin citrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1216</p> <p>Oxeladin citrate is a cough suppressant, is a highly potent and effective drug used to treat all types of cough of various etiologies.</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>Oxindole</b> (Indolin-2-one)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0061</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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxitropium Bromide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00105</p> <p>Oxitropium bromide is an <b>mAChR</b> antagonist used as an anticholinergic bronchodilator drug for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Oxolamine citrate</b> (SKF-9976 citrate; AF-438 citrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1042</p> <p>Oxolamine citrate (SKF-9976 citrate) is a cough suppressant that can be used for the research of respiratory tract diseases. Oxolamine citrate also exhibits anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Oxomemazine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136587</p> <p>Oxomemazine is a phenothiazine-based <b>histamine H1-receptor</b> blocker with pronounced antimuscarinic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Oxothiazolidinecarboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133105</p> <p>Oxothiazolidinecarboxylic acid, an antioxidant, is a prodrug of cysteine that is inert until metabolized to cysteine intracellularly, thus stimulating glutathione synthesis.</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, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>OXSI-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112386</p> <p>OXSI-2 is a bioavailable, cell-permeable <b>Syk</b> inhibitor with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 313 nM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 14 nM.</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>Oxymatrine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0158</p> <p>Oxymatrine, an alkaloid from the roots of Sophora species, with anti-inflammatory, antifibrosis, and antitumor effects, inhibits the iNOS expression and TGF-<math>\beta</math>/Smad pathway.</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, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Oxypaeoniflorin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0748</p> <p>Oxypaeoniflorin, an anti-oxidant, is a monoterpene glycoside compound isolated from Paeoniae species. Oxypaeoniflorin has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

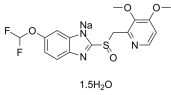
<p><b>Oxyphenbutazone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1355A</p>	<p><b>Oxypurinol</b> (Oxipurinol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19657</p>
<p>Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective COX inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating 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>Oxypurinol (Oxipurinol), the major active metabolite of Allopurinol, is an inhibitor of <b>xanthine oxidase</b>. Oxypurinol can be used to regulate blood urate levels and treat gout.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxysophoridine</b> (Sophoridine N-oxide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1402</p>	<p><b>Ozanimod</b> (RPC-1063)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12288</p>
<p>Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) is a bioactive alkaloid extracted from the Sophora alopecuroides Linn. Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) shows anti inflammatory, anti oxidative stress and anti <b>apoptosis</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>Ozanimod (RPC-1063) is a potent and selective <b>S1P<sub>1</sub></b> and <b>S1P<sub>3</sub></b> receptor agonist with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 410 pM and 11 nM in [<sup>35</sup>S]-GTPγS binding, respectively.</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-Coumaric Acid Ethyl Ester</b> (Ethyl (E)-p-hydroxycinnamate; Ethyl trans-4-hydroxycinnamate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3103</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 Pseudomonas spp., Staphylococcus spp., and C. albicans.</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-Coumaric Acid Ethyl Ester is the ethyl ester of p-Coumaric acid. p-Coumaric Acid is a potential immunosuppressive agent in treating autoimmune inflammatory diseases like rheumatoid arthritis.</p> <p><b>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>p2Ca</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0260</p>	<p><b>P2X receptor-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139627</p>
<p>p2Ca, an 8-mer peptide, is a ligand that is naturally processed and presented to the Ld-alloreactive T cell clone, 2C.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>P2X receptor-1 is a potential inhibitor of <b>P2X receptor</b> for the treatment of pain 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>P2X3 antagonist 34</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135976</p>	<p><b>p38 MAPK-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12839</p>
<p>P2X3 antagonist 34 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>P2X3 homotrimeric receptor</b> antagonist with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 25 nM, 92 nM and 126 nM for human P2X3, rat P2X3 and guinea pig P2X3 receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</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>p38 MAPK-IN-1 (Compound 4) is a novel potent and selective inhibitor of <b>p38 MAPK</b> with IC<sub>50</sub> of 68 nM. p38 MAPK-IN-1 shows sustained levels, low clearance and good bioavailability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</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>p38<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114423</p>	<p><b>p38<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-131335</p>
<p>p38<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor 1 is a <b>p38<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2008076265 A1.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70%</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>p38<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor 2 is a highly potent and selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b> inhibitor, with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 9.6.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>P8RI</b> (D-P8RI)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3325</p>	<p><b>PA-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-133529</p>
<p>P8RI (D-P8RI) is a biomimetic peptide of CD31 and a <b>CD31</b> agonist. P8RI binds to the juxtamembrane amino acid sequence of the ectodomain of CD31, shows an immunosuppressive effect through restoration of the CD31 inhibitory pathway.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PA-8 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>PACAP type I (PAC1) receptor</b> antagonist. PA-8 inhibits the phosphorylation of CREB induced by PACAP in <b>PAC1</b><sup>-</sup>, but not <b>VPAC1</b>- or <b>VPAC2</b>-receptor. PA-8 also inhibits PACAP-induced cAMP elevation with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PAD2-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136557</p>	<p><b>Paeonolide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2156</p>
<p>PAD2-IN-1, a benzimidazole-based derivative, is a potent and selective <b>protein arginine deiminase 2 (PAD2)</b> inhibitor. PAD2-IN-1 shows superior selectivity for <b>PAD2</b> over <b>PAD4</b> (95-fold) and <b>PAD3</b> (79-fold).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Paeonolide is a plant glycoside that contains a non-reducing end <math>\alpha</math>-l-arabinopyranoside and is found in the roots of the widespread plant genus <i>Paeonia</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PAF-AN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00040</p>	<p><b>Palbinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3115</p>
<p>PAF-AN-1 is a platelet activating factor receptor (PAF) antagonist.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Palbinone is a terpenoid isolated from the roots of <i>Paeonia albiflora</i> Pallas, potently inhibits <b>3<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3<math>\alpha</math>-HSD)</b>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 46 nM. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>Palmatine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0110A</p>	<p><b>Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0064</p>
<p>Palmatine is an orally active and irreversible <b>indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO-1)</b> inhibitor. Palmatine can ameliorate DSS (Dextran Sulphate Sodium Salt)-induced colitis by mitigating colonic injury, preventing gut microbiota dysbiosis, and regulating tryptophan catabolism.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3 is a synthetic peptide, corresponding to 341-344 amino acid sequence of IgG human H-chain, with phagocytosis stimulating activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Palmitoylcarnitine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101017</p>	<p><b>Pam3CSK4</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1180</p>
<p>Palmitoylcarnitine chloride is a fatty acid-derived mitochondrial substrate, and selectively decreases cell survival in colorectal and prostate cancer cells by affecting on pro-inflammatory pathways, Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx, and DHT-like effects.</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>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><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Pam3CSK4 TFA</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1180A</p>	<p><b>Pam3CSK4-Biotin</b> (Pam3Cys-Ser-(Lys)4-Biotin)</p> <p>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>Pam<sub>3</sub>C-SK4KKK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><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>Pam3C-SK4KKK-Biotin</p> <p><b>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>Pamapimod</b> (Ro4402257; R1503)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10405</p>	<p><b>Pamapimod-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10405S</p>
<p>Pamapimod (Ro4402257) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 14 nM and 480 nM and K<sub>s</sub> of 1.3 nM and 120 nM for <b>p38α</b> and <b>p38β</b>, respectively. Pamapimod has no activity against p38δ or p38γ isoforms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</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>Pamapimod-d4 (Ro4402257-d4) is the deuterium labeled Pamapimod. Pamapimod (Ro4402257) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 14 nM and 480 nM and K<sub>s</sub> of 1.3 nM and 120 nM for <b>p38α</b> and <b>p38β</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pamidronic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0012</p>	<p><b>Panaxydiol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3114</p>
<p>Pamidronic acid is a drug used to treat a broad spectrum of bone absorption diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Panaxydiol exhibits <b>histamine</b>-release inhibition 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>Pantoprazole</b> (BY1023; SKF96022)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17507</p>	<p><b>Pantoprazole sodium</b> (BY1023 sodium; SKF96022 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17507A</p>
<p>Pantoprazole (BY10232) is an orally active and potent <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.8 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>Pantoprazole sodium (BY10232 sodium) is an orally active and potent <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole sodium, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.8 μM.</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>

**Pantoprazole sodium hydrate**  
(BY1023 sodium hydrate; SKF96022 sodium hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-17507B

Pantoprazole sodium hydrate (BY10232 sodium hydrate) is an orally active and potent **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole sodium hydrate, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent  $H^+/K^+$ -ATPase inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 6.8  $\mu$ M.

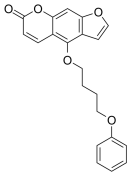


1.5H<sub>2</sub>O

**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**PAP-1**  
(5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen) Cat. No.: HY-10015

PAP-1 (5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen) is a potent, selective, and orally active **Kv1.3** blocker ( $EC_{50}$ =2 nM). PAP-1 blocks Kv1.3 in a use-dependent manner and acts by preferentially binding to the C-type inactivated state of the channel.



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

**Papain** Cat. No.: HY-P1645

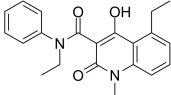
Papain is a cysteine protease of the peptidase C1 family, which is used in food, pharmaceutical, textile, and cosmetic industries.

# Papain

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 100 mg

**Paquinimod**  
(ABR 25757) Cat. No.: HY-100442

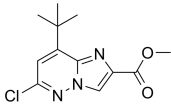
Paquinimod (ABR 25757) is a specific inhibitor of **S100A8/S100A9**. Paquinimod rescues the pneumonia with substantial reduction of viral loads in SARS-CoV-2-infected mice.



**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**PAR-2-IN-1** Cat. No.: HY-138558

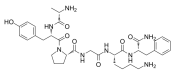
PAR-2-IN-1 is a protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR2) signaling pathway inhibitor with anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.



**Purity:** 99.16%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide**  
(PAR-4-AP; AY-NH2) Cat. No.: HY-P1309

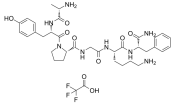
PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide (PAR-4-AP; AY-NH2) is a proteinase-activated receptor-4 (PAR-4) agonist, which has no effect on either PAR-1 or PAR-2 and whose effects are blocked by a PAR-4 antagonist.



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

**PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide TFA**  
(PAR-4-AP TFA; AY-NH2 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1309A

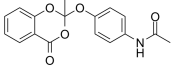
PAR-4 Agonist Peptide, amide TFA (PAR-4-AP TFA; AY-NH2 TFA) is a proteinase-activated receptor-4 (PAR-4) agonist, which has no effect on either PAR-1 or PAR-2 and whose effects are blocked by a PAR-4 antagonist.



**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Paracetamol**  
(MR-897) Cat. No.: HY-U00100

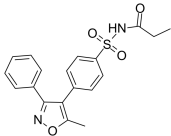
Paclitaxel is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic.



**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Parecoxib**  
(SC 69124) Cat. No.: HY-17474

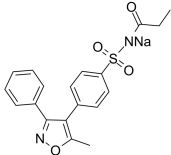
Parecoxib (SC 69124) is a highly selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, the prodrug of Valdecoxib (HY-15762). Parecoxib Sodium is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID) and inhibits prostaglandin (PG) synthesis.



**Purity:** 98.34%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

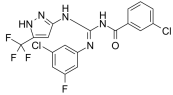




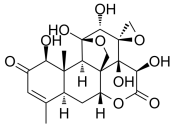
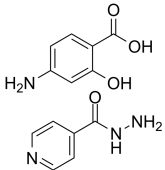
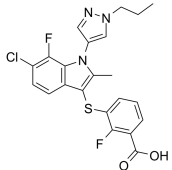
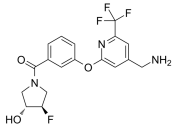
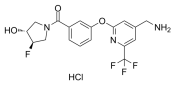
**Parecoxib Sodium**  
(SC 69124A) Cat. No.: HY-17474A

Parecoxib Sodium (SC 69124A) is a highly selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, the prodrug of Valdecoxib (HY-15762). Parecoxib Sodium is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID) and inhibits prostaglandin (PG) synthesis.

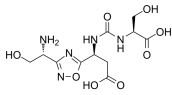
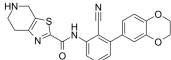
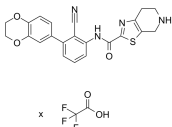
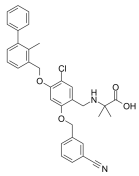
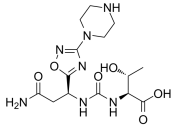
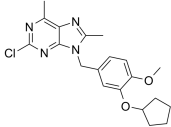
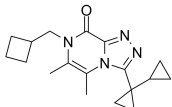
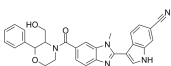
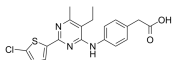
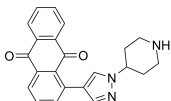


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



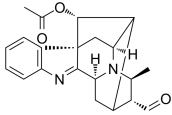
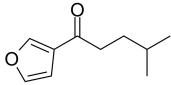
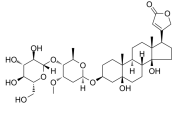
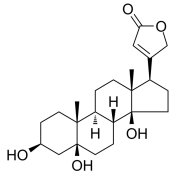
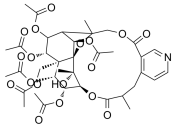
<p><b>Parimifasor</b> (LYC30937)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109098</p>	<p><b>Parstatin(human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1262</p>
<p>Parimifasor (LYC30937) is an immunomodulator, with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.54% <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>Parstatin(human), a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Parstatin(human) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1262A</p>	<p><b>Parstatin(mouse)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1261</p>
<p>Parstatin(human) TFA, a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Parstatin(mouse), a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Parstatin(mouse) TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1261A</p>	<p><b>Pasakbumin B</b> (13<math>\alpha</math>-(21)-Epoxyeurycomanone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4328</p>
<p>Parstatin(mouse) TFA, a cell-penetrating <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis.</p> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pasakbumin B, a bioactive compound from <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack, exhibits potent antiulcer activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pasiniazid</b> (Parniazide; Pasiniazide; Isonicotinic acid hydrazide p-aminosalicylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1048</p>	<p><b>PAT-048</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123522</p>
<p>Pasiniazid is an anti-TB and anti-leprosy drug, used to treat various types of TB and leprosy.</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, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>PAT-048 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>autotaxin</b> inhibitor, inhibits IL-6 mRNA expression, but shows no effect on autotaxin protein and pulmonary lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) production in lung fibrosis model.</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>PAT-1251</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107422</p>	<p><b>PAT-1251 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107422A</p>
<p>PAT-1251 is a potent, selective and oral lysyl oxidase-like 2 (LOXL2) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.71 and 1.17 <math>\mu</math>M for hLOXL2 and hLOXL3, respectively, and also potently inhibits mouse, rat, and dog LOXL2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>s, 0.10, 0.12, and 0.16 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively); PAT-1251 is used in...</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.11% <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>PAT-1251 Hydrochloride is a potent, selective and oral lysyl oxidase-like 2 (LOXL2) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.71 and 1.17 <math>\mu</math>M for hLOXL2 and hLOXL3, respectively, and also potently inhibits mouse, rat, and dog LOXL2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>s, 0.10, 0.12, and 0.16 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

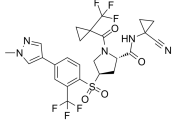
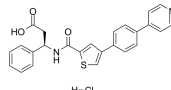
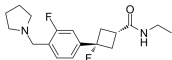
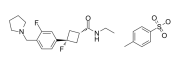
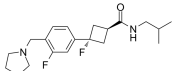
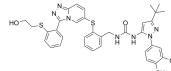
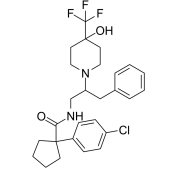
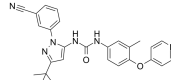
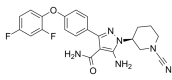
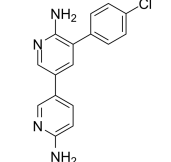
<p><b>PAT-505</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107781</p>	<p><b>Patamostat</b> (E-3123)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114080</p>
<p>PAT-505 is a potent, selective, noncompetitive and orally available <b>autotaxin</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2 nM in Hep3B cells, 9.7 nM in human blood and 62 nM in mouse plasma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Patamostat (E-3123) is a potent <b>protease</b> inhibitor. Patamostat potently inhibits trypsin, plasmin and thrombin with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 39 nM, 950 nM and 1.9 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Patamostat may possess suppressing effects on pathogenesis and development of acute pancreatitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</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>Patamostat mesylate</b> (E-3123 mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114080A</p>	<p><b>Patchouli alcohol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0207</p>
<p>Patamostat (E-3123) mesylate is a potent <b>protease</b> inhibitor. Patamostat mesylate potently inhibits trypsin, plasmin and thrombin with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 39 nM, 950 nM and 1.9 <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>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> <math>\geq</math>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>PBP10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1116</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</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PCI 29732</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18010</p>	<p><b>PCTR1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125445</p>
<p>PCI 29732 is a potent, orally active, reversible BTK inhibitor with <math>K_i^{app}</math> values of 8.2, 4.6, and 2.5 nM for BTK, Lck and Lyn, respectively. PCI 29732 shows only modest inhibitory activity against Itk, another Tec family kinase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</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>PCTR1 is a potent monocyte/macrophage agonist, regulating key anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving processes during bacterial infection. PCTR1 is a member of the protectin family of specialized pro-resolving mediators (SPMs).</p> <p><b>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>PD 404182</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16958</p>	<p><b>PD 407824</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18961</p>
<p>PD 404182 is a potent and competitive inhibitor of human <b>dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 1 (DDAH1)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 <math>\mu</math>M. PD 404182 exhibits antiangiogenic and antiviral activity in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PD 407824 is a checkpoint kinase <b>Chk1</b> and <b>WEE1</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 47 and 97 nM, respectively. PD 407824 is a chemical BMP sensitizer and increases the sensitivity of cells to sub-threshold amounts of BMP4.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

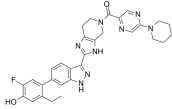
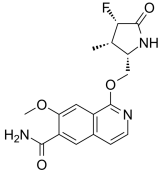
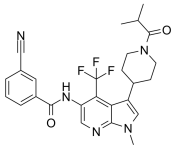
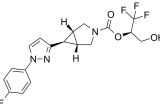
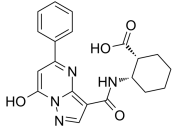
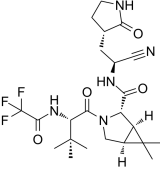
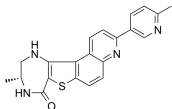
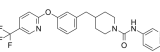
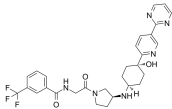
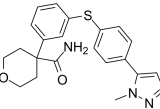
<p><b>PD-1-IN-18</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101098</p>	<p><b>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129172A</p>
<p>PD-1-IN-18 is a PD1 signaling pathway inhibitor, which acts as an immunomodulator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 is a PD-1/PD-L1 protein/protein interaction inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017222976A1, compound Example 1, has an IC<sub>50</sub> of ≤100 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>PD-1/PD-L1-IN 5 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129172</p>	<p><b>PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131347</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 IC<sub>50</sub> of ≤100 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>PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19 is a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.5 nM for human PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. PD-1/PD-L1-IN-NP19 could activate the immune microenvironment in tumor, which may contribute to its antitumor effects.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PD1-PDL1-IN 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101058</p>	<p><b>PDE IV-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00352</p>
<p>PD1-PDL1-IN 1 is a potent programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) inhibitor. PD1-PDL1-IN 1 is useful as immune modulator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PDE IV-IN-1 is an inhibitor of phosphodiesterase IV, used for the research of asthma, COPD or other inflammatory 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>PDE1-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130262</p>	<p><b>PDE12-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124768</p>
<p>PDE1-IN-3, compound 4 (WO2019156861), is a selective human phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) inhibitor. PDE1-IN-3 inhibits PDE4D and PDE6AB with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 23.99 μM and 10 μM, 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>PDE12-IN-3 is a phosphodiesterase 12 (PDE12) inhibitor with a pXC<sub>50</sub> 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><b>PDE4B-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115687</p>	<p><b>PK4-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135954</p>
<p>PDE4B-IN-2 is an orally active and selective PDE4B inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 15 nM. PDE4B-IN-2 inhibits PDE4D (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.7 μM). PDE4B-IN-2 exhibits potent anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>PK4-IN-1 is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PK4) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 84 nM. PK4-IN-1 potently represses cellular transformation and cellular proliferation and induces 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><b>PK4-IN-1 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135954A</p>	<p><b>PDM2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112629</p>
<p>PK4-IN-1 hydrochloride is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 84 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%</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>PDM2 is a selective, high-affinity aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) antagonist with an K<sub>i</sub> of 1.2±0.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pectolarigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0493</p>	<p><b>Pectolarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0314</p>
<p>Pectolarigenin is a dual inhibitor of COX-2/5-LOX. Anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolarigenin has potent inhibitory activities on melanogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Pectolarin possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolarin inhibits secretion of IL-6 and IL-8, as well as the production of PGE2 and NO. Pectolarin suppresses cell proliferation and inflammatory response and induces apoptosis via inactivation of the PI3K/Akt pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Peficitinib</b> (ASP015K; JNJ-54781532)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19568</p>	<p><b>PEG4-aminoxy-MMAF</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128968</p>
<p>Peficitinib is an oral JAK inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.9, 5.0, 0.7 and 4.8 nM for JAK1, JAK2, JAK3 and Tyk2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</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>PEG4-aminoxy-MMAF is a drug-linker conjugate for ADC with potent antitumor activity by using the potent antitubulin agent MMAF, linked via the noncleavable PEG4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pegaptanib sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109561</p>	<p><b>Peimine</b> (Verticine; Dihydroisoimperialine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0212</p>
<p>Pegaptanib sodium is an RNA aptamer directed against vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-165. Pegaptanib could be used for the study of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Peimine(Dihydroisoimperialine; Verticine) is a natural compound with good anti-inflammatory effects in vivo. IC50 value: Target: Peimine (0-25 mg/L) significantly inhibited tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, and increased IL-10 production.</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>Peiminine</b> (Verticinone; Raddeanine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0213</p>	<p><b>Peimisine</b> (Ebeiensine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0214</p>
<p>Peiminine(Verticinone; Raddeanine) is a natural compound with anti-inflammatory activity. IC50 value: Target: Peiminine and DXS significantly reduced alveolar inflammation and pulmonary interstitial inflammation in rats with bleomycin-induced lung injury.</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>Peimisine (Ebeiensine) non-competitively antagonizes tracheal smooth muscle muscarinic M receptor and inhibits smooth muscle contraction caused by Ach.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

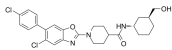
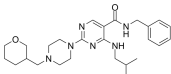
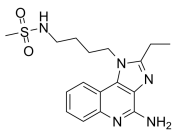
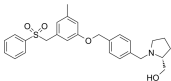
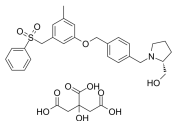
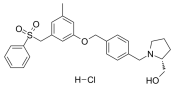
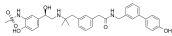
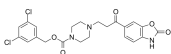
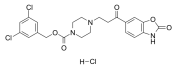
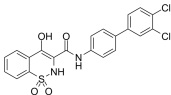
<p><b>Peldesine</b> (BCX 34)</p> <p>Peldesine (BCX 34) is a potent, competitive, reversible and orally active <b>purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 36 nM, 5 nM, and 32 nM for <b>human, rat, and mouse red blood cell (RBC) PNP</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Peldesine dihydrochloride</b> (BCX 34 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Peldesine (BCX 34) dihydrochloride is a potent, competitive, reversible and orally active <b>purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 36 nM, 5 nM, and 32 nM for <b>human, rat, and mouse red blood cell (RBC) PNP</b>, respectively.</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>Pelubiprofen</b></p> <p>Pelubiprofen, an orally active and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a member of the 2-arylpropionic acid family and has relatively selective effects on <b>COX-2</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Pemirolast potassium</b> (TWT-8152; BMY 26517)</p> <p>Pemirolast potassium (TWT-8152) is a histamine H1 antagonist and mast cell stabilizer that acts as an antiallergic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Penicillamine</b> (D-(-)-Penicillamine)</p> <p>Penicillamine (D-(-)-Penicillamine) is the most characteristic degradation product of the penicillin antibiotics. It is used as an antirheumatic and as a chelating agent in Wilson's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Pennogenin</b></p> <p>Pennogenin is a bioactive component which can be isolated from <i>T. govianianum</i> rhizomes. Pennogenin exhibits significant in vitro inhibitory effect on release of 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>Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose</b></p> <p>Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose elicits plant defense systems. Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose is a substrate for the Rhizobium leguminosarum nodulation protein NodL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Pentosan Polysulfate</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium (W/W 43%)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Pepinh-TRIF TFA</b></p> <p>Pepinh-TRIF (TFA) is a 30 aa peptide that blocks TIR-domain-containing adapter-inducing interferon-β (TRIF) signaling by interfering with <b>TLR-TRIF interaction</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>Peptide 401</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12537</p>	<b>Peptide 78</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2642</p>
<p>Peptide 401, a potent mast cell degranulating factor from bee venom, suppresses the increased vascular permeability due to intradermal injection of various smooth muscle spasmogens (histamine, and 5-HT).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>HCQKQKGGKPEKREKGGKQKNAK (Eukalia kidge) Cys-Cys-Cys-Cys-Cys</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Peptide 78, a chemotactic cytokine, a 78 amino acid protein member of the IL-8 or C-X-C chemokine supergene family. ENA-78 plays an important role in the elicitation of predominantly neutrophils (PMNs) into the joints of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TMRKPRSGNPDVAN</p>
<b>Perakine</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2030</p>	<b>Perilla ketone</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9508</p>
<p>Perakine is an indole alkaloid with anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Perilla ketone is a naturally occurring xenobiotic compound. Perilla ketone is activated by pulmonary P450 cytochrome enzymes in the lung, resulting in severe pulmonary damage and development of diffuse pulmonary edema.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>Peripheral Myelin P0 Protein (180-199), mouse</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2476</p>	<b>Peripheral Myelin Protein P2 (53-78), bovine</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2479</p>
<p>Peripheral Myelin P0 Protein (180-199), mouse, a neuritogenic peptide, is a purified component of murine peripheral nerve myelin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>SSKRGRQTPVLYAMLDSRS</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Peripheral Myelin Protein P2 (53-78), bovine is derived from bovine peripheral myelin P2 protein amino acid residues 53-78. Peripheral Myelin Protein P2 (53-78), bovine is a T cell epitope for the induction of experimental autoimmune neuritis (EAN) in Lewis rats.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>TESPFKNTKTEISFKLGOEFEETADNR</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<b>Periplocin</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1381</p>	<b>Periplogenin</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2414</p>
<p>Periplocin is a cardiotonic steroid isolated from <i>Periploca forrestii</i>. Periplocin promotes tumor cell apoptosis and inhibits tumor growth. Periplocin has the potential to facilitate wound healing through the activation of Src/ERK and PI3K/Akt pathways mediated by Na/K-ATPase.</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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Periplogenin is a naturally occurring furanocoumarin found in <i>Angelica dahurica</i> roots, with potent anti-psoriatic effects. Periplogenin induces adipocyte differentiation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<b>Peritassine A</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3510</p>	<b>Peroxidase</b>  <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125859</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>Peroxidase actively involves in oxidizing reactive oxygen species, innate immunity, hormone biosynthesis and pathogenesis of several diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Peroxidase</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 15 KU</p>

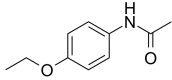
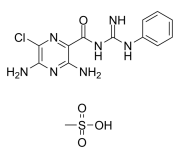
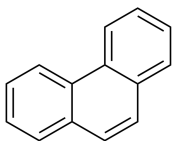
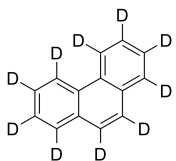
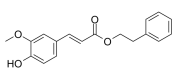
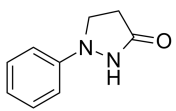
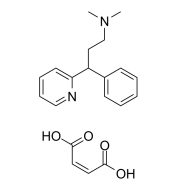
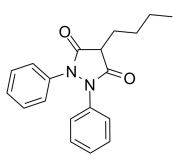
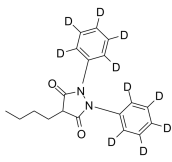
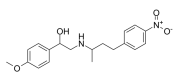
<p><b>Petesicatib</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109069</p>	<p><b>PF-00356231 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114091</p>
<p>Petesicatib is a <b>cathepsin S</b> inhibitor, used in research of immune diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-00356231 hydrochloride is a specific, non-peptidic, non-zinc chelating ligand and inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase <b>MMP-12</b> (<math>IC_{50}=1.4 \mu M</math>). PF-00356231 hydrochloride binds to MMP-12 and forms PF-00356231/MMP-12 complex.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-03654746</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11045</p>	<p><b>PF-03654746 Tosylate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-11044</p>
<p>PF-03654746 is a potent and selective <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms, might be a novel therapeutic strategy to further explore allergic rhinitis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-03654746 Tosylate is a potent and selective <b>histamine H3 receptor</b> antagonist with high brain penetration. PF-03654746 Tosylate reduces allergen-induced nasal symptoms.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-03654764</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123812</p>	<p><b>PF-03715455</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18862</p>
<p>PF-03654764 is an orally active, selective histamine <b>H<sub>3</sub></b> receptor antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 1.2 nM and 7.9 nM for human <b>H<sub>3</sub></b> and rat <b>H<sub>3</sub></b> in whole cell assay, respectively. The combination of PF-03654764 and Fexofenadine (HY-B0801A) has the potential for allergic rhinitis research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>PF-03715455 is a potent inhaled <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor. PF-03715455 shows some selectivity for p38α over p38β with respective <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.88 and 23 nM. PF-03715455 potently inhibits LPS-induced TNFα production in human whole blood (<math>IC_{50}=1.7</math> nM).</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>PF-04745637</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120689</p>	<p><b>PF-05381941</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120823</p>
<p>PF-04745637 is a potent and selective <b>TRPA1</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 17 nM for human TRPA1.</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>PF-05381941 is a potent dual inhibitor of <b>TAK1/p38α</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 156 and 186 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-06250112</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117900</p>	<p><b>PF-06260933</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19562</p>
<p>PF-06250112 is a potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable <b>BTK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 nM, shows inhibitory effect toward <b>BMX nonreceptor tyrosine kinase</b> and <b>TEC</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.9 nM and 1.2 nM, 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>PF-06260933 is an orally active and highly selective inhibitor of <b>MAP4K4</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.7 and 160 nM for kinase and cell, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

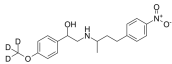
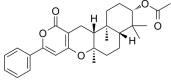
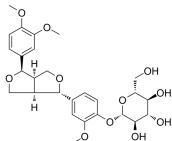
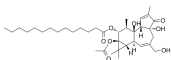
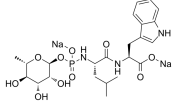
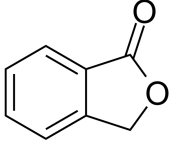
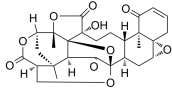
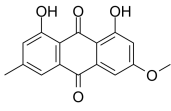
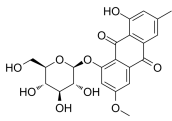
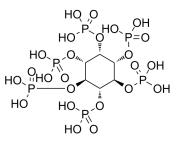
<p><b>PF-06263276</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101024</p>	<p><b>PF-06426779</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123854</p>
<p>PF-06263276 (PF 6263276) is a potent and selective pan-JAK inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.2 nM, 23.1 nM, 59.9 nM and 29.7 nM for JAK1, JAK2, JAK3 and TYK2, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-06426779 is a potent and selective inhibitor of interleukin1 receptor associated kinase 4 (IRAK4), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-06747711</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112706</p>	<p><b>PF-06795071</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111512</p>
<p>PF-06747711 is a potent, selective, and orally active retinoic acid receptor-related orphan C2 (RORC2, also known as RORγt) inverse agonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.1 nM. Anti-skin inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-06795071 is a potent and selective covalent MAGL inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-06928215</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114182</p>	<p><b>PF-07321332</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138687</p>
<p>PF-06928215 is a cGAS (cyclic GMP-AMP Synthase) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.9 μM. PF-06928215 has a high binding affinity of 0.2 μM (K<sub>d</sub>).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-07321332 is a potent and orally active SARS-CoV 3C-like protease (3CL<sup>PRO</sup>) 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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-3644022</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107427</p>	<p><b>PF-3845</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14380</p>
<p>PF-3644022 is a potent, selective, orally active and ATP-competitive MAPKAPK2 (MK2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 3 nM. PF-3644022 also inhibits MK3 and p38 regulated/activated kinase (PRAK) with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 53 nM and 5.0 nM, 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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-3845 is a potent, selective, irreversible and orally active inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH), with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.23 μM. PF-3845 is a covalent inhibitor that carbamylates FAAH's serine nucleophile.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-4136309</b> (INC8761)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13245</p>	<p><b>PF-4191834</b> (PF-04191834)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117048</p>
<p>PF-4136309 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable CCR2 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.2 nM, 17 nM and 13 nM for human, mouse and rat CCR2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-4191834 (PF-04191834) is an orally active, nonion chelating, and non-redox inhibitor of the 5-Lipoxygenase (5-LOX) (IC<sub>50</sub>=229 nM), displays ~300-fold selectivity for 5-LOX over 12-LOX and 15-LOX, shows no activity toward the cyclooxygenase enzymes, and is effective...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>



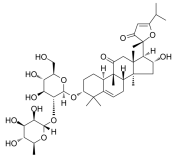
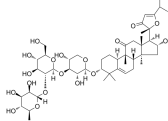
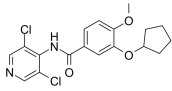
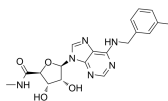
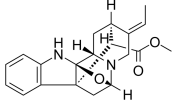
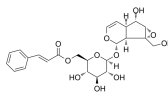
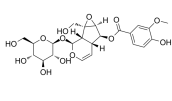
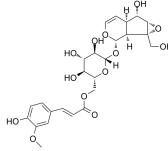
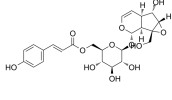
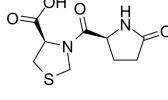
<p><b>PF-4693627</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125415</p>	<p><b>PF-4840154</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18779</p>
<p>PF-4693627 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=3 nM) for the treatment of inflammation caused by osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p>PF-4840154 is a potent, selective agonist of the rat and human TrpA1 channel with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 97 and 23 nM, respectively. PF-4840154 elicits TrpA1-mediated nocifensive behaviour in mouse.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-4878691</b> (3M-852A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100176</p>	<p><b>PF-543</b> (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15425</p>
<p>PF-4878691 (3M-852A) is a potent, orally active, and selective Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist modelled to dissociate its antiviral and inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-543 (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive SPHK1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 3.6 nM. PF-543 is &gt;100-fold selectivity for SPHK1 over SPHK2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-543 Citrate</b> (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15425A</p>	<p><b>PF-543 hydrochloride</b> (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15425B</p>
<p>PF-543 Citrate (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive SPHK1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 3.6 nM. PF-543 Citrate is &gt;100-fold selectivity for SPHK1 over SPHK2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-543 hydrochloride (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive SPHK1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 3.6 nM. PF-543 hydrochloride is &gt;100-fold selectivity for SPHK1 over SPHK2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-610355</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14296</p>	<p><b>PF-8380</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13344</p>
<p>PF-610355 is a long-acting inhaled β<sub>2</sub>-adrenoreceptor agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.26 nM. PF-610355 has the potential for the study of asthma and COPD.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-8380 is a potent autotaxin inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.8 nM in isolated enzyme assay and 101 nM in human whole blood.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <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>PF-8380 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13344A</p>	<p><b>PF-9184</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19622</p>
<p>PF-8380 hydrochloride is a potent autotaxin inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.8 nM in isolated enzyme assay and 101 nM in human whole blood.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-9184 is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of human microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 16.5 nM. PF-9184 inhibits IL-1β-induced PGE<sub>2</sub> synthesis in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

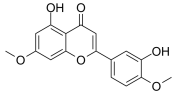
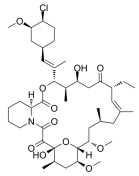
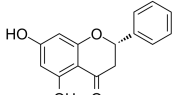
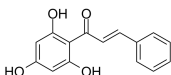
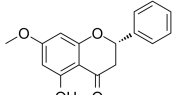
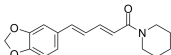
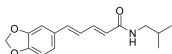
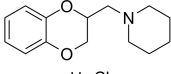
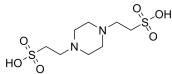
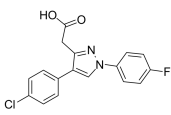
<p><b>PG-931</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1208</p>	<p><b>PG-931 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1208A</p>
<p>PG-931, an analog of SHU 9119 (HY-P0227), is a potent <b>melanocortin 4 (MC4) receptor</b> (<math>IC_{50}=0.58</math> nM) agonist and is more selective than for the hMC3R (<math>IC_{50}=55</math> nM) or the hMC5R (<math>IC_{50}=2.4</math> nM). PG-931 can reverse haemorrhagic shock and prevent multiple organ damage in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>	<p>PG-931 TFA, an analog of SHU 9119 (HY-P0227), is a potent <b>melanocortin 4 (MC4) receptor</b> (<math>IC_{50}=0.58</math> nM) agonist and is more selective than for the hMC3R (<math>IC_{50}=55</math> nM) or the hMC5R (<math>IC_{50}=2.4</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys) (TFA salt)</small></p>
<p><b>PG106</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1209</p>	<p><b>PGD2-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101430</p>
<p>PG106 is a potent and selective <b>human melanocortin 3 (hMC3) receptor</b> antagonist (<math>IC_{50}=210</math> nM) and has no activity at hMC4 receptors (<math>EC_{50}=9900</math> nM) and hMC5 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>D-(Bu)<sub>2</sub>SD-NMe-RRMC-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>	<p>PGD2-IN-1 is an antagonist of DP extracted from patent WO 2006044732 A2, example 15 (d); has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys) (TFA salt)</small></p>
<p><b>PGS-IN-1</b> (KME-4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101587</p>	<p><b>PH-797804</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10403</p>
<p>PGS-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of <b>prostaglandin synthetase (PGS)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.28 <math>\mu</math>M; also inhibits <b>5-lipoxygenase</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.05 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>	<p>PH-797804 is a ATP-competitive, selective <b>p38<math>\alpha</math>/p38<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=26</math> nM and <math>K_i=5.8</math> nM for p38<math>\alpha</math>; <math>K_i=40</math> nM for p38<math>\beta</math>) and does not inhibit JNK2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>
<p><b>PHA 568487</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107666</p>	<p><b>PHD-1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136300</p>
<p>PHA 568487 a selective agonist of alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (<math>\alpha</math>-7 nAChR).PHA 568487 reduces neuroinflammation and oxidative stress. PHA-568487 has rapid brain penetration.</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>	<p>PHD-1-IN-1 is an orally active and potent <b>HIF prolylhydroxylase domain-1 (PHD-1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.034 <math>\mu</math>M. PHD-1-IN-1 has a unique monodentate binding interaction with the active site <math>Fe^{2+}</math> ion and induces the formation of an "Arg367-out" pocket.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>
<p><b>Phellodendrine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0427</p>	<p><b>Phellopterin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2110</p>
<p>Phellodendrine, a isoquinoline alkaloid, is one of important characteristic ingredients in the Phellodendri chinensis cortex. phellodendrine is against AAPH-induced oxidative stress through regulating the <b>AKT/NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> pathway.</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, 20 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>	<p>Phellopterin is a natural product isolated from P. trifoliata. Phellopterin reduces TNF-alpha-induced VCAM-1 expression through regulation of the Akt and PKC pathway, which contributes to inhibit the adhesion of monocytes to endothelium.</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</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ac-(NH)<sub>2</sub>DP-(D-Phe)RRMPV-NH<sub>2</sub> (Lactam bridge Arg-Lys)</small></p>

<p><b>Phenacetin</b> (Acetophenetidin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0476</p> <p>Phenacetin (Acetophenetidin) is a non-opioid analgesic/antipyretic agent. Phenacetin is a selective COX-3 inhibitor. Phenacetin is used as probe of cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP1A2 in human liver microsomes and in rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Phenamyl methanesulfonate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108464A</p> <p>Phenamyl methanesulfonate, an analog of Amiloride (HY-B0285), is a more potent and less reversible epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) blocker with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 400 nM.</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>Phenanthrene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1727</p> <p>Phenanthrene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) and has been frequently used as an indicator for monitoring PAH contaminated matrices. Phenanthrene induces oxidative stress and inflammation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Phenanthrene-d10</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1727S</p> <p>Phenanthrene-d10 is the deuterium labeled Phenanthrene. Phenanthrene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) and has been frequently used as an indicator for monitoring PAH contaminated matrices. Phenanthrene induces oxidative stress and inflammation.</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>Phenethyl ferulate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009248</p> <p>Phenethyl ferulate is a major constituent of Qianghuo, shows inhibitory activity against cyclooxygenase (COX) and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4.35 μM and 5.75 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>Phenidone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010144</p> <p>Phenidone, an orally active dual inhibitor of cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxygenase (LOX), ameliorates rat paralysis in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Phenidone is a potent hypotensive agent in the spontaneously hypertensive rat.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Pheniramine Maleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0971</p> <p>Pheniramine Maleate is an antihistamine and vasoconstrictor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Phenylbutazone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0230</p> <p>Phenylbutazone is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS). Phenylbutazone, a hepatotoxin, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Phenylbutazone(diphenyl-d10)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0230S</p> <p>Phenylbutazone-d10 (diphenyl) is the deuterium labeled Phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS). Phenylbutazone, a hepatotoxin, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Phenylethanolamine A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131103</p> <p>Phenylethanolamine A acts as a β-adrenergic agonist. Phenylethanolamine A is a byproduct during the Ractopamine synthesis process.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Phenylethanolamine A-D3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131103S</p>	<p><b>Phenylpropene C</b> (S14-95)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115734</p>
<p>Phenylethanolamine A-D3 is a deuterium labeled Phenylethanolamine A. Phenylethanolamine A acts as a <math>\beta</math>-adrenergic agonist. Phenylethanolamine A is a byproduct during the Ractopamine synthesis process.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Phenylpropene C (S14-95), a JAK/STAT pathway inhibitor, can inhibit IFN-<math>\gamma</math> mediated expression of the reporter gene (<math>IC_{50}</math>=5.4~10.8 <math>\mu</math>M). Phenylpropene C also is an inhibitor of acyl-CoA, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 16.0 <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>Phillyrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0482</p>	<p><b>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate</b> (Phorbol myristate acetate; PMA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18739</p>
<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>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), a phorbol ester, is a dual SphK and protein kinase C (PKC) activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate is a NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate induces differentiation in THP-1 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <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</p>
<p><b>Phosphoramidon Disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2021A</p>	<p><b>Phthalide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W015820</p>
<p>Phosphoramidon Disodium is a metalloprotease inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (ECE), neutral endopeptidase (NEP), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Phthalide is a promising chemical scaffold with a potent anti-inflammatory efficacy. Phthalide can be used to synthesize a variety of phthalide derivatives including anti-inflammatory agent, antimicrobial, antioxidant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Physalin F</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7696</p>	<p><b>Physcion</b> (Parietin; Rheochrysidin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0108</p>
<p>Physalin F is a secosteroid with potent anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activities. Physalin F induces apoptosis of PBMC, decreasing the spontaneous proliferation and cytokine production caused by Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infection.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Physcion (Parietin) is an anthraquinone isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Radix et Rhizoma Rhei, acts as an inhibitor of 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, 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% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Physcion 8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5091</p>	<p><b>Phytic acid</b> (Inositol hexaphosphate; myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0814</p>
<p>Physcion 8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside is an anthraquinone compound isolated from Rumex japonicus Hoult. Physcion 8-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer properties, can be for common malignancy cancer research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Phytic acid is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains. Phytic acid is known as a food inhibitor, which has a strong ability to chelate multivalent metal ions, specially zinc, calcium, iron and as with protein residue.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg (757.5 mM * 500 <math>\mu</math>L in Water),</p>

<p><b>Phytic acid dodecasodium salt hydrate</b> (Inositol hexaphosphate dodecasodium salt hydrate; ...)</p> <p>Phytic acid dodecasodium salt hydrate is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 250 mg</p>	<p><b>Phytohemagglutinin</b> (PHA-M)</p> <p>Phytohemagglutinin (PHA-M), the major seed lectin of the common bean, <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>, accumulates in the parenchyma cells of the cotyledons. Phytohemagglutinin is a T-cell activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Phytohemagglutinin P</b> (PHA-P)</p> <p>Phytohemagglutinin P (PHA-P) is a mitogen known to selectively stimulate cells of hematogenous or lymphoid monocytic origin.</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>Phytolaccagenin</b></p> <p>Phytolaccagenin, a triterpenoid saponin, is the active component of <i>Radix Phytolaccae</i>. Phytolaccagenin has antifungal activity, anti-inflammatory activity and lower toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>PI-3065</b></p> <p>PI-3065 is a potent inhibitor of <b>PI3K p110δ</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_i</math> values of 5 nM and 1.5 nM, and exhibits less potent activity against p110α, p110β, p110γ with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 910, 600, &gt;10000 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>PI3Kdelta inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>PI3Kdelta inhibitor 1 (Compound 5d) is a potent, selective and orally available <b>PI3Kδ</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PI3Ky inhibitor 2</b></p> <p>PI3Ky inhibitor 2 (Compound 16) is an orally bioavailable, CNS-penetrant, isoform selective <b>PI3Kγ</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 4 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>PI3Ky inhibitor 4</b></p> <p>PI3Ky inhibitor 4 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>PI3Kγ</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 40 nM. PI3Ky inhibitor 4 shows 7, 43, and 18-fold selectivity for PI3Kγ over the α, β, and δ isoforms, respectively. PI3Ky inhibitor 4 can be used for the research of airway inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PI3Kδ-IN-1</b></p> <p>PI3Kδ-IN-1 is a potent, selective, and efficacious <b>PI3Kδ</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.7 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <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>Picfeltaerrenin IA</b></p> <p>Picfeltaerrenin IA, a triterpenoid obtained from <i>Picrafel-terrae</i> Lour (<i>P.fel-terrae</i>), is an acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) inhibitor. Picfeltaerrenin IA can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p><b>Picfeltaerrienin IB</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2211</p> <p>Picfeltaerrienin IB, a triterpenoid obtained from Picria fel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor. Picfeltaerrienin IB can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</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>Picfeltaerrienin IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5076</p> <p>Picfeltaerrienin IV, a triterpenoid obtained from Picria fel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor. Picfeltaerrienin IV can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Piclamilast</b> (RP 73401; RPR 73401)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12887</p> <p>Piclamilast (RP 73401) is a <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b> inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 16 nM and 2 nM in pig aorta and eosinophil soluble, 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>Piclidenoson</b> (IB-MECA; CF-101)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13591</p> <p>Piclidenoson (IB-MECA) is a first-in-class, orally active and selective <b>A3 adenosine receptor (A3AR)</b> agonist. Piclidenoson exhibits antiproliferative effect and induces <b>apoptosis</b> in different cancer cell types like melanoma, leukemia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Picrinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2074</p> <p>Picrinine, an akuammiline alkaloid, is isolated from the leaves of Alstonia scholaris. Picrinine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through inhibition of the 5-lipoxygenase enzyme.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Picroside I</b> (6'-Cinnamoylcatalpol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0407</p> <p>Picroside I is the major ingredient of Picrorhiza kurroa. Picrorhiza kurroa is a high value medicinal herb due to rich source of hepatoprotective metabolites, Picroside-I and Picroside-II. Picroside I is a promising agent for the management of asthma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Picroside II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0408</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 <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome and <b>NF-κB</b> 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 III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0409</p> <p>Picroside III is an iridoid glycoside isolated from Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora (PS), a traditional Chinese medicine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Picroside IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5086</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><b>Pidotimod</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0944</p> <p>Pidotimod is an orally active dipeptide <b>immunostimulant</b> with immunomodulatory properties on the adaptive and the innate immune responses. Pidotimod increases macrophage activity and humoral immune functions.</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>Piloin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111927</p>	<p><b>Pimecrolimus</b> (SDZ-ASM 981)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13723</p>
<p>Piloin, a flavonoid isolated from Marrubium cylleneum, exerts a cytotoxic action targeted at the transformed lymphoblasts. Piloin also possesses anti-inflammatory 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>Pimecrolimus is an immunophilin ligand, which binds specifically to the cytosolic receptor, immunophilin macrophilin-12. Target: Others Pimecrolimus blocks T-lymphocyte activation pathway by inhibiting calcineurin function .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pinocembrin</b> ((+)-Pinocembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0575</p>	<p><b>Pinocembrin chalcone</b> (2',4',6'-Trihydroxychalcone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7515</p>
<p>Pinocembrin ((+)-Pinocembrin) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of histidine decarboxylase, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>Pinocembrin chalcone (2',4',6'-Trihydroxychalcone) is an antibacterial compound from Helichrysum Trilineatum. Pinocembrin chalcone can prevent gastric ulcers in rats.</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>Pinostrobin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2127</p>	<p><b>Piperine</b> (Bioperine; 1-Piperoylpiperidine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0144</p>
<p>Pinostrobin is a flavonoid can be found in many plants, and has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and neuroprotective properties. Pinostrobin is a potent PCSK9 inhibitor and inhibits the catalytic activity of PCSK9.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Piperine, a natural alkaloid isolated from Piper nigrum L, inhibits P-glycoprotein and CYP3A4 activities with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 61.94±0.054 µg/mL in HeLa cell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Piperlonguminine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126562</p>	<p><b>Piperoxan hydrochloride</b> (Benodaine hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100850</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 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>Piperoxan (Benodaine) hydrochloride is an α<sub>2</sub> adrenoceptor antagonist. Piperoxan hydrochloride is the first-generation antihistamine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <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>PIPES</b> (1,4-Piperazinediethanesulfonic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0875</p>	<p><b>Pirazolac</b> (ZK-76604)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100146</p>
<p>PIPES (1,4-Piperazinediethanesulfonic acid) is an important component of PIPES buffer agent used in biochemistry.</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>Pirazolac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory 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>

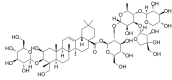
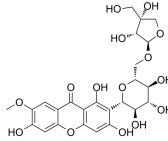
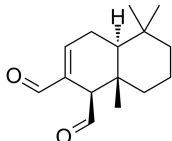
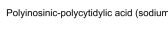
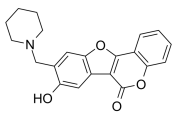
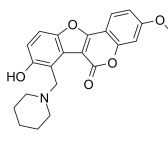
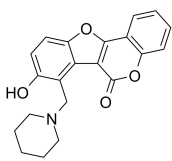
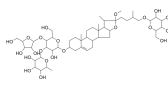
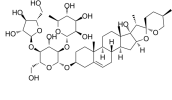
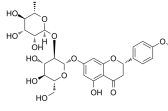
<p><b>Pirenzepine dihydrochloride</b> (LS519)</p>	<p><b>Pirfenidone</b> (AMR69)</p>
<p>Pirenzepine dihydrochloride (LS519) is a selective M1 muscarinic receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Pirfenidone (AMR69) is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates CCL2 and CCL12 production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces TGF-β2 protein levels in human glioma cell lines. Pirfenidone also has anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Pirfenidone-d5</b> (AMR69-d5)</p>	<p><b>Pirixic acid</b> (Wy-14643)</p>
<p>Pirfenidone D5 (AMR69 D5) is a deuterium labeled Pirfenidone. Pirfenidone is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates CCL2 and CCL12 production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces TGF-β2 protein levels in human glioma cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pirixic acid (Wy-14643) is a potent agonist of PPARα, with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.63 μM, 32 μM for murine PPARα and PPARγ, and 5.0 μM, 60 μM, 35 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Pirolate</b> (CP-32387)</p>	<p><b>Piroxicam</b> (CP-16171)</p>
<p>Pirolate is a histamine H1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Piroxicam (CP-16171) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acts as a COX inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 47, 25 μM for human monocyte COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Piroxicam D3</b> (CP-16171 D3)</p>	<p><b>Pivanex</b> (AN-9; Pivalyloxymethyl butyrate)</p>
<p>Piroxicam D3 (CP-16171 D3) is deuterium labeled Piroxicam. Piroxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acts as a COX inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 47, 25 μM for human monocyte COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Pivanex (AN-9), a derivative of Butyric acid, is an orally active HDAC inhibitor. Pivanex down-regulates bcr-abl protein and enhances apoptosis. Pivanex has antimetastatic and antiangiogenic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PK68</b></p>	<p><b>PKA-IN-1</b></p>
<p>PK68 is a potent and selective type II inhibitor of receptor-interacting kinase 1 (RIPK1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~90nM, displays inhibition of RIPK1-dependent necroptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PKA-IN-1 is a potent and selective cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) catalytic subunit (cAK) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.03 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

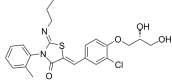
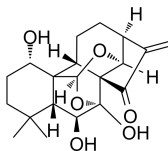
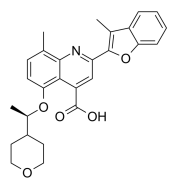
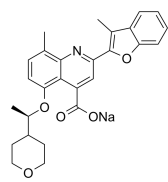
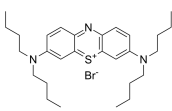
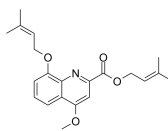
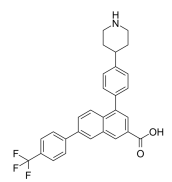
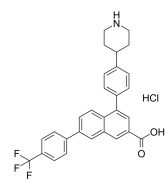




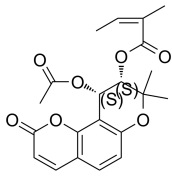
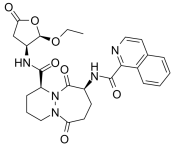
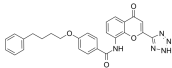
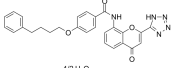
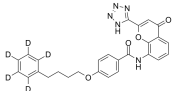
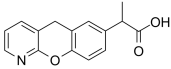
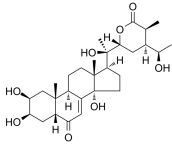
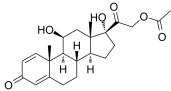
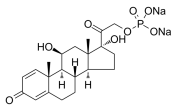
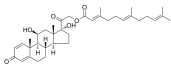
<p><b>PKC-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16903</p>	<p><b>PKC-theta inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126328</p>
<p>PKC-IN-1 is a potent, ATP-competitive and reversible inhibitor of conventional PKC enzymes with <math>K_s</math> of 5.3 and 10.4 nM for human PKC<math>\beta</math> and PKC<math>\alpha</math>, and <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2.3, 8.1, 7.6, 25.6, 57.5, 314, 808 nM for PKC<math>\alpha</math>, PKC<math>\beta</math>I, PKC<math>\beta</math>II, PKC<math>\theta</math>, PKC<math>\gamma</math>, PKC <math>\mu</math> and PKC<math>\epsilon</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</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>PKC-theta inhibitor 1 is the PKC<math>\theta</math> inhibitor with an <math>K_i</math> value of 6 nM, inhibits IL-2 production in vivo with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.19 <math>\mu</math>M. PKC-theta inhibitor 1 demonstrates a reduction of symptoms in a mouse model of multiple sclerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PKR-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19702</p>	<p><b>PL553</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00452</p>
<p>PKR-IN-2 is a pyruvate kinase isoform PKR activator extracted from patent WO2014139144A1, compound 160. PKR-IN-2 can be used for the research of PKR function related diseases, including cancer, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disorders, and benign prostatic hyperplasia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</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>PL553 is a specific and high-affinity fluorogenic substrate of Leukotriene A4 hydrolase, with a <math>\lambda_{max}</math> of 210 nm and <math>\lambda_{em}</math> of 410 nm.</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>Plantamajoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0031</p>	<p><b>Plantanone B</b> (Kaempferol 3-O-rhamnosylgentiobioside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8167</p>
<p>Plantamajoside is a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from <i>Plantago asiatica</i> L.(Plantaginaceae). Plantamajoside has protective effects on LPS-induced acute lung injury (ALI) mice model. Plantamajoside has the potential for the treatment of pulmonary inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Plantanone B is a moderate antioxidant-agent with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>169.8 \pm 5.2</math> <math>\mu</math>M. Plantanone B shows significant ovine COX-1 and moderate COX-2 inhibitory activities. Plantanone B has the potential for inflammation-related diseases 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><b>Platyconic acid A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9377</p>	<p><b>Platycoside E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3522</p>
<p>Platyconic Acid A is an active component of changkil saponins from <i>platycodon grandiflorum</i> and can be used for the research of reducing airway inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Platycoside E is a platycodigenin-type saponin isolated from the root of <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> with <b>haemolytic activity</b> and <b>adjuvant potential</b>. Platycoside E promotes the production of the sera OVA-specific <b>IgG2a</b> and <b>IgG2b</b> antibody in the ovalbumin (OVA)-immunized mice.</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>Plecanatide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108741</p>	<p><b>Plecanatide acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108741A</p>
<p>Plecanatide, an analogue of Uroguanylin, is an orally active <b>guanylate cyclase-C (GC-C) receptor</b> agonist. Plecanatide activates GC-C receptors to stimulate cGMP synthesis with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 190 nM in T84 cells assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Plecanatide acetate, an analogue of Uroguanylin, is an orally active <b>guanylate cyclase-C (GC-C) receptor</b> agonist. Plecanatide acetate activates GC-C receptors to stimulate cGMP synthesis with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 190 nM in T84 cells assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

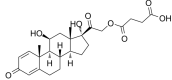
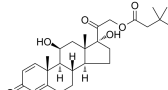
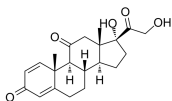
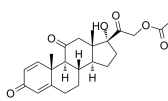
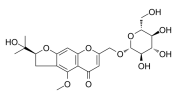
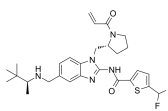
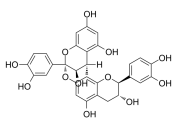
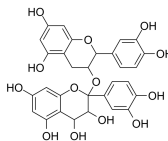
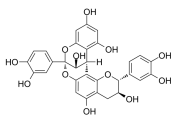
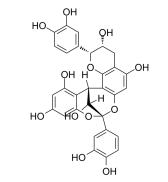
<p><b>Plerixafor</b> (AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)</p>	<p><b>Plerixafor octahydrochloride</b> (AMD3100 octahydrochloride; JM3100 octahydrochloride; SID791 octahydrochloride)</p>
<p>Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a <b>hematopoietic stem cell (HSC)</b> mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits <b>HIV-1</b> and <b>HIV-2</b> replication with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1-10 nM.</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>Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride) is a selective <b>CXCR4</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM.</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>PLP (139-151)</b></p>	<p><b>PLX647 dihydrochloride</b></p>
<p>PLP (139-151) is amino acid residue 139 to 151 of myelin proteolipid protein (PLP) used to induce experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE).</p> <p><b>HCLGKWLGHDPDKF</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PLX647 dihydrochloride is an orally active, highly specific dual <b>FMS</b> and <b>KIT</b> kinase inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 28 and 16 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>pm26TGF-β1 peptide</b></p>	<p><b>pm26TGF-β1 peptide TFA</b></p>
<p>pm26TGF-β1 peptide is a peptide that mimics a portion of the human TGF-β1 molecule. pm26TGF-β1 peptide shows high affinity for the <b>TGF-β1 receptor</b>. pm26TGF-β1 peptide displays potent anti-inflammatory properties and does not exhibit neutrophils' chemoattraction.</p> <p><b>ACESPLKRQCGGGS</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>pm26TGF-β1 TFA peptide is a peptide that mimics a portion of the human TGF-β1 molecule. pm26TGF-β1 peptide TFA shows high affinity for the <b>TGF-β1 receptor</b>. pm26TGF-β1 peptide TFA displays potent anti-inflammatory properties and does not exhibit neutrophils' chemoattraction.</p> <p><b>ACESPLKRQCGGGS (TFA salt)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>PMX 205</b></p>	<p><b>PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate</b></p>
<p>PMX 205 is a potent <b>complement C5a receptor (C5aR; CD88)</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate is a potent <b>complement C5a receptor (C5aR; CD88)</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PMX-53 (3D53)</b></p>	<p><b>PNRI-299</b></p>
<p>PMX-53 (3D53) is a synthetic peptidic and a potent and orally active <b>complement C5a receptor (CD88)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM. PMX-53 is also a low-affinity <b>MrgX2</b> agonist that stimulates <b>MrgX2</b>-mediated mast cell degranulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PNRI-299 is a selective <b>AP-1</b> transcription inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 μM. PNRI-299 is a selective <b>APE/Ref-1</b> inhibitor. PNRI-299 has no effect on NF-κB transcription or thioredoxin (up to 200 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>PNU-120596</b> (NSC 216666)</p>	<p><b>PNU-159682 carboxylic acid</b></p>
<p>PNU-120596 (NSC 216666) is a potent and selective <math>\alpha 7</math> nAChR positive allosteric modulator (PMA) with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 216 nM. PNU-120596 is inactive against <math>\alpha 4\beta 2</math>, <math>\alpha 3\beta 4</math>, and <math>\alpha 9\alpha 10</math> nAChRs. PNU-120596 has the potential for psychiatric and neurological disorders research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <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>PNU-159682 carboxylic acid (compound 53) is a potent ADCs cytotoxin and encodes a member of the C-type lectin/C-type lectin-like domain (CTL/CTLD) superfamily.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pogostone</b></p>	<p><b>Polaprezinc</b> (Zinc L-carnosine)</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>	<p>Polaprezinc is an orally bioavailable chelate composed of zinc and L-carnosine, with potential gastroprotective, anti-oxidant, anti-ulcer and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Poliumoside</b></p>	<p><b>Poloxamer 407</b></p>
<p>Poliumoside, a caffeoylated phenylpropanoid glycoside, is isolated from <i>Brandisia hancei</i> stems and leaves. Poliumoside is an advanced glycation end product (AGE) formation and rat lens aldose reductase (RLAR) inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 19.69 and 8.47 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Poloxamer 407 is a nonionic surfactant that is 100% active and relatively non-toxic to cells at low concentrations, and frequently used with dye AM esters such as Indo-1 AM, Fura-2 AM, Calcein AM, Fluo-3 AM, Fluo-4 AM, Quest Fluo-8™ AM and Quest Rhod-4™ AM, etc.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Poly-L-lysine hydrochloride</b></p>	<p><b>Polydatin</b> (Piceid)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models. Polydatin (Piceid) inhibits G6PD and induces oxidative and ER stresses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Polygalactic acid</b></p>	<p><b>Polygalasaponin F</b></p>
<p>Polygalactic acid, is a triterpene, isolated from the root of <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i> Willd. Polygalactic acid inhibits MMP expression. Polygalactic acid may have a therapeutic effect in Osteoarthritis (OA) treatment .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Polygalasaponin F, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin extracted from <i>Polygala japonica</i>, decreases the release of the inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor <math>\alpha</math> (TNF<math>\alpha</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Polygalasaponin V</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2169</p> <p>Polygalasaponin V is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Polygala japonica</i>. <i>Polygala japonica</i> has been a folk medicine herb used as expectorant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antidepressant agents in the south of China.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Polygalaxanthone III</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1407</p> <p>Polygalaxanthone III is extracted from <i>polygala tenuifolia</i> wild, has inhibitory effect towards CYP450 enzyme. Polygalaxanthone III inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 50.56 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Polygodial</b> (Poligodial; Tadeonal)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108450</p> <p>Polygodial (Poligodial) is an <b>antifungal</b> potentiator. Polygodial is a sesquiterpene with anti-hyperalgesic 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>Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium</b> (Poly(I:C) sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135748</p> <p>Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium (Poly(I:C) sodium) is a synthetic analog of double-stranded RNA and an agonist of <b>toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3)</b> and <b>retinoic acid inducible gene I (RIG-I)-like receptors (RIG-I and MDA5)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139594</p> <p>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-1 (compound 32) is a <b>polyketide synthase 13</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>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139595</p> <p>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-2 (comp 42) is a <b>polyketide synthase 13</b> inhibitor against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, with an MIC of 0.25 <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>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139596</p> <p>Polyketide synthase 13-IN-3 (compound 41) is a <b>polyketide synthase 13</b> inhibitor with a MIC of 0.0625-0.125 <math>\mu</math>g/mL against the <i>M. tuberculosis</i> strain H37Rv.</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 G</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0817</p> <p>Polyphyllin G is isolated from the rhizomes of <i>Paris yunnanensis</i>, with antimicrobial and anticancer activity. Polyphyllin G prevents the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs).</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 H</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2382</p> <p>Polyphyllin H has been widely used in traditional Chinese medicinal preparations to treat inflammation, fracture and convulsion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Poncirin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2258</p> <p>Poncirin is isolated from <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> with <b>anti-inflammatory</b> activities. Poncirin significantly reduces mechanical hyperalgesia and allodynia in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA)-induced inflammatory pain models.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Ponesimod</b> (ACT-128800)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10569</p>	<p><b>Ponicidin</b> (Rubescensine B)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1535</p>
<p>Ponesimod (ACT-128800) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of S1P<sub>1</sub>, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6 nM in a radioligand binding assay. Ponesimod activates S1P<sub>1</sub>-mediated signal transduction with high potency (EC<sub>50</sub>=5.7 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ponicidin (Rubescensine B) is a diterpenoid derived from <i>Rabdosia rubescens</i>, and exhibits immunoregulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral and anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Posenacافتor</b> (PTI-801)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109187</p>	<p><b>Posenacافتor sodium</b> (PTI-801 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109187A</p>
<p>Posenacافتor (PTI-801) is a <b>cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein modulator</b> that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein. Posenacافتor is used for the research of cystic fibrosis (CF).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Posenacافتor (PTI-801) sodium is a <b>cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein modulator</b> that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein. Posenacافتor sodium is used for the research of cystic fibrosis (CF).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PPA-904</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00128</p>	<p><b>Ppc-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117843</p>
<p>PPA-904 is a specific phenothiazine <b>photosensitizer</b> in photodynamic therapy (PDT) research, especially topical application for cutaneous leishmaniasis in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Ppc-1 is a <b>mitochondrial uncoupler</b>. Ppc-1 enhances <b>mitochondrial oxygen consumption</b> without adverse effects on ATP production. Ppc-1 is a cell-permeate <b>interleukin-2 (IL-2) inhibitor</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>PPTN</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110322A</p>	<p><b>PPTN hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110322</p>
<p>PPTN is a potent, high-affinity, competitive and highly selective <b>P2Y14 receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>b</sub> value of 434 pM. PPTN exhibits no agonist or antagonist effect at the P2Y1, P2Y2, P2Y4, P2Y6, P2Y11, P2Y12, or P2Y13 receptors. Anti-inflammatory and immune activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>PPTN hydrochloride is a potent, high-affinity, competitive and highly selective <b>P2Y14 receptor</b> antagonist with a K<sub>b</sub> value of 434 pM. PPTN hydrochloride exhibits no agonist or antagonist effect at the P2Y1, P2Y2, P2Y4, P2Y6, P2Y11, P2Y12, or P2Y13 receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PR-39</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1259</p>	<p><b>PR-39 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1259A</p>
<p>PR-39, a natural proline- and arginine-rich antibacterial peptide, is a noncompetitive, reversible and allosteric <b>proteasome inhibitor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PR-39 TFA, a natural proline- and arginine-rich antibacterial peptide, is a noncompetitive, reversible and allosteric <b>proteasome inhibitor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

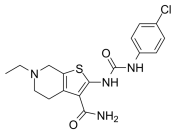
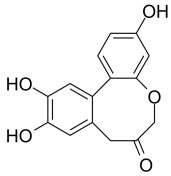
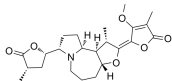
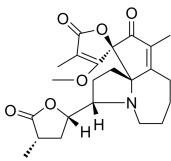
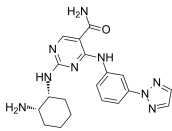
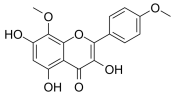
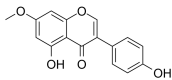
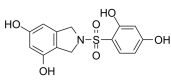
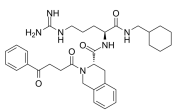
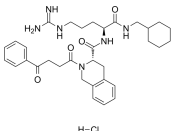
<p><b>Praeruptorin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6065</p> <p>Praeruptorin A is a main bioactive constituent of <i>Peucedanum praeruptorum</i> (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin A exerts anti-inflammatory effects in vitro through inhibition of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pralnacasan</b> (VX-740; HMR 3480)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19676</p> <p>Pralnacasan (VX-740) is a potent, selective, non-peptide and orally active <b>interleukin-1<math>\beta</math> converting enzyme (ICE, caspase 1)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.4 nM. Pralnacasan inhibits proinflammatory cytokines IL-18, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, and IFN-<math>\gamma</math>.</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>Pranlukast</b> (ONO-1078)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0290</p> <p>Pranlukast is a highly potent, selective and competitive antagonist of peptide <b>leukotrienes</b>. Pranlukast inhibits [<math>^3</math>H]LTE<math>_4</math>, [<math>^3</math>H]LTD<math>_4</math>, and [<math>^3</math>H]LTC<math>_4</math> bindings to lung membranes with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.63<math>\pm</math>0.11, 0.99<math>\pm</math>0.19, and 5640<math>\pm</math>680 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pranlukast hemihydrate</b> (ONO-1078 hemihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0290A</p> <p>Pranlukast hemihydrate is a highly potent, selective and competitive antagonist of peptide <b>leukotrienes</b>. Pranlukast inhibits [<math>^3</math>H]LTE<math>_4</math>, [<math>^3</math>H]LTD<math>_4</math>, and [<math>^3</math>H]LTC<math>_4</math> bindings to lung membranes with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.63<math>\pm</math>0.11, 0.99<math>\pm</math>0.19, and 5640<math>\pm</math>680 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pranlukast-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0290S</p> <p>Pranlukast-d5 (ONO-1078-d5) is the deuterium labeled Pranlukast. Pranlukast is a highly potent, selective and competitive antagonist of peptide <b>leukotrienes</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pranoprofen</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0336</p> <p>Pranoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (<b>NSAID</b>) for the research of keratitis or other ophthalmology diseases. Pranoprofen inhibit COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes, thus blocking arachidonic acid converted to eicosanoids and reducing prostaglandins synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Precyasterone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2200</p> <p>Precyasterone is a natural product isolated from the dried roots of <i>Cyathula capitata</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>Prednisolone acetate</b> (Prednisolone 21-acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1214</p> <p>Prednisolone acetate (Prednisolone 21-acetate) is an adrenal cortico hormones, with anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic and immune suppressive effects.</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, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prednisolone disodium phosphate</b> (Prednisolone 21-phosphate disodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0645</p> <p>Prednisolone disodium phosphate is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prednisolone farnesylate</b> (PNF21)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00169</p> <p>Prednisolone farnesylate (PNF21) is a new transdermal corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Prednisolone hemisuccinate</b> (Prednisolone 21-hemisuccinate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1087</span></p>	<p><b>Prednisolone Tebutate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00098</span></p>
<p>Prednisolone hemisuccinate is a synthetic glucocorticoid, a derivative of cortisol, which is used to treat a variety of inflammatory and auto-immune conditions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>Prednisolone tebutate is a synthetic glucocorticoid used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Prednisone</b> (Dehydrocortisone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0214</span></p>	<p><b>Prednisone acetate</b> (Prednisone 21-acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1832</span></p>
<p>Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound. Target: Others Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid drug that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Prednisone acetate (Prednisone 21-acetate), the acetate salt form of prednisolone, is a <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0635</span></p>	<p><b>PRN694</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12680</span></p>
<p>Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of iNOS and COX-2 expression by through regulating JAK2/STAT3 signaling.</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</p>	<p>PRN694 is an irreversible, highly selective and potent covalent <b>interleukin-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK)</b> and <b>resting lymphocyte kinase (RLK)</b> dual inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.3 nM and 1.4 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Proanthocyanidin A4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4146</span></p>	<p><b>Proanthocyanidins</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0794</span></p>
<p>Proanthocyanidin A4 is a polyphenol found in a variety of plants. Proanthocyanidin A4 possesses 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>Proanthocyanidins are a class of polyphenolic that are widely distributed in higher plants, consisted of an electrophilic flavanyl unit. Proanthocyanidins can be used as antioxidant and anti-cancers agent.</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>Procyanidin A1</b> (Proanthocyanidin A1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2344</span></p>	<p><b>Procyanidin A2</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2343</span></p>
<p>Procyanidin A1 (Proanthocyanidin A1) is a procyanidin dimer, which inhibits degranulation downstream of protein kinase C activation or <math>Ca^{2+}</math> influx from an internal store in RBL-213 cells. Procyanidin A1 has antiallergic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</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 × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Procyanidin B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0795</p>	<p><b>Procyanidin B4</b> (-)-Procyanidin B4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107208</p>
<p>Procyanidin B1 is a polyphenolic flavonoid isolated from commonly eaten fruits, binds to TLR4/MD-2 complex, and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Procyanidin B4 ((-)-Procyanidin B4) is a flavanol. Anti-inflammatory 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>Prodigiosin</b> (Prodigosine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100711</p>	<p><b>Prodigiosin hydrochloride</b> (Prodigosine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100711A</p>
<p>Prodigiosin (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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g</p>	<p>Prodigiosin (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> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g, 250 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Proparacaine Hydrochloride</b> (Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-66012</p>	<p><b>Propargyl-PEG3-acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126975</p>
<p>Proparacaine Hydrochloride (Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride) is a derivative of lidocaine (HY-B0185), with immunomodulatory effect and glucocorticoidmimetic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Propargyl-PEG3-acid is a non-cleavable (3 unit PEG) ADC linker and also a PEG-based PROTAC linker that can be used to synthesis 6-OHDA-PEG3-yne. 6-OHDA-PEG3-yne contains 6-OHDA (HY-B1081, HY-B1081A) and Propargyl-PEG3-acid.</p> <p><b>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>Propyphenazone</b> (4-Isopropylantipyrine; Isopropylphenazone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0273</p>	<p><b>Prostaglandin D2</b> (PGD2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101988</p>
<p>Propyphenazone is a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity. Propyphenazone-based analogues as prodrugs and selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) is one of the major PGs actively produced in the brain of various mammals. Prostaglandin D2 is one of the most potent endogenous sleep promoting substances. PGD2 plays a protective role by suppressing inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PROTAC IDO1 Degradar-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131911</p>	<p><b>PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135382A</p>
<p>PROTAC IDO1 Degradar-1 is the first potent IDO1 (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1) degrader that hijacks IDO1 to Cereblon E3 ligase to introduce IDO1 into UPS and eventually achieve ubiquitination and degradation (<math>DC_{50}</math>=2.84 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%</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>PROTAC IRAK4 degrader-3 is a PROTAC-induced IRAK4 degrader based on von Hippel-Lindau.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

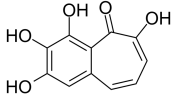
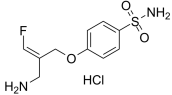
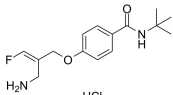
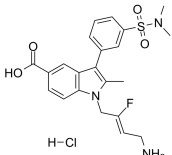
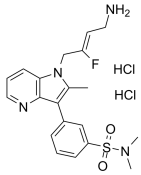
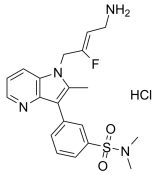
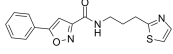
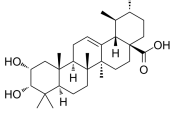
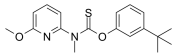
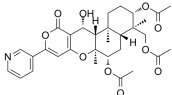


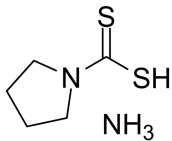
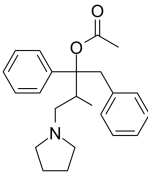
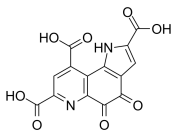
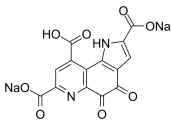
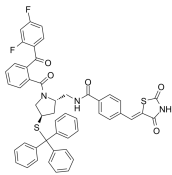
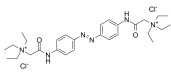
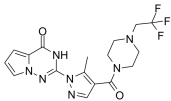
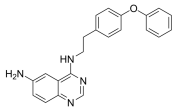
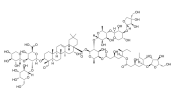
<p><b>PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131183</p>	<p><b>PROTAC RIPK degrader-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111866</p>
<p>PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1, a PD-1/PD-L1 PROTAC based on <b>Cereblon E3</b> ligand, inhibits PD-1/PD-L1 interaction with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 39.2 nM. PROTAC PD-1/PD-L1 degrader-1 significantly restores the immunity repressed in a co-culture model of Hep3B/OS-8/hPD-L1 and CD3 T cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%</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>PROTAC RIPK degrader-2 is a nonpeptidic PROTAC based on <b>von Hippel-Lindau</b> ligand which potently targets serine-threonine kinase <b>RIPK2</b> and has highly selective for RIPK2 degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Protease-Activated Receptor-1, PAR-1 Agonist</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2518</p>	<p><b>Protease-Activated Receptor-3 (PAR-3) (1-6), human</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2519</p>
<p>Protease-Activated Receptor-1, PAR-1 Agonist is a selective proteinase-activated receptor1 (<b>PAR-1</b>) agonist peptide. Protease-Activated Receptor-1, PAR-1 Agonist corresponds to PAR1 tethered ligand and which can selectively mimic the actions of thrombin via this receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Protease-Activated Receptor-3 (PAR-3) (1-6), human is a proteinase-activated receptor (<b>PAR-3</b>) agonist peptide.</p> <p><b>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>Protease-Activated Receptor-3 (PAR-3) (1-6), human TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2519A</p>	<p><b>Protein Kinase C (19-31)</b></p> <p>(PKC (19-31))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1746</p>
<p>Protease-Activated Receptor-3 (PAR-3) (1-6), human TFA is a proteinase-activated receptor (<b>PAR-3</b>) agonist peptide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31), a peptide inhibitor of <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b>, derived from the pseudo-substrate regulatory domain of PKCa (residues 19-31) with a serine at position 25 replacing the wild-type alanine, is used as protein kinase C substrate peptide for testing...</p> <p><b>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>Protein Kinase C (19-31) (TFA)</b></p> <p>(PKC (19-31) (TFA))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1746A</p>	<p><b>Protein Kinase C Peptide Substrate</b></p> <p>(PKCε; PRKCE ; Peptide Epsilon)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1803</p>
<p>Protein Kinase C (19-31) TFA, a peptide inhibitor of <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b>, derived from the pseudo-substrate regulatory domain of PKCa (residues 19-31) with a serine at position 25 replacing the wild-type alanine, is used as protein kinase C substrate peptide for testing...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Protein Kinase C Peptide Substrate is targeted to a specific cellular compartment in a manner dependent on second messengers and on specific adapter proteins in response to extracellular signals that activate G-protein-coupled receptors, tyrosine kinase receptors, or...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Protirelin</b></p> <p>(Thyrotropin-releasing-hormone; TRH)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0002</p>	<p><b>Protirelin acetate</b></p> <p>(Thyrotropin-releasing-hormone acetate; TRH acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0002A</p>
<p>Protirelin is a highly conserved neuropeptide that exerts the hormonal control of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels as well as neuromodulatory functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Protirelin Acetate is a highly conserved neuropeptide that exerts the hormonal control of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels as well as neuromodulatory functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

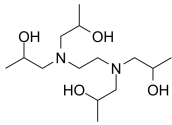
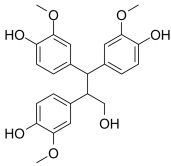
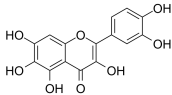
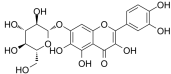
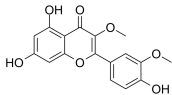
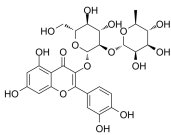
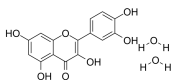
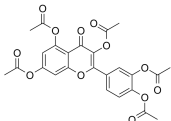
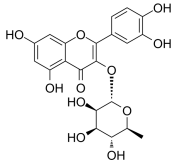
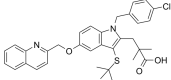
<p><b>PROTO-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18673</p> <p>PROTO-1 shows significant protection of hair cells, with HC50 (concentration that would produce 50% hair cell survival) of 1 <math>\mu</math>M-10 <math>\mu</math>M (1 <math>\mu</math>M <math>\leq</math> HC50 <math>\leq</math> 10 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%  <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>Protosappanin A (PTA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113573</p> <p>Protosappanin A (PTA), an immunosuppressive ingredient and major biphenyl compound isolated from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L, suppresses JAK2/STAT3-dependent inflammation pathway through down-regulating the phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Protostemonine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1954</p> <p>Protostemonine is an active alkaloid mainly isolated from the roots of <i>Stemona sessilifolia</i>, with anti-inflammatory activity. Protostemonine has anti-inflammatory effects on asthma and gram-negative bacteria-induced acute lung injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protostemotinine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1955</p> <p>Protostemotinine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots and rhizomes of <i>Stemona sessilifolia</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>PRT062607</b> (P505-15; PRT-2607; BIIB-057)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15322</p> <p>PRT062607(P505-15; PRT-2607; BIIB-057) is a highly specific and potent inhibitor of Syk with IC50 of 1-2 nM; &gt;80-fold selective for Syk than Fgr, Lyn, FAK, Pyk2 and Zap70.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prudomestin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1547</p> <p>Prudomestin, isolated from the heartwood of <i>Prunus domestica</i>, shows potent xanthine oxidase (XO) inhibitory activity (IC<sub>50</sub> <math>\approx</math> 6 <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</p> 
<p><b>Prunetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2597</p> <p>Prunetin, an O-methylated isoflavone, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Prunetin is a potent human aldehyde dehydrogenases 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>PS10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121744</p> <p>PS10 is a novel, potent and ATP-competitive pan-PDK inhibitor, inhibits all PDK isoforms with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.76 <math>\mu</math>M, 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 21.3 <math>\mu</math>M for PDK2, PDK4, PDK1, and PDK3, respectively. PS10 shows high affinity for PDK2 (K<sub>d</sub> = 239 nM) than for Hsp90 (K<sub>d</sub> = 47 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <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>PS372424</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111149</p> <p>PS372424, a three amino-acid fragment of CXCL10, is a specific human CXCR3 agonist with anti-inflammatory activity. PS372424 prevents human T-cell migration in a humanized model of arthritic inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>PS372424 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111149A</p> <p>PS372424 hydrochloride, a three amino-acid fragment of CXCL10, is a specific human CXCR3 agonist with anti-inflammatory activity. PS372424 hydrochloride prevents human T-cell migration in a humanized model of arthritic inflammation.</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</p> 

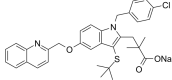
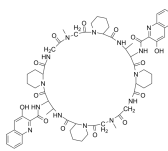
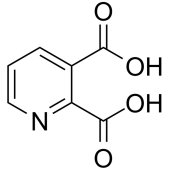
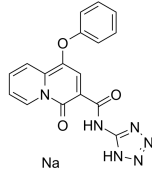
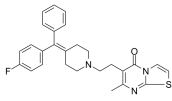
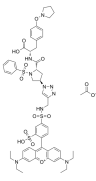
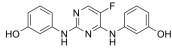
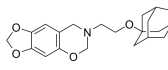
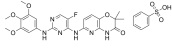
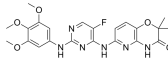
<p><b>PSB 0777 ammonium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136233</p>	<p><b>PSB-10 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103177</p>
<p>PSB 0777 ammonium is a potent and selective adenosine A<sub>2A</sub> receptor full agonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 44.4 nM, 360 nM for rat and human A<sub>2A</sub> receptors, respectively. PSB 0777 ammonium has K<sub>i</sub> values of ≥10000 nM, 541 nM for rat and human A<sub>1</sub> receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PSB-10 hydrochloride is a potent and selective antagonist of <b>human adenosine A<sub>3</sub> receptor (A<sub>3</sub>AR)</b>, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.44 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>PSB-603</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103166</p>	<p><b>PSB069</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103262</p>
<p>PSB-603 is a potent and selective adenosine A<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist exhibiting a K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.553 nM at the human A<sub>2B</sub> receptor and virtually no affinity for the human and rat A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2A</sub> and the human A<sub>3</sub> receptors up to a concentration of 10 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>PSB069 bearing a p-chlorophenylamino residue is a potent, well-tolerated and nonselective <b>NTPDases1, 2, 3 inhibitor</b>(K<sub>i</sub>=16~18 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>Pseudocoptisine acetate</b> (Isocoptisine acetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6894</p>	<p><b>Pseudocoptisine chloride</b> (Isocoptisine chloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6894A</p>
<p>Pseudocoptisine (Isocoptisine) acetate is a quaternary alkaloid with benzyloquinoline skeleton, was isolated from Corydalis Tuber. Pseudocoptisine acetate inhibits <b>acetylcholinesterase (AChE)</b> activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.8 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>Pseudocoptisine (Isocoptisine) chloride is a quaternary alkaloid with benzyloquinoline skeleton, was isolated from Corydalis Tuber. Pseudocoptisine chloride inhibits <b>acetylcholinesterase (AChE)</b> activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12.8 μM.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pseudolaric Acid B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6939</p>	<p><b>PSMα3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2358</p>
<p>Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi 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>PSMα3 is a peptide for manipulating DCs to become tolerogenic for DC vaccination strategies.</p> <p><b>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>PSMα3 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2358A</p>	<p><b>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1832</p>
<p>PSMα3 TFA is a peptide for manipulating DCs to become tolerogenic for DC vaccination strategies.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide is a nuclear transcription factor <b>NF-kappaB</b> inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.</p> <p><b>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>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1832A</p>	<p><b>Pterosin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1570</p>
<p>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA is a nuclear transcription factor <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.33%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pterosin B, a indanone found in bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), is an inhibitor of <b>salt-inducible kinase 3 (Sik3)</b> signaling. Pterosin B prevents chondrocyte hypertrophy and osteoarthritis in mice by inhibiting Sik3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pterostilbene</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0828</p>	<p><b>PTPN22-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139693</p>
<p>Pterostilbene is a stilbenoid isolated from blueberries and <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>. Shows anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-carcinogenic, anti-diabetic and anti-obesity properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p>PTPN22-IN-1 is a potent <b>PTPN22</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=1.4 <math>\mu</math>M; <math>K_i</math>=0.50 <math>\mu</math>M). PTPN22-IN-1 exhibits &gt;7-10 fold selectivity for PTPN22 over similar phosphatases. PTPN22-IN-1 augments antitumor immune responses. From WO2021007491A1 compound L-1.</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>Puerarin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0145</p>	<p><b>Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2135</p>
<p>Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from <i>Radix puerariae</i>, is a <b>5-HT<sub>2C</sub></b> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside, isolated from <i>radix of Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.), possesses anti-osteoporotic and anti-tumor activity. Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside induces the mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pulegone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1500</p>	<p><b>Pumaprazole (BY-841)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19223</p>
<p>Pulegone, the major chemical constituent of <i>Calamintha nepeta</i> (L.) Savi essential oil which is an aromatic herb with a mint-oregano flavor, is one of avian repellents. The molecular target for the repellent action of Pulegone in avian species is nociceptive TRP <b>ankyrin 1 (TRPA1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Pumaprazole is a reversible <b>proton pump</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Punicalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0639</p>	<p><b>Purpureaside C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4148</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 <b>anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV)</b> agent and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Purpureaside C is a phenolic glycoside and has significant proinflammatory action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

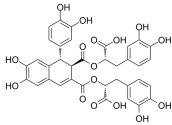
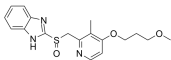
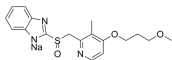
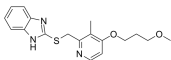
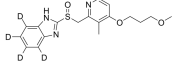
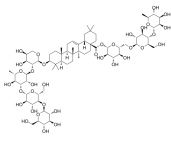
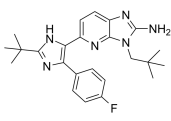
<p><b>Purpurogallin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12136</p>	<p><b>PXS-4681A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117833</p>
<p>Purpurogallin is a naturally phenol extracted from the plants of <i>Quercus</i> spp, has potent <b>xanthine oxidase (XO)</b> inhibitory activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <math>\mu</math>M. Purpurogallin has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.40%  <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>PXS-4681A is a potent, selective, irreversible and orally active <b>semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidase (SSAO; VAP-1)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 37 nM. PXS-4681A shows highly selectivity over related amine oxidases, ion channels, and seven-transmembrane domain receptors.</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>PXS-4728A</b> (BI-1467335)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112726</p>	<p><b>PXS-5120A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130242</p>
<p>PXS-4728A (BI-1467335) is a selective, orally active inhibitor of semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidase (SSAO). PXS-4728A ameliorates chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in mice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <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>PXS-5120A is a potent, irreversible fluoroallylamine inhibitor of Lysyl Oxidase-like 2/3 (LOXL2/3) with anti-fibrotic activity. PXS-5120A is &gt;300-fold selective for LOXL2 (<math>K_i</math> of 83 nM; <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.4) over LOXL (<math>pIC_{50}</math> of 5.8).</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</p>
<p><b>PXS-5153A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114286</p>	<p><b>PXS-5153A monohydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114286A</p>
<p>PXS-5153A is a potent, selective, orally active and fast-acting lysyl oxidase like 2/3 enzymatic (LOXL2/LOXL3) inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;40 nM for LOXL2 across all mammalian species and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 63 nM for human LOXL3. PXS-5153A could reduce crosslinks and ameliorates fibrosis.</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>PXS-5153A monohydrochloride is a potent, selective, orally active and fast-acting lysyl oxidase like 2/3 enzymatic (LOXL2/LOXL3) inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;40 nM for LOXL2 across all mammalian species and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 63 nM for human LOXL3.</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PY-60</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-141644</p>	<p><b>Pygenic acid A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1823</p>
<p>PY-60 is a robust and specific activator of YAP transcriptional activity that targets <b>annexin A2 (ANXA2)</b> with a <math>K_d</math> of 1.4 <math>\mu</math>M. PY-60 directly binds to ANXA2 and antagonizes its normal cellular function of repressing YAP activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63%  <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>Pygenic acid A is a natural compound that can be found in <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>. Pygenic acid A induces <b>apoptosis</b> in metastatic breast cancer cells. Pygenic acid A can be used for the research of diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and cancers.</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>Pyributicarb</b> (TSH-888)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111202</p>	<p><b>Pyripyropene A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117832</p>
<p>Pyributicarb, a carbamate-type herbicide, is a potent activator of both CYP3A4 gene and human <b>pregnane X receptor (hPXR)</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pyripyropene A is a potent and selective <b>sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.07 <math>\mu</math>M. Pyripyropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.</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> 250 <math>\mu</math>g</p>

<p><b>Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium</b> (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate; PDTC ammonium; APD6) No.: HY-18738</p> <p>Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate) is a selective and blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeable NF-κB inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pyrrrolifene</b> Cat. No.: HY-U00081</p> <p>Pyrrrolifene is an analgesic with anti-inflammatory 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>Pyrroloquinoline quinone</b> (PQQ; Methoxatin) Cat. No.: HY-100196</p> <p>Pyrroloquinoline quinone (PQQ), a redox co-factor, is an anionic, redox-cycling orthoquinone. Pyrroloquinoline quinone is isolated from cultures of methylotrophic bacteria and tissues of mammals. Pyrroloquinoline quinone is an essential nutrient for mammals and is important for immune function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt</b> (PQQ disodium salt; Methoxatin disodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-100196A</p> <p>Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt, a redox co-factor, is an anionic, redox-cycling orthoquinone. Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt is isolated from cultures of methylotrophic bacteria and tissues of mammals.</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>Pyrrrophenone</b> Cat. No.: HY-111376</p> <p>Pyrrrophenone is a potent and specific cytosolic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>α (cPLA<sub>2</sub>α) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 4.2 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>QAQ dichloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-110358</p> <p>QAQ dichloride, a photoswitchable voltage-gated Na<sub>v</sub> and K<sub>v</sub> channels blocker, blocks channels in its trans form (of the azobenzene photoswitch), but not in its cis form.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>QL9</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0287</p> <p>QL9 (QLSPFPFDL) is a high-affinity alloantigen for the 2C T cell receptor (TCR).</p> <p><b>QLSPFPFDL</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>QM385</b> Cat. No.: HY-114388</p> <p>QM385 is a potent <b>sepiapterin reductase (SPR)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.49 nM, which blocks T-cell proliferation and autoimmunity at nanomolar potency and with good oral bioavailability.</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</p> 
<p><b>QNZ</b> (EVP4593) Cat. No.: HY-13812</p> <p>QNZ (EVP4593) shows strong inhibitory effects on NF-κB transcriptional activation and TNF-α production with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 11 and 7 nM, respectively. QNZ (EVP4593) is a neuroprotective inhibitor of SOC channel.</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</p> 	<p><b>QS-21</b> (Stimulon) Cat. No.: HY-101092</p> <p>QS-21, an immunostimulatory saponin, could be used as a potent vaccine adjuvant. QS-21 stimulates Th2 humoral and Th1 cell-mediated immune responses through action on antigen presenting cells (APCs) and T cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

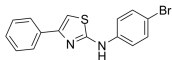
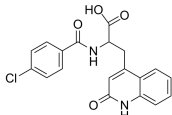
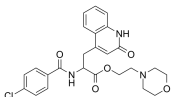
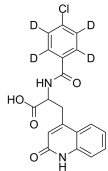
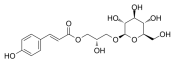
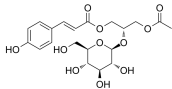
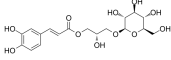
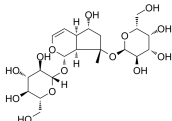
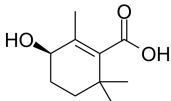
<p><b>Quadrol</b> (N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)ethylenediamine; EDTP) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2149</p> <p>Quadrol is an immunostimulant and has been implicated as a potentially useful agent in accelerated wound healing.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g</p>	<p><b>Quebecol</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N10059</p> <p>Quebecol is a nutraceutical agent against periodontitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Quercetagenin</b> (6-Hydroxyquercetin) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4149</p> <p>Quercetagenin (6-Hydroxyquercetin) is a flavonoid. Quercetagenin is a moderately potent and selective, cell-permeable pim-1 kinase inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>: 0.34 μM). Anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Quercetagitritin</b> (Quercetagenin-7-O-glucoside) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4150</p> <p>Quercetagitritin (Quercetagenin-7-O-glucoside), isolated from the flowers of the African Marigold (Tagetes erecta), has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Quercetin 3,3'-dimethyl ether</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9135</p> <p>Quercetin 3,3'-dimethyl ether possesses antioxidant 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>Quercetin 3-O-neohesperidoside</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7976</p> <p>Quercetin 3-O-neohesperidoside, a flavonoid glycoside, has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Quercetin dihydrate</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0146</p> <p>Quercetin dihydrate, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant SIRT1 and a PI3K inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively..</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Quercetin pentaacetate</b> (Pentaacetylquercetin) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-124512</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><b>Quercitrin</b> (Quercetin 3-rhamnoside) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0418</p> <p>Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Quiflapon</b> (MK-591) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10037</p> <p>Quiflapon (MK-591) is a selective and specific 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.6 nM in a FLAP binding assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

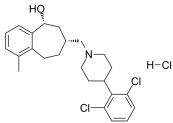
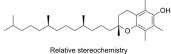
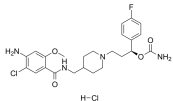
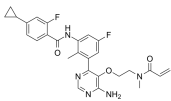
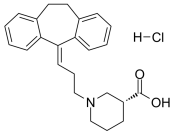
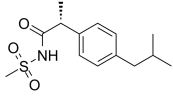
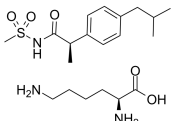
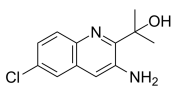
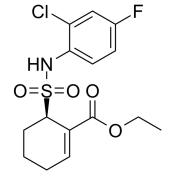
<p><b>Quiflapon sodium</b> (MK-591 sodium)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50714</p>	<p>Quiflapon sodium (MK-591 sodium) is a selective and specific 5-Lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP) inhibitor. Quiflapon sodium is an orally active <b>Leukotriene biosynthesis</b> inhibitor. Induces <b>apoptosis</b>.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136295</p> <p>Quinaldopeptin, a quinomycin antibiotic isolated from the culture of <i>Streptoverticillium</i> album strain, is highly active against Gram-positive bacteria and anaerobes and strongly cytotoxic against cultured B16 melanoma 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>Quinolinic acid</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100807</p>	<p>Quinolinic acid is an endogenous N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor agonist synthesized from L-tryptophan via the kynurenine pathway and thereby has the potential of mediating N-methyl-D-aspartate neuronal damage and dysfunction.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00027</p> <p>Quinotolast sodium in the concentration range of 1-100 µg/mL inhibits histamine, LTC<sub>4</sub> and PGD<sub>2</sub> release in a concentration-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>R 59-022</b> (DKGI-I; Diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor I)</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107613</p>	<p>R 59-022 (DKGI-I) is a diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.8 µM). R 59-022 is a 5-HTR antagonist, and activates protein kinase C (PKC).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136214</p> <p>R-BC154 acetate is a selective fluorescent α<sub>9</sub>β<sub>1</sub> integrin antagonist. R-BC154 acetate acts as a useful high affinity, activation dependent integrin probe, which can be used to investigate α9β1 and α4β1 integrin binding 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>R112</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16420</p>	<p>R112 is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of Syk kinase with a K<sub>i</sub> of 96 nM. R112 inhibits Syk kinase activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 226 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-122219</p> <p>R243 is a potent and selective CCR8 antagonist. R243 inhibits CCL<sub>4</sub>/CCR8 interaction and inhibits CCR8 signaling and chemotaxis. R243 has antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>R406</b></p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12067</p>	<p>R406 is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K<sub>i</sub> of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K<sub>m</sub> value.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.67% <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-11108</p> <p>R406 free base is an orally available and competitive Syk/FLT3 inhibitor for ATP binding with a K<sub>i</sub> of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K<sub>m</sub> value.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>



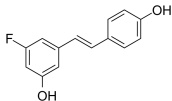
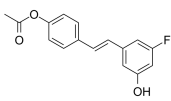
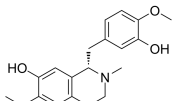
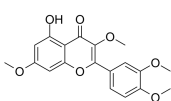
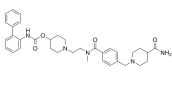
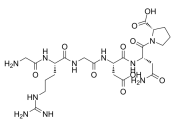
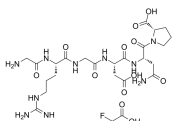
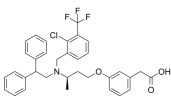
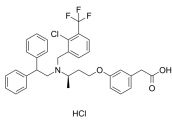
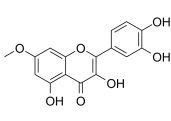
<p><b>Rabdosiin</b> (+)-Rabdosiin</p> <p>Rabdosiin is a tetramer of caffeic acid isolated from the stem of Rabdosia japonica Hara. Rabdosiin possess anti-allergic activity, anti-HIV activity and inhibition on DNA topoisomerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6880</p> 	<p><b>Rabeprazole</b> (LY307640)</p> <p>Rabeprazole (LY307640) is a second-generation proton <b>pump inhibitor (PPI)</b> that irreversibly inactivates gastric H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase. Rabeprazole induces <b>apoptosis</b>. Rabeprazole acts as an uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase (UNH) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.3 μM.</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-B0656</p> 
<p><b>Rabeprazole sodium</b> (LY307640 sodium)</p> <p>Rabeprazole sodium (LY307640 sodium) is a second-generation proton <b>pump inhibitor (PPI)</b> that irreversibly inactivates gastric H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase. Rabeprazole sodium induces <b>apoptosis</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0656A</p> 	<p><b>Rabeprazole Sulfide</b></p> <p>Rabeprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a <b>proton pump inhibitor</b> that suppresses gastric acid secretion through an interaction with (H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>)-ATPase in gastric parietal cells. Rabeprazole markedly inhibits the motility of <i>H. pylori</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W003467</p> 
<p><b>Rabeprazole-d4</b> (LY307640-d4)</p> <p>Rabeprazole D4 (LY307640 D4) is a deuterium labeled Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a second-generation proton <b>pump inhibitor (PPI)</b> that irreversibly inactivates gastric H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase. Rabeprazole induces <b>apoptosis</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-B0656S</p> 	<p><b>Raddeanoside R17</b> (Pulchinoside E3)</p> <p>Raddeanoside R17 (Pulchinoside E3) is a saponin compound that can be isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana. Raddeanoside R17 shows 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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8096</p> 
<p><b>RAGE antagonist peptide</b></p> <p>RAGE antagonist peptide is an advanced glycation end products (RAGE) antagonist. RAGE antagonist peptide prevents RAGE from binding with several of its most important ligands, including HMGB-1, S100P, and S100A4.</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-P2268</p> <p>Ac-ELKVLMEKEL-NH<sub>2</sub></p>	<p><b>RAGE antagonist peptide TFA</b></p> <p>RAGE antagonist peptide TFA is an advanced glycation end products (RAGE) antagonist. RAGE antagonist peptide TFA prevents RAGE from binding with several of its most important ligands, including HMGB-1, S100P, and S100A4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2268A</p> <p>Ac-ELKVLMEKEL-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p>
<p><b>Raleukin</b> (AMG-719)</p> <p>Raleukin (AMG-719) is a recombinant, nonglycosylated human <b>interleukin-1 receptor (IL-1R)</b> antagonist. Raleukin (AMG-719) is the first biological agent to block the pro-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108841</p> <p><b>Raleukin</b></p>	<p><b>Ralimetinib</b> (LY2228820)</p> <p>Ralimetinib (LY2228820) is a potent and selective, ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>p38 MAPK α/β</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.3 and 3.2 nM, respectively. Ralimetinib (LY2228820) selectively inhibits phosphorylation of MK2 (Thr334), with no effect on phosphorylation of p38α MAPK, JNK, ERK1/2, c-Jun, ATF2, or c-Myc.</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-13241A</p> 

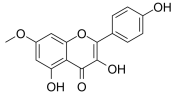
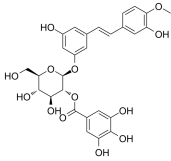
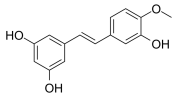
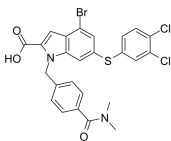
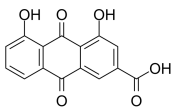
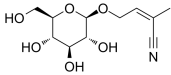
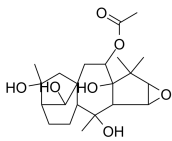
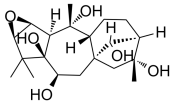
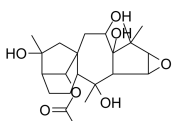
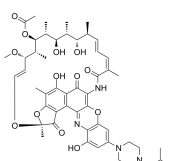
<p><b>Ralimetinib dimesylate</b> (LY2228820 dimesylate)</p> <p>Ralimetinib dimesylate (LY2228820 dimesylate) is a selective, ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>p38 MAPK <math>\alpha/\beta</math></b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.3 and 3.2 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Ramatroban</b> (BAY u3405)</p> <p>Ramatroban is a selective <b>thromboxane <math>A_2</math> (<math>TxA_2</math>, <math>IC_{50}=14</math> nM)</b> antagonist, which also antagonizes <b>CRTH2 (<math>IC_{50}=113</math> nM)</b> by inhibiting <b>PGD<sub>2</sub></b> binding.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ramifenazone</b> (Isopropylaminoantipyrene)</p> <p>Ramifenazone (Isopropylaminoantipyrene) is a pyrazole derivative and acts as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (<b>NSAID</b>). Ramifenazone has analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial 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>Ramifenazone-d7</b></p> <p>Ramifenazone-d7 (Isopropylaminoantipyrene-d7) is the deuterium labeled Ramifenazone. Ramifenazone (Isopropylaminoantipyrene) is a pyrazole derivative and acts as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (<b>NSAID</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Randialic acid B</b></p> <p>Randialic acid B, a triterpenoid compound, is a <b>formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)</b> antagonist. Randialic acid B blocks <b>FPR1</b> in human neutrophils and attenuates psoriasis-like inflammation 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>Rapanone</b></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> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Raspberry ketone glucoside</b></p> <p>Raspberry ketone glucoside is a natural product in raspberry fruit. Raspberry ketone glucoside has the inhibitory effect on the melanin synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Razuprotafib</b> (AKB-9778)</p> <p>Razuprotafib (AKB-9778) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the catalytic activity of <b>VE-PTP (vascular endothelial protein tyrosine phosphatase)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 17 pM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>RBN012759</b></p> <p>RBN012759 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>PARP14</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;3 nM. RBN012759 displays 300-fold selectivity over the monoPARPs and 1000-fold selectivity over the polyPARPs.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>RC-3095 TFA</b></p> <p>RC-3095 TFA is a selective <b>bombesin/gastrin releasing peptide receptor (GRPR)</b> antagonist. RC-3095 TFA exerts protective effects by reducing gastric oxidative injury in the arthritic 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>RCGD423</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114775</p>	<p><b>rCRAMP (rat)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2457</p>
<p>RCGD423 is a <b>gp130</b> modulator, which prevents articular cartilage degeneration and promotes repair.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</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 style="text-align: right;"><small>GLVRRKGGKFGKELRKGQKKEFFOKLALIEEQ</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>Rebamipide</b> (OPC12759; Proamipide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0360</p>	<p><b>Rebamipide mofetil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109158</p>
<p>Rebamipide (OPC12759) is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces <b>COX-2</b> expression, increases <b>PGE2</b> levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.</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, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Rebamipide mofetil is an orally active prodrug of Rebamipide (OPC12759). Rebamipide is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces <b>COX-2</b> expression, increases <b>PGE2</b> levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.</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>Rebamipide-d4</b> (OPC12759-d4; Proamipide-d4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0360S</p>	<p><b>Regaloside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7931</p>
<p>Rebamipide D4 (OPC12759 D4) is deuterium labeled Rebamipide. Rebamipide is a mucoprotective agent. Rebamipide induces <b>COX-2</b> expression, increases <b>PGE2</b> levels, and enhances gastric mucosal defense in a COX-2-dependent manner.</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>Regaloside A, a phenylpropanoid, shows significant DPPH radical scavenging activity of 58.0% at 160 ppm. Regaloside A has anti-inflammatory 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>Regaloside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7688</p>	<p><b>Regaloside C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7627</p>
<p>Regaloside B is a phenylpropanoid isolated from <i>Lilium longiflorum</i>. Regaloside B can inhibit the expression of <b>iNOS</b> and <b>COX-2</b>. Regaloside B has anti-inflammatory 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</p>	<p>Regaloside C is a glycerol glucoside isolated from the bulbs of <i>Lilium</i> genus with anti-inflammatory activities. Regaloside C has cardiomyocyte protective activity by protecting the mitochondria in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced heart H9C2 cells.</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>Rehmannioside C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2400</p>	<p><b>Rehmapicrogenin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7630</p>
<p>Rehmannioside C is an iridoid glucoside isolated from <i>Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata</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>Rehmapicrogenin, isolated from the root of <i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>, exhibits potent anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting <b>iNOS</b>, <b>COX-2</b> and <b>IL-6</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</p>

<p><b>rel-SB-612111 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18617</p>	<p><b>rel-<math>\alpha</math>-Vitamin E</b> (rel-(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol; rel-D-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0683A</p>
<p>rel-SB-612111 hydrochloride is a novel and potent <b>human opiate receptor-like orphan receptor (ORL-1)</b> antagonist with a high affinity for hORL-1 (<math>K_i=0.33</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>rel-<math>\alpha</math>-Vitamin E (rel-(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol) is a vitamin with antioxidant properties and also a mixture.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 70.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Relenopride hydrochloride</b> (YKP10811 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16729A</p>	<p><b>Remibrutinib</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128757</p>
<p>Relenopride (YKP10811) hydrochloride is a specific and selective <b>5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor</b> agonist (<math>K_i=4.96</math> nM). Relenopride hydrochloride has 120-fold and 6-fold lower affinity, respectively, for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (<math>K_i=600</math> nM) and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors (<math>K_i=31</math> nM) than for 5-HT<sub>4</sub>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Remibrutinib, is a potent and orally active <b>bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 1 nM. Remibrutinib inhibits BTK activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.023 <math>\mu</math>M in blood. Remibrutinib has the potential for Chronic urticaria (CU) treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Remlarsen</b> (MRG-201)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132602</p>	<p><b>ReN-1869 hydrochloride</b> (NNC-05-1869 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101724</p>
<p>Remlarsen (MRG-201), a miR-29b mimic, acts a <b>miR-29b</b> agonist. Remlarsen has the potential for preventing formation of a fibrotic scar or cutaneous fibrosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Remlarsen</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ReN 1869 hydrochloride is a novel, selective <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, which demonstrates affinity to the histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor (guinea pig brain) with <math>K_i</math> of <math>0.19 \pm 0.04</math> <math>\mu</math>M and the non-selective <math>\sigma</math> site (guinea pig brain) with <math>K_i</math> of 0.45 <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>Reparixin</b> (Repertaxin; DF 1681Y)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15251</p>	<p><b>Reparixin L-lysine salt</b> (Repertaxin L-lysine salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15252</p>
<p>Reparixin is a non-competitive allosteric inhibitor of the chemokine receptors <b>CXCR1</b> and <b>CXCR2</b> activation with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1 and 100 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Reparixin L-lysine salt is an allosteric inhibitor of <b>chemokine receptor 1/2 (CXCR1/2)</b> activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Reproxalap</b> (ADX-102; NS-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107150</p>	<p><b>Resatorvid</b> (TAK-242; CLI-095)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11109</p>
<p>Reproxalap (ADX-102) is a reactive aldehyde species (RASP) sequestering agent for the treatment of dry eye. Reproxalap (ADX-102) covalently binds aldehydes including malondialdehyde and 4-hydroxynonenal.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Resatorvid (TAK-242) is a selective <b>Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)</b> inhibitor. Resatorvid inhibits NO, TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6 production with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.8 nM, 1.9 nM and 1.3 nM, respectively. Resatorvid downregulates expression of TLR4 downstream signaling molecules MyD88 and TRIF.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

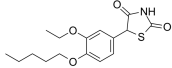
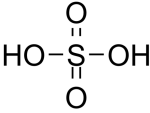
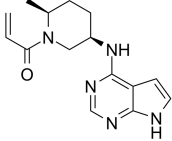
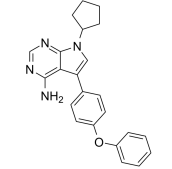
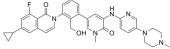
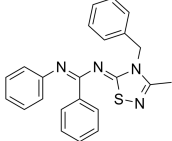
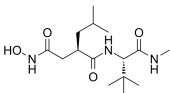
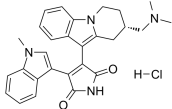
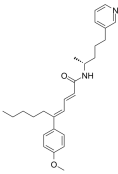
<p><b>Resiquimod</b> (R848; S28463)</p>	<p><b>Resiquimod-d5</b> (R848-d5; S28463-d5)</p>
<p>Resiquimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 and 8 (TLR7/TLR8) agonist that induces the upregulation of cytokines such as TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-6 and IFN-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>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-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-6 and IFN-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Reslizumab</b> (Sch 55700)</p>	<p><b>Resolvin D1</b> (RvD1)</p>
<p>Reslizumab (Sch 55700) is humanized monoclonal antibodies that target <b>interleukin-5 (IL-5)</b> for the treatment of eosinophilic asthma. Reslizumab is effective in neutralizing the function of IL-5.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.4\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 2 mg</p>	<p>Resolvin D1 (RvD1), an endogenous pro-resolving mediator of inflammation, is derived from omega-3 docosahexaenoic acid during the resolution phase of acute inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 <math>\mu\text{g}</math> (265.6 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> * 250 <math>\mu\text{L}</math> in Ethanol)</p>
<p><b>Resolvin D2</b> (RvD2)</p>	<p><b>Resolvin D3</b> (RvD3)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 <math>\mu\text{g}</math>, 50 <math>\mu\text{g}</math></p>	<p>Resolvin D3 (RvD3) is a docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) derived mediator. Resolvin D3 is dysregulated in arthritis and reduces arthritic inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 <math>\mu\text{g}</math> (265.6 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> * 250 <math>\mu\text{L}</math> in Ethanol)</p>
<p><b>Resolvin E1</b> (RvE1)</p>	<p><b>Resorcinol monoacetate</b> (Acetylresorcinol; Resorcin monoacetate)</p>
<p>Resolvin E1 (RvE1), a potent endogenous pro-resolving mediator of inflammation, is derived from omega-3 fatty acid eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 <math>\mu\text{g}</math> (142.6 <math>\mu\text{M}</math> * 200 <math>\mu\text{L}</math> in Ethanol)</p>	<p>Resorcinol monoacetate (Acetylresorcinol) is an antiseptic and a disinfectant, is a chemical intermediate for the production of many other pharmaceuticals, and has the potential for acne, seborrheic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, and other skin disorders research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Resorcinolnaphthalein</b></p>	<p><b>Resveratrol</b> (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)</p>
<p>Resorcinolnaphthalein is a specific <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)</b> enhancer and activates ACE2 activity with an <math>\text{EC}_{50}</math> value of 19.5 <math>\mu\text{M}</math>. Resorcinolnaphthalein can be used for the investigation of hypertension and renal fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>

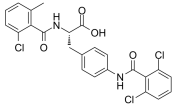
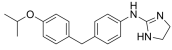
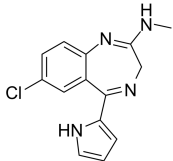
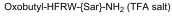
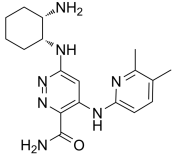
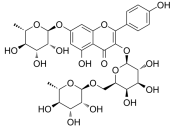
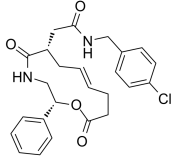
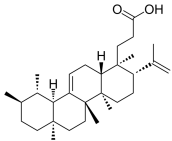
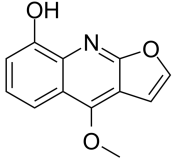
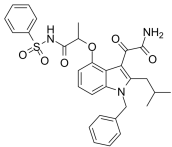
<p><b>Resveratrol analog 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136203</p> <p>Resveratrol analog 1 is an analog of Resveratrol (HY-16561), compound 48. Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</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, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Resveratrol analog 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-136204</p> <p>Resveratrol analog 2 is an analog of Resveratrol (HY-16561). Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer 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>Reticuline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1356</p> <p>Reticuline shows anti-inflammatory effects through JAK2/STAT3 and NF-κB signaling pathways. Reticuline inhibits mRNA expressions of TNF-α, and IL-6 and reduces the phosphorylation levels of JAK2 and STAT3. Reticuline exhibits cardiovascular effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Retusin</b> (Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6829</p> <p>Retusin (Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether), a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Talinum triangulare, 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>Revefenacin</b> (TD-4208; GSK1160724)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15851</p> <p>Revefenacin (TD-4208; GSK1160724) is a potent mAChR antagonist; has a high affinity on M3 receptor with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.18 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>RGD peptide (GRGDNP)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1740</p> <p>RGD peptide (GRGDNP) acts as an inhibitor of integrin-ligand interactions and plays an important role in cell adhesion, migration, growth, and differentiation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RGD peptide (GRGDNP) (TFA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1740A</p> <p>RGD peptide (GRGDNP) (TFA) acts as an inhibitor of integrin-ligand interactions and plays an important role in cell adhesion, migration, growth, and differentiation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>RGX-104</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111498A</p> <p>RGX-104 is an orally bioavailable and potent liver-X nuclear hormone receptor (LXR) agonist that modulates innate immunity via transcriptional activation of the ApoE gene.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RGX-104 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111498</p> <p>RGX-104 hydrochloride is a small-molecule LXR agonist that modulates innate immunity via transcriptional activation of the ApoE gene.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Rhamnetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7036</p> <p>Rhamnetin is a quercetin derivative found in Coriandrum sativum, inhibits secretory phospholipase A2, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

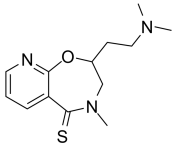
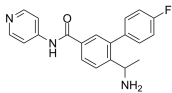
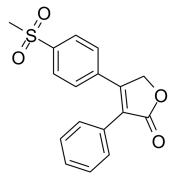
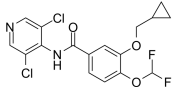
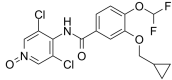
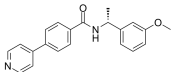
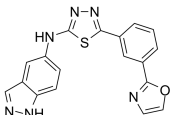
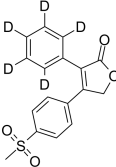
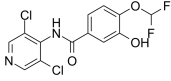
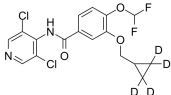
<p><b>Rhamnocitrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1353</p> <p>Rhamnocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from astragalus complanatus R. Br. (Sha-yuan-zi). Rhamnocitrin is a scavenger of DPPH with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 28.38 mM. Rhamnocitrin has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherosclerosis activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rhaptonticin 2''-O-gallate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8125</p> <p>Rhaptonticin 2''-O-gallate, as a stilbene glucoside gallate, inhibits NO 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>Rhaptontigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2229</p> <p>Rhaptontigenin is a natural analog of resveratrol with anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial activities. Rhaptontigenin is a mechanism-based, potent and selective cytochrome P450 1A1 inactivator (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 400 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rheb inhibitor NR1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124798</p> <p>Rheb inhibitor NR1 is a Rheb inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M in the Rheb-IVK assay. Rheb inhibitor NR1 also is a selective mTORC1 inhibitor. NR1 inhibits the phosphorylation of <math>T389</math>pS6K1 and increases the phosphorylation of <math>S473</math>pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rhein</b> (Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0105</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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rhodiocyanoside A</b> (Multifidin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5067</p> <p>Rhodiocyanoside A is found to show antiallergic activity in a passive cutaneous anaphylaxis test 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>Rhodojaponin II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2151</p> <p>Rhodojaponin II is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rhodojaponin III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2152</p> <p>Rhodojaponin III is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rhodojaponin V</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2154</p> <p>Rhodojaponin V is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.</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>Rifalazil</b> (KRM-1648; ABI-1648)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105099</p> <p>Rifalazil (KRM-1648; ABI-1648), a rifamycin derivative, inhibits the bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase 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>Rilapladi</b> (SB 659032)</p> <p>Rilapladi (SB 659032) is a selective Lp-PLA<sub>2</sub> (lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 230 pM. Rilapladi (SB 659032) is also a PAFR (Platelet Activating Factor Receptor) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <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>RIP1 kinase inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>RIP1 kinase inhibitor 1 (compound 22) is a highly potent, orally available, and brain-penetrating RIP1 kinase inhibitor (pK<sub>i</sub>=9.04).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1 (compound 11) is a potent and selective receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2) kinase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.03 μM for RIP2 FP. RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1 is used for autoinflammatory disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 3</b></p> <p>RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 3 is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of receptor interacting protein-2 (RIP2) Kinase with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4</b></p> <p>RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4 is a potent and selective RIPK2 PROTAC. RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4 effectively degrades RIPK2 (pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8) and inhibits the release of related TNF-α.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>RIPA-56</b></p> <p>RIPA-56 is a highly potent, selective, and metabolically stable inhibitor of receptor-interacting protein 1 (RIP1) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 13 nM. RIPA-56 can be used for the treatment of systemic inflammatory response syndrome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <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>RIPK-IN-4</b></p> <p>RIPK-IN-4 is a potent and selective RIPK2 inhibitor with excellent oral bioavailability, and has an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>RIPK1-IN-3</b></p> <p>RIPK1-IN-3 (Example 38), a RIPK1 inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2018148626A1, possesses anti-inflammatory 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>RIPK1-IN-4</b></p> <p>RIPK1-IN-4 (compound 8) is a potent and selective type II kinase inhibitor of receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1) kinase and binds to a DLG-out inactive form of RIP1 with an IC<sub>50</sub>s of 16 nM and 10 nM for RIP1 and ADP-Glo kinase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <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><b>RIPK3-IN-1</b></p> <p>RIPK3-IN-1 is a RIPK3 type II DFG-out inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9.1 nM. RIPK3-IN-1 inhibits RIPK1 and RIPK2 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.5 and &gt;10 μM. RIPK3-IN-1 is also a c-Met kinase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.1 μM.</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>



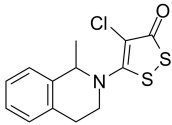
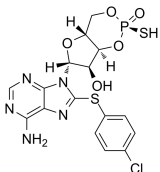
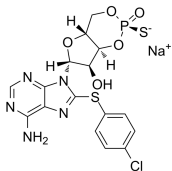
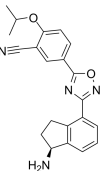
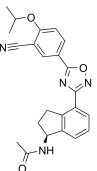
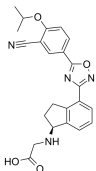
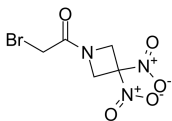
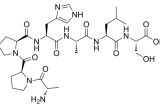
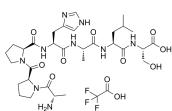
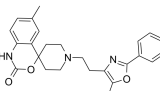
<p><b>Risarestat</b> (CT 112)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16433</p>	<p><b>Ristomycin sulfate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131150</p>
<p>Risarestat (CT-112), an <b>aldose reductase</b> inhibitor, is developed for the treatment of diabetic complications.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ristomycin sulfate is a glycopeptide antibiotic isolated from <i>Nocardia lurida</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ristomycin</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>Ritlecitinib</b> (PF-06651600)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100754</p>	<p><b>Rituximab</b> (Anti-Human CD20 type I, Chimeric Antibody)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9913</p>
<p>Ritlecitinib (PF-06651600) is an orally active and selective <b>JAK3</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 33.1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Rituximab is an anti-CD20 chimeric monoclonal antibody used to treat certain autoimmune diseases and types of cancer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rituximab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>RK-24466</b> (KIN 001-51)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108318</p>	<p><b>RN486</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18018</p>
<p>RK-24466 (KIN 001-51) is a potent and selective <b>Lck</b> inhibitor; inhibits Lck (64-509) and LckCD isoforms with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of less than 1 and 2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RN486 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>Btk</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.0 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 0.31 nM. RN486 is less active for other kinases. RN486 can be used for rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <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>RNF5 inhibitor inh-02</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123967</p>	<p><b>Ro 31-9790</b> (GI4747)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101703</p>
<p>RNF5 inhibitor inh-02 is a potent inhibitor of <b>E3 ubiquitin ligase RNF5/RMA1</b>. RNF5 inhibitor inh-02 leads to significant F508del-CFTR rescue (<math>EC_{50}</math>=2.2 <math>\mu</math>M) in bronchial epithelial cells homozygous for the F508del mutation.</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>Ro 31-9790 is a synthetic metalloproteinase (<b>MMP</b>) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108601A</p>	<p><b>Ro-24-0238</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19084</p>
<p>Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active <b>PKC</b> inhibitor. The <math>IC_{50}</math> values of Ro 32-0432 hydrochloride for <b>PKC<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>PKC<math>\beta</math>I</b>, <b>PKC<math>\beta</math>II</b>, <b>PKC<math>\gamma</math></b> and <b>PKC<math>\epsilon</math></b> are 9.3 nM, 28 nM, 30 nM, 36.5 nM and 108.3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Ro-24-0238 is an antagonist of <b>platelet activating factor (PAF)</b> and inhibitor of <b>thromboxane synthesis</b>, used for lessening the inflammation and damage resulting from a local release of PAF.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

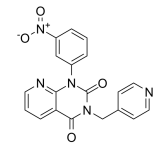
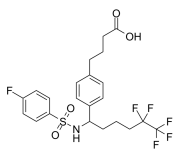
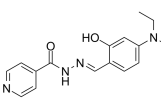
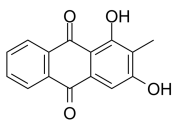
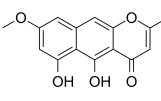
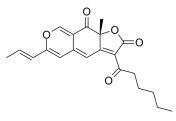
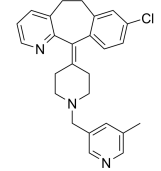
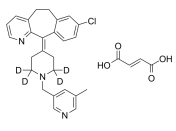
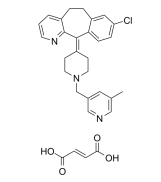
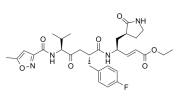
<p><b>RO0270608</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138542</p>	<p><b>RO1138452</b> (CAY10441)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108912</p>
<p>RO0270608, the active metabolite of R411, is a dual <math>\alpha</math>4<math>\beta</math>1-<math>\alpha</math>4<math>\beta</math>7 (<math>\alpha</math>4<math>\beta</math>1/<math>\alpha</math>4<math>\beta</math>7) integrin antagonist. Antiinflammatory activity.</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>RO1138452 is a potent and selective IP (prostacyclin) receptor antagonist. RO1138452 displays high affinity for IP receptors. In human platelets, <math>pK_i</math> is <math>9.3 \pm 0.1</math>; in a recombinant IP receptor system, <math>pK_i</math> is <math>8.7 \pm 0.06</math>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ro24-7429</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19149</p>	<p><b>RO27-3225 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2242A</p>
<p>Ro24-7429 is a potent and orally active HIV-1 transactivator protein Tat antagonist. Ro24-7429 is also a runt-related transcription factor 1 (RUNX1) inhibitor. Ro24-7429 has anti-HIV, antifibrotic 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>RO27-3225 TFA is potent and selective melanocortin 4 receptor (MC4R) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1 nM and 8 nM for MC4R and MC1R, respectively. RO27-3225 TFA shows ~30-fold selectivity for MC4R over MC3R. RO27-3225 TFA has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>RO9021</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16902</p>	<p><b>Robinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1346</p>
<p>RO9021 is an orally bioavailable, novel ATP-competitive inhibitor of SYK, with an average <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.6 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Robinin is present in flavonoid fraction of Vigna unguiculata leaf. Robinin inhibits upregulated expression of TLR2 and TLR4. Robinin ameliorates oxidized low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) induced inflammatory insult through TLR4/NF-<math>\kappa</math>B pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Robotnikinin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100515</p>	<p><b>Roburic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0481</p>
<p>Robotnikinin is a small molecule capable of binding to and inhibiting the activity of Sonic Hedgehog (Shh) signaling up stream of Smo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Roburic acid, a tetracyclic triterpenoid found in Gentiana macrophylla, acts as an inhibitor of COX, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5 and 9 <math>\mu</math>M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.</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>Robustine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1343</p>	<p><b>ROC-0929</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145384</p>
<p>Robustine, a furoquinoline alkaloid, from Dictamnus albus, exhibits inhibitory potency against human phosphodiesterase 5 (hPDE5A) in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>ROC-0929 (compound 13a) is a potent and selective inhibitor of secreted phospholipases A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>s) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 80 nM, specially targeting hGX. Secreted phospholipases A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>s) are a family of disulfide-rich, Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent enzymes that hydrolyze....</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

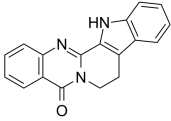
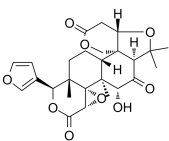
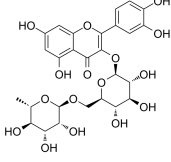
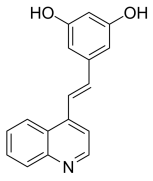
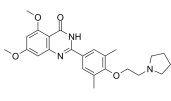
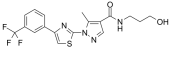
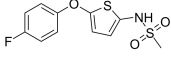
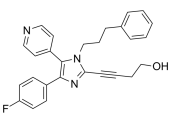
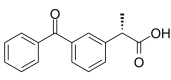
<p><b>Rocastine</b> (AHR-11325)</p> <p>Rocastine is a selective, nonsedating H1 antagonist, acting as an antihistamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101745</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ROCK-IN-1</b></p> <p>ROCK-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of ROCK, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.2 nM for ROCK2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00351</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rofecoxib</b> (MK 966)</p> <p>Rofecoxib is a potent, specific and orally active COX-2 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 26 and 18 nM for human COX-2 in human osteosarcoma cells and Chinese hamster ovary cells, with a 1000-fold selectivity for COX-2 over human COX-1 (IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 50 μM in U937 cells and &gt; 15 μM in...)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17372</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Roflumilast</b></p> <p>Roflumilast is a selective PDE4 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.7, 0.9, 0.7, and 0.2 nM for PDE4A1, PDEA4, PDEB1, and PDEB2, respectively, without affecting PDE1, PDE2, PDE3 or PDE5 isoenzymes from various cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <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-15455</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>Roflumilast N-oxide</b></p> <p>Roflumilast N-oxide is a PDE type 4 inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100639</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-119937</p> <p>ROCK inhibitor-2 is a selective dual ROCK1 and ROCK2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 17 nM and 2 nM, respectively.</p> 
	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103620</p> <p>ROCK2-IN-2 is a selective ROCK2 inhibitor extracted from patent US20180093978A1, Compound A-30, has an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;1 μM.</p> 
	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17372S</p> <p>Rofecoxib D5 (MK 966 D5) is the deuterium labeled Rofecoxib.</p> 
	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100640</p> <p>Roflumilast Impurity E is the impurity of Roflumilast. Roflumilast(Daliresp) is a drug which acts as a selective and long-acting inhibitor of the enzyme PDE-4 with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.8 nM.</p> 
	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15455S</p> <p>Roflumilast-d4 is the deuterium labeled Roflumilast. Roflumilast is a selective PDE4 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.7, 0.9, 0.7, and 0.2 nM for PDE4A1, PDEA4, PDEB1, and PDEB2, respectively, without affecting PDE1, PDE2, PDE3 or PDE5 isoenzymes from various cells.</p> 

<p><b>Roquinimex</b> (Linomide; FCF89; ABR212616)</p> <p>Roquinimex (Linomide; PNU212616; ABR212616) is a quinoline derivative immunostimulant which increases NK cell activity and macrophage cytotoxicity; inhibits angiogenesis and reduces the secretion of TNF alpha.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>ROR agonist-1</b></p> <p>ROR agonist-1 is a potent and orally bioavailable inverse agonist of the <b>retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor C2 (RORC2)</b>, inhibition of IL-17A production from human primary T<sub>H</sub> 17 cells with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 7.5.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RORyt Inverse agonist 10</b></p> <p>RORyt Inverse agonist 10 is a potent and orally bioavailable <b>RORyt (retinoic acid receptor-related orphan nuclear receptor gamma t)</b> inverse agonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 51 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>RORyt inverse agonist 13</b></p> <p>RORyt inverse agonist 13 (Compound 3i) is a potent, orally active and selective <b>RORyt</b> inverse agonist, with improved drug-like properties, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 63.8 nM.</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><b>RORyt inverse agonist 14</b></p> <p>RORyt inverse agonist 14 (8e) is a potent, orally active and selective <b>RORyt</b> inverse agonist (EC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5 nM) with anti-inflammatory activity. RORyt inverse agonist 14 is used in the study for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>RORyt Inverse agonist 2</b></p> <p>RORyt Inverse agonist 2 is a selective, orally active <b>RORyt</b> inverse agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 119 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>RORyt inverse agonist 23</b></p> <p>RORyt inverse agonist 23 is a potent, selective, and orally available novel <b>retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor yt</b> inverse agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>RORyt Inverse agonist 6</b></p> <p>RORyt Inverse agonist 6 (compound 43) is a <b>RORyt</b> inverse agonist for the study of Th17-driven autoimmune diseases. RORyt Inverse agonist 6 (compound 43) suppresses IL-17A gene expression by IL-23 stimulation in vivo.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RORyt Inverse agonist 8</b></p> <p>RORyt Inverse agonist 8 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable <b>RORyt</b> inverse agonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 19 nM for human RORyt-LBD.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>ROS 234 dioxalate</b></p> <p>ROS 234 dioxalate is a potent <b>H3</b> antagonist, with a pK<sub>B</sub> of 9.46 for Guinea-pig ileum H<sub>3</sub>-receptor, a pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.90 for Rat cerebral cortex H<sub>3</sub>-receptor, and a ED<sub>50</sub> of 19.12 mg/kg (ip) in ex vivo of Rat cerebral cortex. ROS 234 dioxalate displays poor central access.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

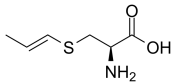
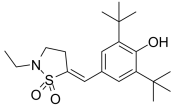
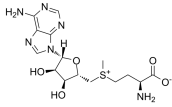
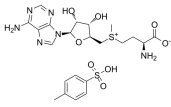
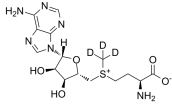
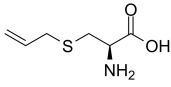
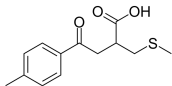
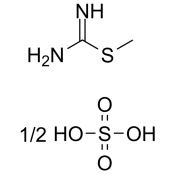
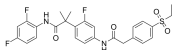
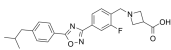
<p><b>Rosiglitazone</b> (BRL 49653)</p>	<p><b>Rosiglitazone hydrochloride</b> (BRL 49653 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>1</b>, <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>2</b>, and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, respectively. Rosiglitazone binds to <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> with a <math>K_d</math> of approximately 40 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Rosiglitazone hydrochloride (BRL 49653 hydrochloride) is a selective, orally active <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>1</b>, <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>2</b>, and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, respectively. Rosiglitazone hydrochloride binds to <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> with a <math>K_d</math> of approximately 40 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rosiglitazone maleate</b> (BRL 49653C)</p>	<p><b>Rosiglitazone-d3</b> (BRL 49653-d3)</p>
<p>Rosiglitazone maleate (BRL 49653C) is a potent and selective activator of <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>1</b>, <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>2</b>, and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, respectively, and a <math>K_d</math> of appr 40 nM for <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>; Rosiglitazone maleate is also a modulator of <b>TRP channels</b>, inhibits TRP melastatin...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Rosiglitazone-d3 (BRL 49653-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>1</b>, <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math>2</b>, and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Rosin</b></p>	<p><b>Rosmanol</b></p>
<p>Rosin is isolated from pine wood or pine stumps, Rosin is a frequent contact <b>allergen</b> which induces allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Rosmanol could inhibit the oxidation of low density lipoprotein (LPL) and significantly inhibit lipopolysaccharide induced iNOS and COX-2 expression, with anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Rotundic acid</b></p>	<p><b>Rovazolac</b></p>
<p>Rotundic acid, a triterpenoid obtained from <i>I. rotunda</i>, induces DNA damage and cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma through <b>AKT/mTOR</b> and <b>MAPK</b> Pathways. Rotundic acid possesses anti-inflammatory and cardio-protective abilities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Rovazolac is a <b>liver x receptor (LXR)</b> modulator extracted from patent WO2013130892A1.</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>Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride</b> (HOE 760)</p>	<p><b>Rozanolixizumab</b> (UCB7665)</p>
<p>Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride (HOE 760) is a selective <b>histamine H<math>_2</math> receptor</b> antagonist, can be used for the research of gastric and duodenal ulcers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Rozanolixizumab (UCB7665), a humanized high-affinity anti-human neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) monoclonal antibody (IgG4P), is used to the research of reducing pathogenic IgG in autoimmune and alloimmune diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

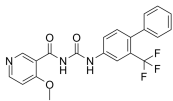
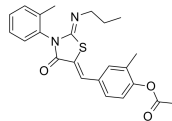
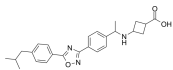

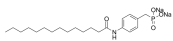
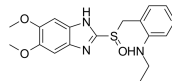
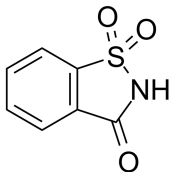
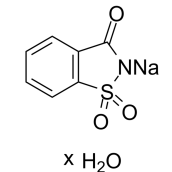
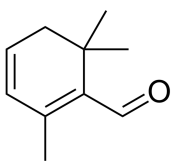
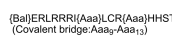
<p><b>RP-54745</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101716</p>	<p><b>Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120994A</p>
<p>RP-54745 is an inhibitor of macrophage stimulation and <b>interleukin-1</b> production, and a potential antirheumatic compound.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is a potent and competitive antagonist of cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent <b>PKA I and II</b>. Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS preferentially selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII and site B of RII compares to site B of RI.</p>  <p><b>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>Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120994</p>	<p><b>RP101075</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136576</p>
<p>Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium, a cAMP analog, is a potent and competitive antagonist of cAMP-induced activation of cAMP-dependent <b>PKA I and II</b>. Rp-8-CPT-cAMPS sodium preferentially selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII and site B of RII compares to site B of RI.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RP101075, an active metabolite of Ozanimod, is a potent, orally active <b>S1PR</b> (sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1) agonist, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 0.27 nM. RP101075 displays &gt;100-fold selectivity over S1PR5 (<math>EC_{50}</math>=5.9 nM) and &gt;10000-fold over S1PR 2, 3, and 4.</p>  <p><b>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>RP101442</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136577</p>	<p><b>RP101988</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136578</p>
<p>RP101442, an active metabolite of Ozanimod, is a selective, potent <b>S1PR1</b> (sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1) agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 2.6 nM and 171 nM for S1PR1 and S1PR5, 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>RP101988, the major active metabolite of Ozanimod, is a selective, potent <b>S1PR1</b> (sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1) agonist, with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 0.19 nM and 32.8 nM for S1PR1 and S1PR5, 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>RRx-001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16438</p>	<p><b>RS 09</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1439</p>
<p>RRx-001, a hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent and studied as a radio- and chem-sensitizer, triggers <b>apoptosis</b> and overcomes drug resistance in myeloma. RRx-001 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity with minimal toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</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>RS09 is a LPS peptide mimic serves as a candidate to be considered as a new class of TLR4 agonist adjuvant. RS09 increases antibody production in a vaccine setting.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RS 09 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1439A</p>	<p><b>RS 504393</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15418</p>
<p>RS 09 TFA is a TLR4 agonist. RS 09 TFA promotes NF-<math>\kappa</math>B nuclear translocation and induces inflammatory cytokine secretion in RAW264.7 macrophages in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RS 504393 is a selective <b>CCR2</b> chemokine receptor antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math> values are 89 nM and &gt; 100 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibition of human recombinant CCR2 and CCR1 receptors respectively).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

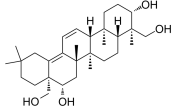
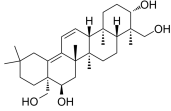
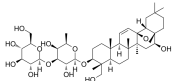
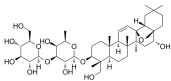
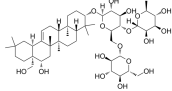
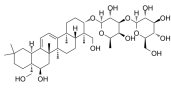
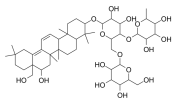
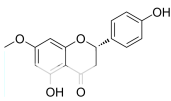
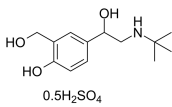
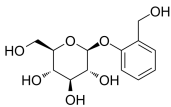
<p><b>RS-25344 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108621</p>	<p><b>RS-601</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00072</p>
<p>RS-25344 hydrochloride is a selective <b>cAMP-phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE 4; PDE IV)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.28 nM in human lymphocytes.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>H-Cl</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RS-601 is a novel <b>leukotriene D4 (LTD4)/thromboxane A2 (TxA2)</b> dual receptor antagonist, with antiasthmatic 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>RSVA405</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103238</p>	<p><b>Rubiadin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0444</p>
<p>RSVA405 is a potent, orally active activator of <b>AMPK</b>, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M. RSVA405 facilitates CaMKK<math>\beta</math>-dependent activation of AMPK, inhibits <b>mTOR</b>, and promotes <b>autophagy</b> to increase A<math>\beta</math> degradation.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Rubiadin is a dihydroxy anthraquinone isolated from <i>Rubia cordifolia</i>. Rubiadin has a potent <b>antioxidant</b> activity.</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>Rubrofusarin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130307</p>	<p><b>Rubropunctatin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7766</p>
<p>Rubrofusarin is an orange polyketide pigment from <i>Fusarium graminearum</i>. Rubrofusarin is also an active ingredient of the <i>Cassia</i> species and ameliorates chronic restraint stress (CRS) -induced depressive symptoms through PI3K/Akt signaling.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Rubropunctatin, an orange azaphilone pigment, is isolated from the extracts of <i>Monascus pilosus</i>-fermented rice (red-mold rice). Rubropunctatin has anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and antioxidant effects, and also exhibits anti-tumor 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><b>Rupatadine</b> (UR-12592)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13511</p>	<p><b>Rupatadine D4 fumarate</b> (UR-12592 D4 fumarate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13511AS</p>
<p>Rupatadine (UR-12592) is a potent, orally active and long-lasting dual <b>PAF/H1</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.55 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Rupatadine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis and urticaria.</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>Rupatadine D4 fumarate (UR-12592 D4 fumarate) is a deuterium labeled Rupatadine fumarate. Rupatadine Fumarate (UR-12592 Fumarate) is a potent dual <b>PAF/H1</b> antagonist with <math>K_i</math> of 0.55/0.1 <math>\mu</math>M (rabbit platelet membranes/guinea pig cerebellum membranes).</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>Rupatadine Fumarate</b> (UR-12592 Fumarate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13511A</p>	<p><b>Rupintrivir</b> (AG7088)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106161</p>
<p>Rupatadine (UR-12592) Fumarate is a potent, orally active and long-lasting dual <b>PAF/H1</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.55 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Rupatadine Fumarate can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis and urticaria.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Rupintrivir (AG7088), an antiviral drug, is a potent, selective and irreversible inhibitor of <b>human rhinovirus (HRV) 3C protease</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

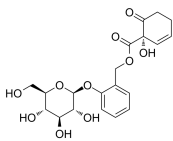
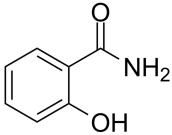
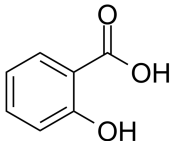
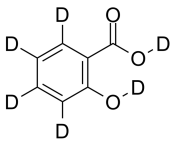
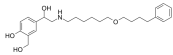
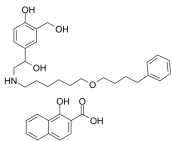
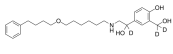
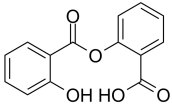
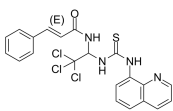
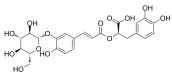
<p><b>Rusalatide acetate</b> (TP508 amide acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-105069A</p>	<p><b>Rutaecarpine</b> (Rutecarpine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0147</p>
<p>Rusalatide acetate (TP508 amide acetate), a regenerative peptide, mitigates radiation-induced gastrointestinal damage by activating stem cells and preserving crypt integrity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>AGIYWPDEGRKRRDAGECGSSGPFVYAHF<sub>2</sub> (acetate salt)</small></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>, is an inhibitor of COX-2 with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.28 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rutaevin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2620</p>	<p><b>Rutin</b> (Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0148</p>
<p>Rutaevin is isolated from the fruits of <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>. Rutaevin inhibits <b>NO production</b> in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Rutin (Rutoside) is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>RV01</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126241</p>	<p><b>RVX-297</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114504</p>
<p>RV01 is an analogue of resveratrol, inhibits DNA damage, reduces <b>acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2)</b> mRNA expression induced by ethanol, and exhibits hydroxyl radical scavenging activity. RV01 decreases <b>iNOS</b> expression, with anti-neuroinflammatory activity.</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>RVX-297 is a potent, orally active <b>BET bromodomain</b> inhibitor with selectivity for <b>BD2</b>. RVX-297 shows IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.08, 0.05, and 0.02 μM for BRD2(BD2), BRD3(BD2), and BRD4(BD2), respectively. RVX-297 suppresses inflammatory gene expression in multiple immune cell types.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RWJ 50271</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110086</p>	<p><b>RWJ 63556</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00022</p>
<p>RWJ 50271 is a selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1/intercellular adhesion molecule-1(LFA-1/ICAM-1)</b> interaction with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.0 μM (HL60 cells). RWJ 50271 inhibits LFA-1/ICAM-1-mediated cell adhesion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>RWJ 63556 is an orally active <b>COX-2 selective/5-lipoxygenase</b> inhibitor, with 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>RWJ-67657</b> (JNJ 3026582)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15505</p>	<p><b>S-(+)-Ketoprofen</b> (S)-Ketoprofen; Dexketoprofen)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2137</p>
<p>RWJ-67657 (JNJ 3026582) is an orally active and selective <b>p38α</b> and <b>p38β</b> MAPK inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 and 11 μM, respectively. RWJ-67657 displays no activity at p38γ and p38δ, and exhibits cardio protective effect. Anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>S-(+)-Ketoprofen is a potent inhibitor of both <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.9 and 27 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

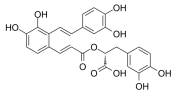
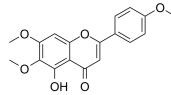
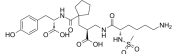
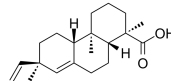
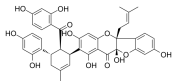
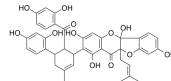
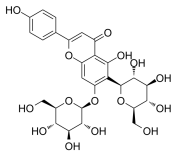
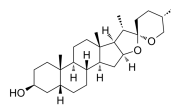


<p><b>S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111827</p>	<p><b>S-2474</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19212</p>
<p>S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine is a stereoisomer of S-allyl-L-cysteine, extracted from garlic, with immunomodulatory effects and reduces blood pressure in a hypertensive animal model.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S-2474 is an inhibitor of COX-2 and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LO), with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 11 nM and 27 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human intact cells, and used as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine</b> (S-Adenosyl methionine; Ademetionine; AdoMet)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0617</p>	<p><b>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine tosylate</b> (S-Adenosyl methionine tosylate; Ademetionine tosylate; AdoMet tosylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0617A</p>
<p>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine (S-Adenosyl methionine) is produced endogenously from methionine and ATP by action of the enzyme methionine adenosyltransferase and is an important orally active methyl group donor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine tosylate (S-Adenosyl methionine tosylate) is produced endogenously from methionine and ATP by action of the enzyme methionine adenosyltransferase and is an important orally active methyl group donor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine-d3</b> (S-Adenosyl methionine-d3; Ademetionine-d3; AdoMet-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0617S</p>	<p><b>S-Allyl-L-cysteine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013573</p>
<p>S-Adenosyl-L-methionine D3 (S-Adenosyl methionine D3) is a deuterium labeled S-Adenosyl-L-methionine.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>S-Allyl-L-cysteine, one of the organosulfur compounds found in AGE, possess various biological effects including neurotrophic activity, anti-cancer activity, anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64%</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>S-methyl-KE-298</b> (M-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101671</p>	<p><b>S-Methylisothiourea sulfate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-79457</p>
<p>S-methyl-KE-298 is an active metabolite of KE-298. KE-298 inhibits matrix metalloproteinase (MMP-1) production from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) synovial cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>S-Methylisothiourea sulfate is a potent, selective and competitive inhibitor of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). S-Methylisothiourea sulfate exerts beneficial effects in rodent models of septic shock.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>S18-000003</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119366</p>	<p><b>S1p receptor agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101265</p>
<p>S18-000003 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor-gamma-t (RORγt), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt;30 nM towards human RORγt in competitive binding assays.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S1p receptor agonist 1 is a potent and orally active S1P receptor agonist, exhibits an activity of inducing S1P1 internalization (EC<sub>50</sub>=9.83 nM). S1p receptor agonist 1 has the potential for the study of arthritis and EAE (experimental autoimmune encephalitis).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>S1P1 agonist III</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12835</p>	<p><b>S1PR1 modulator 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126145</p>
<p>S1P1 Agonist III is a potent and orally active S1P1 agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 18 nM; no activity on S1P3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>S1PR1 modulator 1 is a selective S1PR1 inhibitor, with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 7.6, with &gt;40- and &gt;80-fold selectivity, over the other S1PR isoforms S1PR2/3/4.</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>S1PR1-MO-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00366</p>	<p><b>S32826</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103267A</p>
<p>S1PR-MO-1 is the modulator of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor, used for research of hyperproliferative, inflammatory diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>S32826 is a potent autotaxin inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.8 nM. S32826 shows similar inhibitory effects at various autotaxin isoforms (α, β and γ). S32826 inhibits LPA release from adipocytes.</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>S32826 disodium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103267</p>	<p><b>S3337</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00222</p>
<p>S32826 disodium is a potent autotaxin inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.8 nM. S32826 disodium shows similar inhibitory effects at various autotaxin isoforms (α, β and γ). S32826 disodium inhibits LPA release from adipocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S3337 is an H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase 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>Saccharin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0272</p>	<p><b>Saccharin sodium hydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1390B</p>
<p>Saccharin is an orally active, non-caloric artificial sweeteners (NAS). Saccharin has bacteriostatic and microbiome-modulating properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Saccharin sodium hydrate is an orally active, non-caloric artificial sweeteners (NAS). Saccharin sodium hydrate has bacteriostatic and microbiome-modulating properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Safranal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7560</p>	<p><b>SAHM1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2203</p>
<p>Safranal is an orally active main component of Saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i>) and is responsible for the unique aroma of this spice. Safranal has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for Parkinson's disease research.</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>SAHM1, a peptide mimetic of a dominant negative form of mastermind-like (MAML), inhibits canonical Notch transcription complex formation. SAHM1 can be used for the research of allergic airway inflammation in mice.</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>

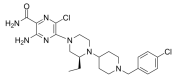
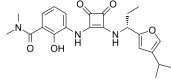
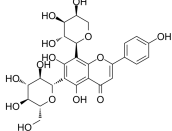
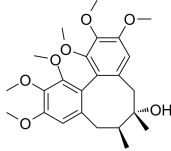
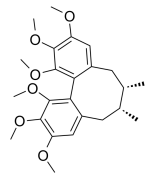
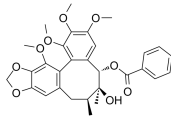
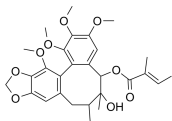
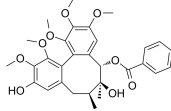
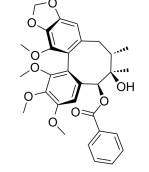
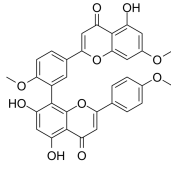
<p><b>Saikogenin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6584</p> <p>Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Saikogenin D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4237</p> <p>Saikogenin D is isolated from Bupleurum chinense, has 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>Saikosaponin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0246</p> <p>Saikosaponin A is an active component of Bupleurum falcatum, up-regulates LXR<math>\alpha</math> expression, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Saikosaponin D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0250</p> <p>Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from Bupleurum, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities; Saikosaponin D inhibits selectin, STAT3 and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and activates estrogen receptor-<math>\beta</math>.</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>Saikosaponin F</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2178</p> <p>Saikosaponin F is a component found in Bupleurum (B.) falcatum L.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Saikosaponin G</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4216</p> <p>Saikosaponin G is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Bupleuri Radix.</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 H</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2603</p> <p>Saikosaponin H is a saikosaponin derived from the herb Radix bupleuri.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sakuranetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3006</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Salbutamol hemisulfate</b>  (Albuterol hemisulfate; AH-3365 hemisulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0436</p> <p>Salbutamol Hemisulfate (Albuterol hemisulfate) is a short-acting <math>\beta</math>2 adrenergic receptor agonist  Target: <math>\beta</math>2 Adrenergic Receptor  Salbutamol Hemisulfate (Albuterol hemisulfate) is a short-acting, selective beta2-adrenergic receptor agonist used in the treatment of asthma and...</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>Salicin</b>  (D-(–)-Salicin; Salicoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0149</p> <p>Salicin is a natural COX inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Salicortin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123503</p> <p>Salicortin, a phenolic glycoside, has been isolated from many plants such as Populus and Salix species. Salicortin inhibits osteoclast differentiation and bone resorption by down-regulating JNK and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B/NFATc1 signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Salicylamide</b> (2-Hydroxybenzamide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0811</p> <p>Salicylamide is an inhibitor of microsomal UDP-glucuronosyltransferase. Salicylamide is an analgesic and anti-pyretic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Salicylic acid</b> (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0167</p> <p>Salicylic acid (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-<math>\kappa</math>B) activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</p> 	<p><b>Salicylic acid-d6</b> (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-d6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0167S</p> <p>Salicylic acid-D6 (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-D6) is a deuterium labeled Salicylic acid. Salicylic acid inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-<math>\kappa</math>B) activation.</p> <p><b>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>Salmeterol</b> (GR33343X)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14302</p> <p>Salmeterol (GR33343X) is a potent and selective human <math>\beta</math>2 adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human <math>\beta</math>2, <math>\beta</math>1 and <math>\beta</math>3 adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Salmeterol xinafoate</b> (GR 33343X xinafoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17453</p> <p>Salmeterol (GR 33343X) xinafoate is a potent and selective human <math>\beta</math>2 adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human <math>\beta</math>2, <math>\beta</math>1 and <math>\beta</math>3 adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Salmeterol-D3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135119</p> <p>Salmeterol-D3 is a deuterium labeled Salmeterol. Salmeterol is a potent and selective human <math>\beta</math>2 adrenoceptor agonist. Salmeterol shows potent stimulation of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human <math>\beta</math>2, <math>\beta</math>1 and <math>\beta</math>3 adrenoceptors with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 9.6, 6.1, and 5.9, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Salsalate</b> (Salicylsalicylic acid; Disalicylic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1245</p> <p>Salsalate, a non-acetylated salicylate, is an effective antirheumatic drug that bypasses gastric absorption and also avoids cyclooxygenase inhibition. Salsalate has anti-inflammatory activity and reduces glucose levels, insulin resistance, and cytokine expression.</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><b>Salubrial</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15486</p> <p>Salubrial is a cell-permeable and selective inhibitor of eIF2<math>\alpha</math> dephosphorylation. Salubrial acts as a dual-specificity phosphatase 2 (Dusp2) inhibitor and suppresses inflammation in anti-collagen antibody-induced arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</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>Salviaflaside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3010</p> <p>Salviaflaside is a main bioactive component of Spica Prunellae.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

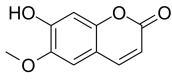
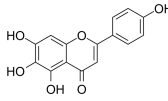
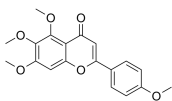
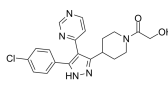

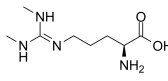
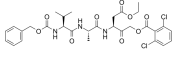
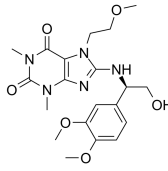
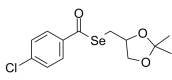
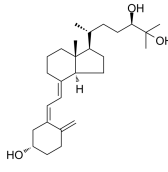
<p><b>Salvianolic acid A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0318</p>	<p><b>Salvigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1318</p>
<p>Salvianolic acid A could protect the blood brain barrier through matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) inhibition and anti-inflammation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Salvigenin is a natural polyphenolic compound, with neuroprotective effect. Salvigenin has antitumor cytotoxic and immunomodulatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Sampatrilat</b> (UK-81252)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123348</p>	<p><b>Sandaracopimaric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133594</p>
<p>Sampatrilat (UK-81252) is a potent and orally active <b>vasopeptidase</b> inhibitor of ACE and neutral endopeptidase (NEP). Sampatrilat inhibits C-domain ACE (<math>K_i=13.8</math> nM) 12.4-fold more potent than that for the N-domain (<math>K_i=171.9</math> nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sandaracopimaric acid is a diterpenoid with anti-inflammatory effect. Sandaracopimaric acid reduces the contraction of phenylephrine-induced pulmonary arteries with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 43.93 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sanggenon C</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0617</p>	<p><b>Sanggenon D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0618</p>
<p>Sanggenon C is a flavanone Diels-Alder adduct compound, which is isolated from the root bark of <i>Morus cathayana</i>. Sanggenon C exerts protective effects against cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis via suppression of the calcineurin/NFAT2 pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sanggenon D is a Diels-Alder-type adduct from Chinese crude drug root bark of <i>Morus cathayana</i>. Sanggenon D possesses antioxidant and inhibits Pancreatic lipase (PL) with the an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.77 <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</p>
<p><b>Saponarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5083</p>	<p><b>Saponins</b> (Saponin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100597</p>
<p>Saponarin is a natural flavonoid isolated from <i>Gypsophila trichotoma</i>, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and hepatoprotective activities. Saponarin activates AMPK in a calcium-dependent manner, thus regulating gluconeogenesis and glucose uptake.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Saponins are a class of chemical compounds of glycosides found in particular abundance in various plant species. In plants, saponins may serve as anti-feedants, and to protect the plant against microbes and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 100 mg</p> <p><b>Saponins</b></p>
<p><b>Sarilumab</b> (Anti-Human IL6R<math>\alpha</math>, Human Antibody)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9916</p>	<p><b>Sarsasapogenin</b> (Parigenin; Sarsagenin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0073</p>
<p>Sarilumab (Anti-Human IL6R<math>\alpha</math>, Human Antibody) is a human immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody. Sarilumab, a <b>interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor</b> antagonist, binds to the IL-6 receptor with high affinity and inhibits cis and trans signaling by IL-6, resulting in reduced inflammation.</p> <p><b>Sarilumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sarsasapogenin is a saponin from the Chinese medical herb <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.</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>

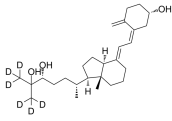
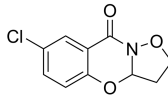
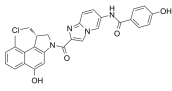
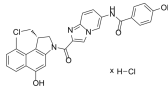
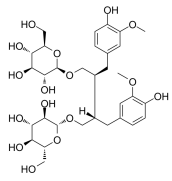
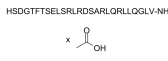

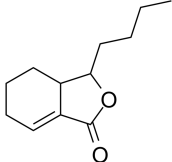
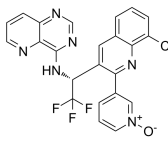
<p><b>Sauchinone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0613</p> <p>Sauchinone is a diastereomeric lignan isolated from <i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Saururaceae). Sauchinone inhibits LPS-inducible iNOS, TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and COX-2 expression through suppression of I-<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math> phosphorylation and p65 nuclear translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>SB 239063</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11068</p> <p>SB 239063 is a potent, selective and orally active p38 MAPK inhibitor, exhibits an IC<sub>50</sub> of 44 nM for recombinant purified human p38<math>\alpha</math>, with equipotent inhibitory activity against p38<math>\alpha</math> and p38<math>\beta</math>. SB 239063 has no effect on p38<math>\gamma</math> or p38<math>\delta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <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>SB 452533</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108458</p> <p>SB 452533 is a potent and selective TRPV1 antagonist with the pK<sub>a</sub> of 7.8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SB-265610</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50688</p> <p>SB-265610 is a selective, competitive, nonpeptide and allosteric CXCR2 antagonist. SB-265610 blocks rat cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant-1 (CINC-1)-induced calcium mobilization and neutrophil chemotaxis with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.7 nM and 70 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-332235</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16981</p> <p>SB-332235 is a potent, orally active nonpeptide CXCR2 antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.7 nM. SB-332235 displays 285-fold selectivity for CXCR2 over CXCR1. SB-332235 inhibits acute and chronic models of arthritis in the rabbit. SB-332235 inhibits viability of AML cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>SB-366791</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12245</p> <p>SB-366791 is a potent and selective vanilloid receptor (VR1/TRPV1) antagonist (IC<sub>50</sub>=5.7 nM). SB-366791 can be used for the research of inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-423557</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15106</p> <p>SB-423557 is an orally active calcium-sensing receptor (CaR) antagonist (IC<sub>50</sub>=520 nM), precursor of SB-423562 (IC<sub>50</sub>=73 nM). SB-423557 is well tolerated in human and increases plasma concentrations of exogenous parathyroid hormone (PTH) and stimulates bone formation.</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>SB-423562</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15105</p> <p>SB-423562 is a short-acting calcium-sensing receptor (CaR) antagonist. SB-423562 has the potential for osteoporosis research.</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>SB-612111</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18618</p> <p>SB-612111 is a novel and potent opiate receptor-like orphan receptor (ORL-1) antagonist with a high affinity for hORL-1 (K<sub>i</sub>=0.33 nM). SB-612111 exhibits selectivity for <math>\mu</math>-, <math>\kappa</math>- and <math>\delta</math>-receptors with K<sub>i</sub> values of 57.6 nM, 160.5 nM and 2109 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>SB-657510</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10656</p> <p>SB-657510 is a selective urotensin II (UII) receptor (UT) antagonist. The K<sub>i</sub> values are 61, 17, 30, 65 and 56 nM for human, monkey, cat, rat and mouse receptors, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>SB-747651A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114038</p>	<p><b>SB-747651A dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110313</p>
<p>SB-747651A is an ATP-competitive <b>mitogen- and stress-activated kinase 1 (MSK1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM. SB-747651A also inhibits PRK2, RSK1, p70S6K and ROCK-II. SB-747651A can be used for inflammation 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>SB-747651A dihydrochloride is an ATP-competitive <b>mitogen- and stress-activated kinase 1 (MSK1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM. SB-747651A dihydrochloride also inhibits PRK2, RSK1, p70S6K and ROCK-II.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>SB225002</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16711</p>	<p><b>SB290157 trifluoroacetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101502A</p>
<p>SB225002, a potent, selective and non-peptide <b>CXCR2</b> antagonist, inhibits <math>^{125}I</math>-IL-8 binding to CXCR2 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>SB290157 trifluoroacetate is a potent and selective <b>C3a</b> receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 200 nM.</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><b>SC-236</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010983</p>	<p><b>SC-26196</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107410</p>
<p>SC-236 is an orally active <b>COX-2</b> specific inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 10 nM) and a <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist. SC-236 suppresses activator protein-1 (<b>AP-1</b>) through c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. SC-236 exerts anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing phosphorylation of ERK in a murine model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%</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>SC-26196 is a potent, orally active Delta6 desaturase (<b>D6D, FADS2</b>) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.2 <math>\mu</math>M in a rat liver microsomal assay). Antiinflammatory 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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SC-58125</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013164</p>	<p><b>SC57666</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00129</p>
<p>SC-58125 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.04 <math>\mu</math>M. SC-58125 exhibits antitumor activity in vitro and in vivo. SC-58125 also can inhibit edema at the inflammatory site and has analgesic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SC57666 is a selective <b>COX2</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 26 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>SC58451</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00239</p>	<p><b>SC79</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18749</p>
<p>SC58451 is a potent and selective <b>Cox-2</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>SC79, a unique specific and BBB permeable <b>Akt</b> activator, activates <b>Akt</b> in the cytosol and inhibits Akt membrane translocation. SC79 specifically binds to the PH domain of Akt.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

<p><b>SCH 546738</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10017</p>	<p><b>SCH 563705</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10011</p>
<p>SCH 546738 is a potent, orally active and non-competitive CXCR3 antagonist, the affinity constant (<math>K_i</math>) of SCH 546738 binding to human CXCR3 receptor is determined to be 0.4 nM in multiple experiments.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SCH 563705 is a potent and orally available CXCR2 and CXCR1 antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.3 nM, 7.3 nM and <math>K_i</math>s of 1 and 3 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Schaftoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0703</p>	<p><b>Schisandrin</b> (Schizandrin; Schizandrol; Schizandrol-A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0691</p>
<p>Schaftoside is a flavonoid found in a variety of Chinese herbal medicines, such as Eleusine indica. Schaftoside inhibits the expression of TLR4 and Myd88. Schaftoside also decreases Drp1 expression and phosphorylation, and reduces mitochondrial fission.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Schisandrin (Schizandrin), a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan, is isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis Baill. Schisandrin exhibits antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Schisandrin also can reverse memory impairment in rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Schisandrin A</b> (Schizandrin-A; Wuweizisu-A; Deoxyschizandrin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0693</p>	<p><b>Schisantherin A</b> (Gomisin-C; Schizanthrin-A; Wuweizi ester-A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0694</p>
<p>Schisandrin A inhibits CYP3A activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.60 <math>\mu</math>M and <math>K_i</math> of 5.83 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan. Schisantherin A inhibits p65-NF-<math>\kappa</math>B translocation into the nucleus by I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math> degradation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Schisantherin B</b> (Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0695</p>	<p><b>Schisantherin E</b> (Schizanthrin-E)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0860</p>
<p>Schisantherin B (Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) is a natural product.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Schisantherin E is a natural compound isolated from the active fraction of the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera Rehd. et Wils.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Schisanwilsonin C</b> (Arisanschinin K)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2988</p>	<p><b>Sciadopitysin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2119</p>
<p>Schisanwilsonin C (Arisanschinin K) shows anti-HBV activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sciadopitysin is a type of biflavonoids in leaves from ginkgo biloba. Sciadopitysin inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and bone loss by inhibiting NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation and reducing the expression of c-Fos and NFATc1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>



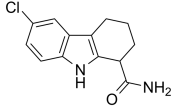
<p><b>Scopoletin</b> (Gelsemnic acid; Chrysotropic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0342</p>	<p><b>Scutellarein</b> (6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0752</p>
<p>Scopoletin is an inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase (AChE).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from <i>Erigeron breviscapus</i> (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been widely used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <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>Scutellarein tetramethyl ether</b> (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4314</p>	<p><b>SD 0006</b> (SD-06)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-11087</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> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>SD 0006 (SD-06) is an orally active, selective, ATP-competitive and potent diaryl pyrazole inhibitor of p38α MAP kinase, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 110 nM for p38α.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60% <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>SDKPDMAEIEKFDKSK</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P3301</p>	<p><b>SDMA</b> (Symmetric dimethylarginine; NG,NG'-Dimethyl-L-arginine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101410</p>
<p>SDKPDMAEIEKFDKSK is a peptide derived from thymosin β4 (Tβ4).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine) is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide (NO) synthase activity.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SDZ 224-015</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-141622</p>	<p><b>SDZ-MKS 492</b> (MKS 492)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100164</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> <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>SDZ-MKS 492 (MKS 492) is a selective inhibitor of cyclic GMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase (type III PDE). SDZ-MKS 492 inhibits antigen- or platelet activating factor (PAF)-induced bronchoconstriction and allergic reactions in guinea pigs and rats.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <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>Se-DMC</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139703</p>	<p><b>Secaliferol</b> (24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-32343</p>
<p>Se-DMC attenuates complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA)-induced inflammatory response, nociception, and neurobehavioral deficits 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> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Secaliferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification. IC50 value: Target: In addition, it is known that Secaliferol mediates calcium and phosphorus homeostasis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Secaliferol-d6</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-32343S</p> <p>Secaliferol-d6 ((24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3-d6) is the deuterium labeled Secaliferol. Secaliferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 250 µg, 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Seclazone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119517</p> <p>Seclazone, a heterocyclic compound, possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic and diuretic properties. Seclazone is orally active.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Seco-DUBA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132180A</p> <p>Seco-DUBA is a duocarmycin (DUBA) prodrug containing two hydroxyl groups, which can each be used for coupling to an antibody via a linker. Seco-DUBA can be used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.81%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Seco-DUBA hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-132180</p> <p>Seco-DUBA hydrochloride is a toxin for ADC drug SYD985.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside</b>  ((S,S)-SDG; (S,S)-LGM2605)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105008</p> <p>Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((S,S)-SDG), the main lignan in wholegrain flaxseed, is known for its beneficial effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-microbial, anti-obesity, hypolipidemic, and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <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>Secretin, porcine</b>  (Porcine secretin acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1535</p> <p>Secretin, porcine (Porcine secretin acetate) is a 27-amino acid peptide, acting on pancreatic acinar cells and ductal epithelial cells stimulating the production of bicarbonate rich fluid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Secretin, porcine TFA</b>  (Porcine secretin TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1535A</p> <p>Secretin, porcine TFA (Porcine secretin TFA) is a 27-amino acid peptide, acting on pancreatic acinar cells and ductal epithelial cells stimulating the production of bicarbonate rich fluid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Secukinumab</b>  (AIN457)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P9927</p> <p>Secukinumab (AIN457) is a high affinity, human monoclonal antibody targeted against interleukin (IL)-17A. Secukinumab is the first-in-class anti-IL-17 agent used for the research of plaque psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Secukinumab</b></p>
<p><b>Sedanolid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2114</p> <p>Sedanolid, a natural compound occurring in edible umbelliferous plants, possesses 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>Seletalisib</b>  (UCB5857)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16754</p> <p>Seletalisib (UCB5857) is potent and selective PI3Kδ inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 12 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

**Selisistat**  
(EX-527)

Cat. No.: HY-15452

Selisistat (EX-527) is a potent and selective SirT1 (Sir2 in *Drosophila melanogaster*) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 123 nM for SirT1. Selisistat alleviates pathology in multiple animal and cell models of Huntington's disease.

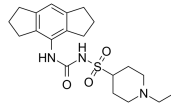


**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Selnoflast**

Cat. No.: HY-132831

Selnoflast (example 6) is a NLRP3 inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2019008025).

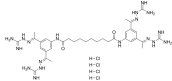


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Semapimod tetrahydrochloride**  
(CNI-1493; CPSI-2364 tetrahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15509A

Semapimod tetrahydrochloride (CNI-1493), an inhibitor of proinflammatory cytokine production, can inhibit TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , and IL-6. Semapimod tetrahydrochloride inhibits TLR4 signaling ( $IC_{50} \approx 0.3 \mu\text{M}$ ).

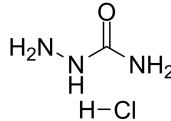


**Purity:** 98.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Semicarbazide hydrochloride** (Aminourea hydrochloride; Hydrazinecarboxamide hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0470

Semicarbazide hydrochloride, a derivative of urea, possesses antiviral, anti-infective and anti-neoplastic through binding to copper or iron in cells.

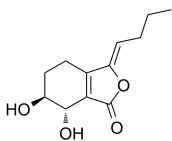


**Purity:**  $\geq 98.0\%$   
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Senkyunolide I**

Cat. No.: HY-N0745

Senkyunolide I, isolated from *Ligusticum chuansiang Hort*, is an anti-migraine compound. Senkyunolide I protects rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by up-regulating p-Erk1/2, Nrf2/HO-1 and inhibiting caspase 3.

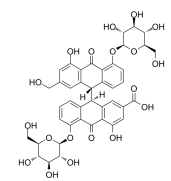


**Purity:** 98.54%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Sennoside D**

Cat. No.: HY-N1973

Sennoside D is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (*Cassia angustifolia*).

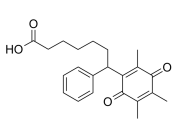


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Seratrodast**  
(AA 2414)

Cat. No.: HY-B0774

Seratrodast (AA 2414) is an anti-asthmatic agent and a potent and selective thromboxane A2 receptor (TP) antagonist.

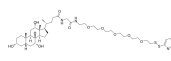


**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Serum CG probe 1**

Cat. No.: HY-D1286

Serum CG probe 1 (formula (9)) is a compound for determining serum cholyglycine.

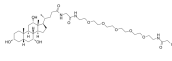


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Serum CG probe 2**

Cat. No.: HY-D1287

Serum CG probe 2 (formula (15)) is a compound for determining serum cholyglycine.

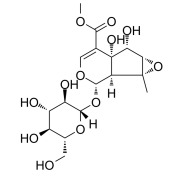


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Sesamoside**

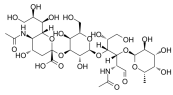
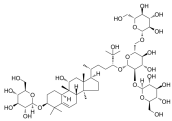
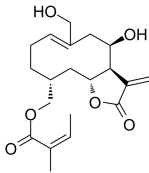
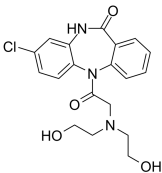
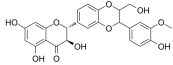
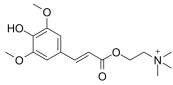
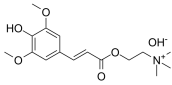
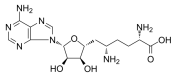
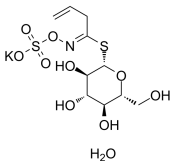
Cat. No.: HY-N0412

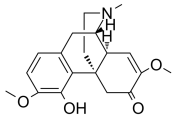
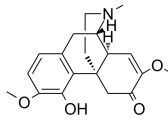
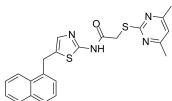
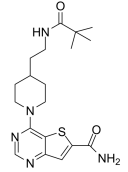
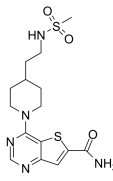
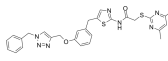
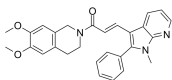
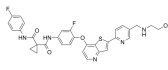
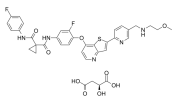
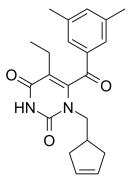
Sesamoside is a iridoid isolated from the aerial part of *Phlomis linearifolia*. Sesamoside has antioxidant and antiglycation activities.

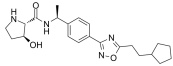
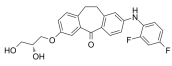
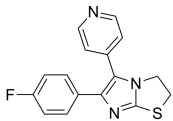
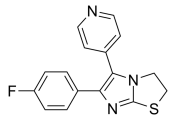
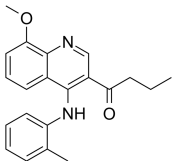
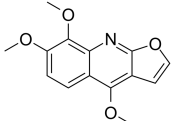
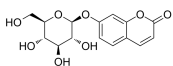
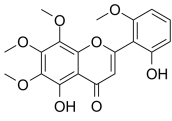
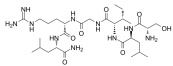
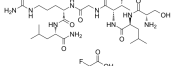


**Purity:** 98.74%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

<p><b>Setipiprant</b> (ACT-129968; KYTH-105)</p> <p>Setipiprant is an orally available, selective CRTH2 antagonist. CRTH2 is a G protein-coupled receptor for PGD2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>SEW2871</b></p> <p>SEW2871 is a highly selective, orally active S1P1 agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 13.8 nM. SEW2871 activates ERK, Akt, and Rac signaling pathways and induces S1P1 internalization and recycling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>SGC-CBP30</b></p> <p>SGC-CBP30 is a potent and highly selective CBP/p300 bromodomain (K<sub>d</sub>s of 21 nM and 32 nM for CBP and p300, respectively) inhibitor, displaying 40-fold selectivity over the first bromodomain of BRD4 [BRD4(1)] bound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SGK1-IN-1</b></p> <p>SGK1-IN-1 is a highly active and selective inhibitor of SGK-1, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1 nM.</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>SGK1-IN-2</b></p> <p>SGK1-IN-2 (14h) is a selective SGK1 (serum and glucocorticoid regulated kinase 1) inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM at 10 μM ATP concentration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <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>Shionone</b></p> <p>Shionone is the major triterpenoid isolated from Aster tataricus, has anti-tussive, anti-inflammatory activities. Shionone possesses a unique six-membered tetracyclic skeleton and 3-oxo-4-monomethyl structure.</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>ShK-Dap22</b></p> <p>ShK-Dap22 is a potent Kv1.3-specific immunosuppressive Polypeptide. ShK-Dap22 is a selective Kv1.3 channel blocker with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 23 pM, 1.8 nM, 10.5 nM, 37 nM, and 39 nM for mKv1.3, mKv1.1, hKv1.6, mKv1.4, and rKv1.2 channels, 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>ShK-Dap22 TFA</b></p> <p>ShK-Dap22 TFA is a potent Kv1.3-specific immunosuppressive Polypeptide. ShK-Dap22 TFA is a selective Kv1.3 channel blocker with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 23 pM, 1.8 nM, 10.5 nM, 37 nM, and 39 nM for mKv1.3, mKv1.1, hKv1.6, mKv1.4, and rKv1.2 channels, 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>SHR0302</b></p> <p>SHR0302 is a potent and orally active all members of the JAK family inhibitor, particularly JAK1. The selectivity of SHR0302 for JAK1 is &gt;10-fold for JAK2, 77-fold for JAK3, 420-fold for Tyk2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>SHR168442</b></p> <p>SHR168442 is a modulator of retinoid-related orphan receptor gamma (RORγ) with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.035 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

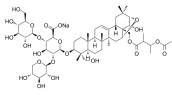
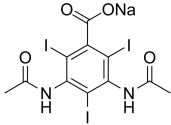
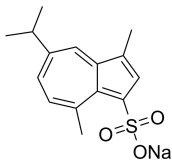
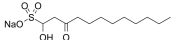

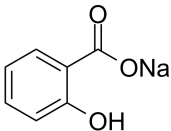
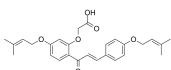

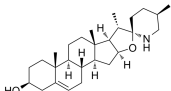
<p><b>Sialyl-Lewis X</b> (sLeX)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W020790</p> <p>Sialyl-Lewis X (sLeX) is a sialylated fucosylated tetrasaccharide, an endogenous <b>antigen</b>. Sialyl-Lewis X is a high-affinity <b>ligand</b> for selectins (E-, P-, and L-selectin).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Siamenoside I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0612</p> <p>Siamenoside I is one of the mogrosides that has several kinds of bioactivities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Siegesbeckialide I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N10111</p> <p>Siegesbeckialide I most potently inhibits LPS-induced NO production in RAW264.7 murine macrophages by directly binding to <b>IKK<math>\alpha</math>/<math>\beta</math></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>Siltenzepine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101694</p> <p>Siltenzepine is an anti-acid agent. It is used in the treatment of peptic ulcers.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Silybin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0779A</p> <p>Silybin is a flavonolignan isolated from milk thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>) seeds. Silybin induces <b>apoptosis</b> and exhibits hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Silymarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7073</p> <p>Silymarin is an extract of the milk thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>). Silymarin can significantly reduce tumor cell proliferation, angiogenesis as well as insulin resistance.</p> <p><b>Silymarin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>80.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Sinapine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5077</p> <p>Sinapine is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Sinapine hydroxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5077B</p> <p>Sinapine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine hydroxide exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective 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>Sinefungin</b> (Adenosyl-Ornithine; A-9145; Antibiotic 32232RP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101938</p> <p>Sinefungin is a potent inhibitor of virion mRNA(<b>guanine-7'-methyltransferase</b>, mRNA(<b>nucleoside-2'-methyltransferase</b>, and viral multiplication. Sinefungin, a SET7/9 inhibitor, ameliorates renal fibrosis by inhibiting H3K4 methylation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Sinigrin hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2423</p> <p>Sinigrin (hydrate) is a natural aliphatic glucosinolate present in plants of the Brassicaceae family. Sinigrin (hydrate) exhibits anti-cancer, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Sinomenine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15122</p>	<p><b>Sinomenine hydrochloride</b> (Cucoline hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15122A</p>
<p>Sinomenine, an alkaloid extracted from <i>Sinomenium acutum</i>, is a blocker of the <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of <b>μ-opioid receptor</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sinomenine hydrochloride (Cucoline hydrochloride), an alkaloid extracted from <i>Sinomenium acutum</i>, is a blocker of the <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of <b>μ-opioid receptor</b>.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">HCl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SirReal2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100591</p>	<p><b>SIRT-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16615</p>
<p>SirReal2 is a potent, isotype-selective <b>Sirt2</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 140nM and has very little effect on the activities of Sirt3-5. SirReal2 leads to tubulin hyperacetylation in HeLa cells and induces destabilization of the checkpoint protein BubR1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SIRT-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of <b>SIRT1/2/3</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 15, 10, 33 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>SIRT-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16616</p>	<p><b>Sirt2-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112427</p>
<p>SIRT-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of <b>SIRT1/2/3</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4, 4, 7 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sirt2-IN-1 (Compound 9) is a <b>sirtuin 2 (Sirt2)</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 163 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SIS3 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100444</p>	<p><b>Sitravatinib</b> (MGCD516; MG-516)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16961</p>
<p>SIS3 free base is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>Smad3</b> phosphorylation. SIS3 free base inhibits the myofibroblast differentiation of fibroblasts by TGF-β1. SIS3 free base does not affect the phosphorylation of Smad2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sitravatinib (MGCD516) is an orally bioavailable <b>receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Sitravatinib malate</b> (MGCD516 malate; MG-516 malate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16961A</p>	<p><b>SJ-3366</b> (IQP-0410)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-118423</p>
<p>Sitravatinib malate (MGCD516 malate) is an orally bioavailable <b>receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.5 nM, 2 nM, 2 nM, 5 nM, 6 nM, 6 nM, 8 nM, 0.5 nM, 29 nM, 5 nM, and 9 nM for Axl, MER, VEGFR3, VEGFR2, VEGFR1, KIT, FLT3, DDR2, DDR1, TRKA, TRKB, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SJ-3366 (IQP-0410) is a potent inhibitor of HIV nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase. SJ-3366 (IQP-0410) inhibits HIV at sub-nanomolar concentrations primarily through a typical non-nucleoside mechanism.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

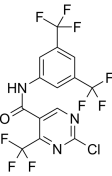
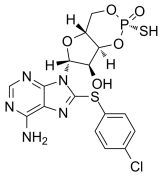
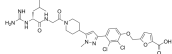
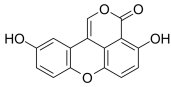
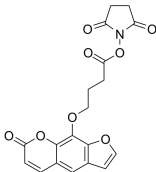
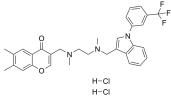
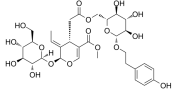

<p><b>SK1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101805</p>	<p><b>Skepinone-L</b> (CBS3830)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15300</p>
<p>SK1-IN-1 is a potent sphingosine kinase 1 (SPHK1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 58 nM.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Skepinone-L (CBS3830) is a selective p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitor.</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SKF-86002</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12511</p>	<p><b>SKF-86002 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108641</p>
<p>SKF-86002 is an orally active p38 MAPK inhibitor, with anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic and analgesic activities. SKF-86002 inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulate human monocyte IL-1 and TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 1 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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</p>	<p>SKF-86002 dihydrochloride is an orally active p38 MAPK inhibitor, with anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic and analgesic activities. SKF-86002 dihydrochloride inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulate human monocyte IL-1 and TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 1 <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>SKF96067</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-U00042</p>	<p><b>Skimmianine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2081</p>
<p>SKF96067 is a reversible inhibitor of the gastric <math>H^+/K^+</math>-ATPase.</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>Skimmianine is a furoquinoline alkaloid present mainly in the Rutaceae family, with antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory activities and antiplatelet aggregation effect. Skimmianine exhibits cytotoxicity against a variety of cancer cell lines and genotoxicity.</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>Skimmin</b> (Umbelliferone glucoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2263</p>	<p><b>Skullcapflavone II</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6624</p>
<p>Skimmin (Umbelliferone glucoside) is a coumarin found in <i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>, inhibits immune complex deposition, with anti-inflammatory 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, 10 mg</p>	<p>Skullcapflavone II, a flavonoid derived from <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i>, has anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial activities. Skullcapflavone II regulates osteoclast differentiation, survival, and function.</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>SLIGRL-NH2</b> (Protease-Activated Receptor-2 Activating Peptide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1308</p>	<p><b>SLIGRL-NH2 TFA</b> (Protease-Activated Receptor-2 Activating Peptide TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1308A</p>
<p>SLIGRL-NH2 (Protease-Activated Receptor-2 Activating Peptide) is an agonist of Protease-Activated Receptor-2 (PAR-2).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>SLIGRL-NH2 TFA (Protease-Activated Receptor-2 Activating Peptide TFA) is an agonist of Protease-Activated Receptor-2 (PAR-2).</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>

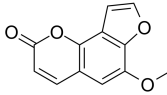
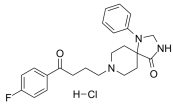
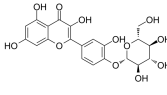
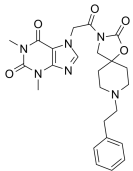
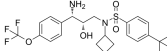
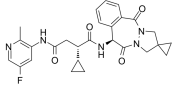
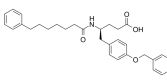
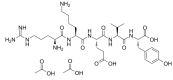
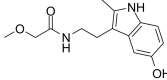
<p><b>SM 16</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111482</p>	<p><b>SM-276001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-123291</p>
<p>SM 16 is a <b>ALK5/ALK4</b> kinase inhibitor with <math>K_{i}</math>s of 10 and 1.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SM-276001 is a potent selective <b>TLR7</b> agonist that can induce antitumor immune responses. SM-276001 is an orally active <b>interferon (IFN)</b> inducer.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SM-324405</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-110207</p>	<p><b>SMAP-29</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P2460</p>
<p>SM-324405 is a <b>TLR7</b> agonistic antedrug (<math>EC_{50}</math> = 50 nM), with <math>pEC_{50}</math> values of 7.3 and 6.6 for human TLR7 and Rat TLR7, respectively. SM-324405 is used for immunotherapy of allergic diseases.</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, 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><b>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>Smcy HY Peptide (738-746)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P1899</p>	<p><b>SMS1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135642</p>
<p>Smcy HY Peptide (738-746) is a H2-D<sup>b</sup>-restricted peptide corresponding to amino acids 738-746 of Smcy protein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SMS1-IN-1, compound SAPA 1j, is a novel and the most potent <b>sphingomyelin synthase 1 (SMS1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M. SMS1-IN-1 has the potential for the treatment of atherosclerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SMS2-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-102041</p>	<p><b>SMS2-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-112713</p>
<p>SMS2-IN-1 is a potent and highly selective <b>sphingomyelin synthase 2 (SMS2)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.5 nM and a <math>K_{i}</math> of 37 nM. SMS2-IN-1 shows 150-fold selectivity for <b>SMS2</b> over <b>SMS1</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 1000 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79%</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>SMS2-IN-2 is a potent, highly selective and orally active <b>sphingomyelin synthase 2 (SMS2)</b> inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 100 nM and 56 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>SMS2</b> and <b>SMS1</b>, respectively. Anti-chronic inflammatory activity.</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Smyrindiolside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1234</p>	<p><b>SN50</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-P0151</p>
<p>Smyrindiolside is a natural product isolated from the bark of <i>Streblus indicus</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>SN50 is a cell permeable inhibitor of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

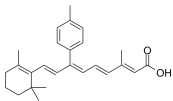
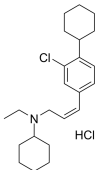
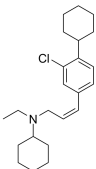
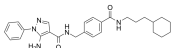
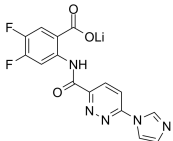
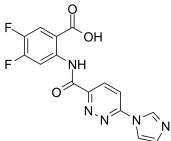
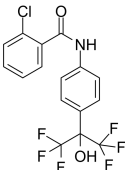
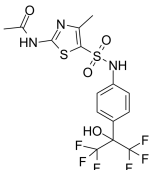
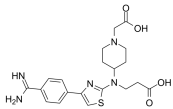
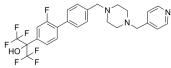


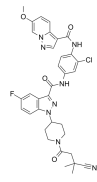
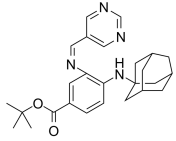
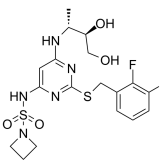
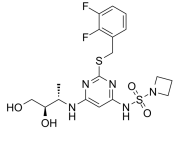
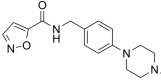
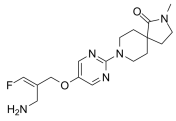
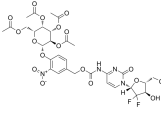
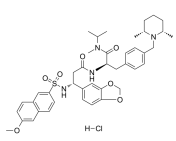
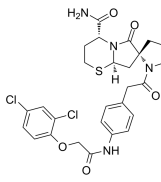
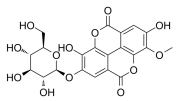
<p><b>Sodium aescinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1404</p> <p>Sodium aescinate is a triterpene saponin derived from <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> seeds, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Sodium aescinate inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth by targeting CARMA3/NF-κB pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium diatrizoate</b> (Diatrizoic acid sodium salt; Sodium amidotrizoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0926A</p> <p>Sodium diatrizoate (Diatrizoic acid sodium salt) is an iodinated radiocontrast agent and has the potential for radiographic imaging of the airways. Sodium diatrizoate induces mitochondrial turnover and oxidative stress, and activating apoptosis by dysregulating calcium.</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>Sodium gualenate</b> (Guaiazulenesulfonate sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2191</p> <p>Sodium gualenate (Guaiazulenesulfonate sodium) is a hydrophilic derivative of guaiazulene with excellent anti-inflammatory and wound-healing effects mainly used for the treatment of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer and gastritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium Houttuyfonate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6934</p> <p>Sodium Houttuyfonate is an orally active compound synthesized by combining sodium bisulfite with houttuyfia. Sodium Houttuyfonate exhibits antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and cardiovascular protective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107789</p> <p>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is a solid anionic surfactant of vegetable origin. Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is an immunoadjuvant. Anti-immunosuppressive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sodium Salicylate</b> (Salicylic acid sodium salt; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0167A</p> <p>Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation. Sodium Salicylate is also a S6K inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</p> 
<p><b>Sodium thiocyanate</b> (Thiocyanate sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-23119</p> <p>Sodium thiocyanate reduces plasma levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6, and increases the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 levels. Sodium thiocyanate also significantly reduces of ROS formation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NaSCN</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Sofalcone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2184</p> <p>Sofalcone, a gastric antiulcer agent, is known to induce the expression of Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) in gastric epithelium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Solanesol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0576</p> <p>Solanesol is an aliphatic terpene alcohol mainly found in Solanaceous plants, with anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Solasodine</b> (Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0068</p> <p>Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

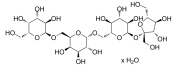
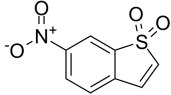
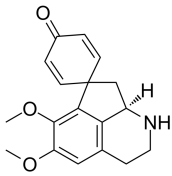
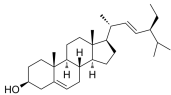
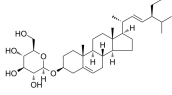
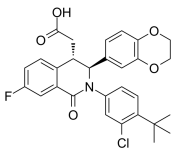
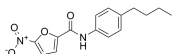
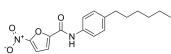
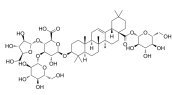
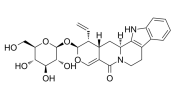
<p><b>Solcitinib</b> (GSK-2586184; GLPG-0778)</p> <p>Solcitinib is an orally active, competitive, potent, selective <b>JAK1</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9.8 nM, and 11-, 55- and 23-fold selectivity over JAK2, JAK3 and TYK2, respectively; Solcitinib is used in the research of moderate-to-severe plaque-type psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Sootepin D</b></p> <p>Sootepin D (compound 6), a triterpene from the apical bud of <i>Gardenia sootepensis</i>, inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.3<math>\mu</math>M. Sootepin D has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Sophocarpine</b></p> <p>Sophocarpine is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine <i>Sophora flavescens</i> which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Sophocarpine monohydrate</b></p> <p>Sophocarpine (monohydrate) is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine <i>Sophora flavescens</i> which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.</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</p>
<p><b>Sophoricoside</b></p> <p>Sophoricoside is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from <i>Sophora japonica</i> and has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and immunosuppressive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sordarin sodium</b></p> <p>Sordarin is a potent diphthamide-dependent <b>eEF2</b> inhibitor with <b>antifungal</b> 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>Sotirimod</b> (R850)</p> <p>Sotirimod is an immunostimulant, and can potentially treat for actinic keratosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sotrastaurin</b> (AEB071)</p> <p>Sotrastaurin (AEB071) is a potent and orally-active pan-PKC inhibitor, with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.22 nM, 0.64 nM, 0.95 nM, 1.8 nM, 2.1 nM and 3.2 nM for PKC<math>\theta</math>, PKC<math>\beta</math>, PKC<math>\alpha</math>, PKC<math>\eta</math>, PKC<math>\delta</math> and PKC<math>\epsilon</math>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Soyasapogenol A</b></p> <p>Soyasapogenol A, a triterpene compound, isolated from the roots of <i>Abrus cantoniensis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Soyasaponin II</b></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>

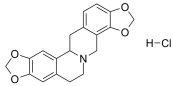
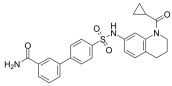
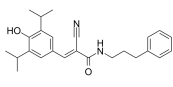
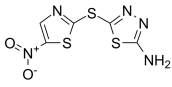
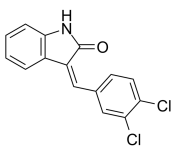
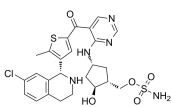
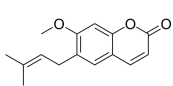
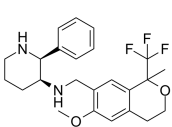
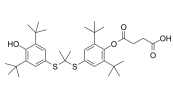
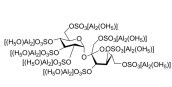
<p><b>SP-100030</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110177</p> <p>SP-100030 is a potent <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>activator protein-1 (AP-1)</b> double inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>s=50 and 50 nM, respectively). SP-100030 inhibits IL-2, IL-8, and TNF-alpha production in Jurkat and other T cell lines. SP-100030 decreases murine collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120994B</p> <p>Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS, a cAMP analog, is a potent and selective activator of the cAMP-dependent <b>protein kinas A (PKA I and PKA II)</b>. Sp-8-CPT-cAMPS selects site A of RI compares to site A of RII by 153-fold and site B of RII compares to site B of RI by 59-fold.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>SP4206</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119424</p> <p>SP4206 is an <b>IL-2/IL-2R<math>\alpha</math></b> interaction inhibitor. SP4206 binds with high affinity (<math>K_d</math>=70 nM) to IL-2 and blocks binding to its natural receptor <b>IL-2R<math>\alpha</math></b> (<math>K_d</math>=10 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Spantide I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1194</p> <p>Spantide I, a substance P analog, is a selective <b>NK<math>_1</math> receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> values of 230 nM and 8150 nM for NK<math>_1</math> and NK<math>_2</math> receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>RPKPKQWFWLL-NH<math>_2</math></p>
<p><b>Spantide I TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1194A</p> <p>Spantide I TFA, a substance P analog, is a selective <b>NK<math>_1</math> receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_i</math> values of 230 nM and 8150 nM for NK<math>_1</math> and NK<math>_2</math> receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>RPKPKQWFWLL-NH<math>_2</math> (TFA salt)</p>	<p><b>Sparstolonin B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116213</p> <p>Sparstolonin B acts as a selective <b>TLR2</b> and <b>TLR4</b> antagonist and selectively blocks TLR2- and TLR4-mediated inflammatory signaling. Sparstolonin B has anti-HIV and anticancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>SPB</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104025</p> <p>SPB is a drug-linker conjugate for ADC with potent anti-inflammatory activity by using Xanthotoxol, linked via the ADC linker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>SPD304 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111255A</p> <p>SPD304 dihydrochloride is a selective <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> inhibitor, which promotes dissociation of TNF trimers and therefore blocks the interaction of TNF and its receptor. SPD304 has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 22 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibiting in vitro TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) binding to 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><b>Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0665</p> <p>Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) is isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum. Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) can inhibit IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced inflammation in chondrocytes via inhibition of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>wnt/<math>\beta</math>-catenin</b> signalling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sphinganine 1-phosphate (D-erythro-Dihydrosphingosine 1-phosphate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113116</p> <p>Sphinganine 1-phosphate (D-erythro-Dihydrosphingosine 1-phosphate) is a polar sphingolipid metabolite that regulates cell migration, differentiation, survival and complex physiological processes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Spingomyelin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113498</p>	<p><b>Sphondin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2429</p>
<p>Spingomyelin is a eukaryotic sphingolipid and one of the major constituents of cell membranes and particularly abundant in the myelin sheath that surrounds neuronal axons.</p> <p><b>Spingomyelin</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Sphondin possesses an inhibitory effect on IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced increase in the level of COX-2 protein and PGE<sub>2</sub> release in A549 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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Spiperone hydrochloride</b> (Spiroperidol hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1371A</p>	<p><b>Spiraeoside</b> (Quercetin 4'-O-glucoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8253</p>
<p>Spiperone hydrochloride (Spiroperidol hydrochloride) is a selective <b>dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> (K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.06 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.08 nM, ~350 nM, ~3500 nM for D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> receptors, respectively) and <b>5-HT<sub>2A/5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor</sub></b> (K<sub>i</sub>s of 1 nM/49 nM)...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p>Spiraeoside, an orally active natural compound, exerts antioxidant activity, inhibits <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b> and malondialdehyde production. Spiraeoside possesses antiallergic, anti-inflammatory and antitumor 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>Spirofylline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100250</p>	<p><b>SPL-410</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128356</p>
<p>Spirofylline is a bronchodilator that has the potential for asthma and bronchitis and emphysema treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SPL-410 is an orally active, highly potent and selective hydroxyethylamine based <b>SPPL2a (Signal Peptide Peptidase Like 2a)</b> inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 9 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%</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>SPL-707</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111360</p>	<p><b>sPLA2 inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11059</p>
<p>SPL-707 is an orally active, selective <b>signal peptide peptidase-like 2a (SPPL2a)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 77 nM for hSPPL2a. SPL-707 inhibits <b><math>\gamma</math>-secretase</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=6.1 <math>\mu</math>M) and <b>SPP</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=3.7 <math>\mu</math>M). SPL-707 has the potential for autoimmune diseases research by targeting B cells and dendritic cells.</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</p>	<p>sPLA2 inhibitor 1, a D-tyrosine derivative, is an orally active, potent <b>secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 29 nM for human nonpancreatic secretory PLA<sub>2</sub> isoform IIa (hnpPLA<sub>2</sub>-IIa). sPLA2 inhibitor 1 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Splenopentin diacetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0085</p>	<p><b>SPR inhibitor 3</b> (SPRI3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115510</p>
<p>Splenopentin diacetate is a synthetic immunomodulating pentapeptide corresponding to the residues 32-36 of the splenic hormone splenin.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SPR inhibitor 3 (SPRI3) is a potent sepiapterin reductase (SPR) inhibitor. SPR inhibitor 3 (SPRI3) displays high binding affinity to human SPR in a cell-free assay (IC<sub>50</sub>=74 nM) and efficiently reduces biopterin levels in a cell-based assay (IC<sub>50</sub>=5.2 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

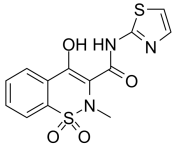
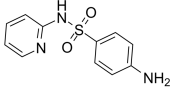
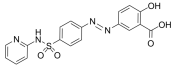
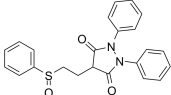
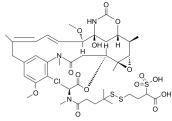
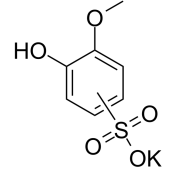
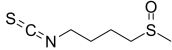

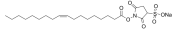
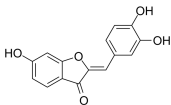
<p><b>SR 11302</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15870</p> <p>SR 11302 is an <b>activator protein-1 (AP-1)</b> transcription factor inhibitor. SR 11302 is a retinoid that specifically inhibits AP-1 activity without activating the transcription of retinoic acid response element (RARE).</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>SR-31747</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13751</p> <p>SR-31747 is a <b>sigma</b> ligand with immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory properties. SR-31747 blocks cell proliferation by inhibiting sterol isomerase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SR-31747 free base</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13751A</p> <p>SR-31747 free base is a <b>sigma</b> ligand with immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory properties. SR-31747 blocks cell proliferation by inhibiting sterol isomerase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>SR-318</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135674</p> <p>SR-318 is a potent and highly selective <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5 nM, 32 nM and 6.11 <math>\mu</math>M for p38<math>\alpha</math>, p38<math>\beta</math> and p38<math>\alpha/\beta</math>, respectively. SR-318 potentially inhibits the <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> release in whole blood with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 283 nM. SR-318 has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SR-717</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131454</p> <p>SR-717 is a non-nucleotide <b>STING</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 2.2 <math>\mu</math>M in ISG-THP1 (WT) and ISG-THP1 cGAS KO (cGAS KO) cell lines, respectively. SR-717 is a stable cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate (cGAMP) mimetic. Antitumor activity.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SR-717 free acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131454A</p> <p>SR-717 free acid is a non-nucleotide <b>STING</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 2.1 <math>\mu</math>M and 2.2 <math>\mu</math>M in ISG-THP1 (WT) and ISG-THP1 cGAS KO (cGAS KO) cell lines, respectively. SR-717 free acid is a stable cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate (cGAMP) mimetic. 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>SR0987</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101454</p> <p>SR0987, a SR1078 analog, is a <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math>t</b> agonist, with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 800 nM. SR0987 increases IL17 expression while repressing the expression of PD-1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SR1001</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13421</p> <p>SR1001 is a selective <b>ROR<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math>t</b> inverse agonist with <math>K_i</math>s 172 and 111 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SR121566A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00235</p> <p>SR121566A is a novel non-peptide <b>Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GP IIb-IIIa)</b> antagonist, which can inhibit ADP-, arachidonic acid- and collagen-induced human platelet aggregation with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 46±7.5, 56±6 and 42±3 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>SR2211</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16998</p> <p>SR2211 is a potent, selective synthetic <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math></b> modulator and functions as an inverse agonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 105 nM and an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ~320 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Src Inhibitor 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130254</p> <p>Src Inhibitor 3 is a potent, orally active <b>c-terminal Src kinase (CSK)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> values below 3 nM and 4 nM in CSK HTRF and Caliper assay, respectively. Src Inhibitor 3 shows the ability to increase T cell proliferation induced by T cell receptor signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.61%  <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>SRS16-86</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-135430</p> <p>SRS16-86 is a potent inhibitor of <b>ferroptosis</b>. SRS16-86 is more stable than more stable to metabolism and plasma than Ferrostatin-1 in vivo. SRS16-86 can be used for renal ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI) and spinal cord injury (SCI) research.</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>SRT3109</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15462</p> <p>SRT3109 is an antagonist of <b>CXCR2</b>, with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 8.2, and used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>SRT3190</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13021</p> <p>SRT3190 is an antagonist of <b>CXCR2</b>, used in the research of chemokine mediated diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>SSAA09E2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138067</p> <p>SSAA09E2 is an inhibitor of <b>SARS-CoV</b> (Severe acute respiratory syndrome-Coronavirus) replication, acting by blocking early interactions of <b>SARS-S</b> with the receptor for <b>SARS-CoV</b>, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme-2 (ACE2).</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>SSAO inhibitor-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139607</p> <p>SSAO inhibitor-1 is a semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidase (<b>SSAO</b>) inhibitor. SSAO inhibitor-1 has anti-inflammatory activity and can be used for liver diseases 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>SSK1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-138936</p> <p>SSK1, a senescence-specific killing compound, is a <math>\beta</math>-galactosidase-targeted prodrug attenuates inflammation. SSK1 is activated by lysosomal <math>\beta</math>-galactosidase and selectively killed senescent cells through the activation of <b>p38 MAPK</b> and induction of <b>apoptosis</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>SSR240612</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15039</p> <p>SSR240612 is a potent, and orally active specific non-peptide <b>bradykinin B1 receptor</b> antagonist, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.48 nM and 0.73 nM for B1 kinin receptors of human fibroblast MRC5 and HEK cells expressing human B1 receptors, 481 nM and 358 nM for B2 receptors of guinea pig ileum membranes...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>ST 2825</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50937</p> <p>ST 2825 is a specific <b>MyD88</b> dimerization inhibitor. ST2825 interferes with recruitment of IRAK1 and IRAK4 by MyD88, causing inhibition of IL-1<math>\beta</math>-mediated activation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B transcriptional activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stachyanthuside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7679</p> <p>Stachyanthuside A is an ellagic acid glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Diplopanax stachyanthus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 

<p><b>Stachyose hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0299</p> <p>Stachyose hydrate act as a prebiotic to enhance the growth and activity of beneficial bacteria. Stachyose hydrate exhibit a hypoglycemic effect, and improve inflammation through modulating gut microbiota.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stattic</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13818</p> <p>Stattic is a potent <b>STAT3</b> inhibitor and inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation (at Y705 and S727). Stattic inhibits the binding of a high affinity phosphopeptide for the SH2 domain of STAT3. Stattic ameliorates the renal dysfunction in Alport syndrome (AS) mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stepharine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9347</p> <p>Stepharine, an natural alkaloid, directly interacts with <b>TLR4</b> and binds to the <b>TLR4/MD2</b> complex (TLR4 inhibitor). Stepharine possesses anti-aging, anti-viral and anti-hypertensive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stigmasterol</b> (Stigmasterin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0131</p> <p>Stigmasterol is a plant sterol which has been focused on the cholesterol-lowering activity and is valued as an anti-stiffness factor in the therapy of rheumatic diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stigmasterol glucoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1200</p> <p>Stigmasterol glucoside is a sterol isolated from <i>P. urinaria</i> with high antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, act as an inhibitor of <b>5α-reductase</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 27.2μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>STING ligand-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114399</p> <p>STING ligand-1 is a lead <b>STING</b> ligand with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 68 nM for HAQ STING.</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>STING-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138682</p> <p>STING-IN-2 (C-170) is a potent and covalent <b>STING</b> inhibitor. STING-IN-2 efficiently inhibits both <b>mouse STING (mmSTING)</b> and <b>human STING (hsSTING)</b>. STING-IN-2 can be used for autoinflammatory disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>STING-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138683</p> <p>STING-IN-3 is an inhibitor of <b>stimulator of interferon genes (STING)</b>. STING-IN-3 efficiently inhibits both hsSTING and mmSTING through covalently target the predicted transmembrane cysteine residue 91 and thereby block the activation-induced palmitoylation of STING.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stipuleanoside R2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8816</p> <p>Stipuleanoside R2 inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation stimulated by <b>TNFα</b> in a dose-dependent manner with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 4.1 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>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>Stylopine hydrochloride</b> ((±)-Stylopine hydrochloride; Tetrahydrocoptisine hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0924A</span></p>	<p><b>SU0268</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139056</span></p>
<p>Stylopine hydrochloride (Tetrahydrocoptisine hydrochloride) is an alkaloid compound originally isolated from <i>Corydalis</i> tubers that exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-parasitic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</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><b>SU1498</b> (AG 1498; Tyrphostin SU 1498) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19326</span></p>	<p><b>SU3327</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107597</span></p>
<p>SU1498 (AG 1498) is a selective inhibitor of the <b>VEGFR2</b>; inhibits Flk-1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of value of 700 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37% <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>SU3327 is a potent, selective and substrate-competitive <b>JNK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.7 <math>\mu</math>M. SU3327 also inhibits protein-protein interactions between <b>JNK</b> and <b>JNK Interacting Protein (JIP)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 239 nM. SU3327 shows less active against p38<math>\alpha</math> and Akt kinase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77% <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>SU5201</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-21293</span></p>	<p><b>Subasumstat</b> (TAK-981) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111789</span></p>
<p>SU5201 is an inhibitor of interleukin-2 (IL-2) production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Subasumstat (TAK-981) is a first in class and selective inhibitor of the <b>SUMOylation</b> enzymatic cascade, with potential immune-activating and antineoplastic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Suberosin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1196</span></p>	<p><b>Substance P Receptor Antagonist 1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00382</span></p>
<p>Suberosin, isolated from <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Substance P Receptor Antagonist 1 has the potential function in central nervous system disorders, respiratory, inflammatory diseases and gastrointestinal disorders.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Succinobucol</b> (AGI-1067; Probucol monosuccinate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14937</span></p>	<p><b>Sucralfate</b> (Sucrose octasulfate-aluminum complex) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0644</span></p>
<p>Succinobucol is a phenolic antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>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>



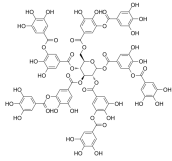
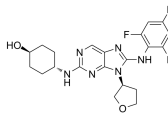
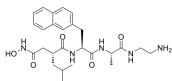
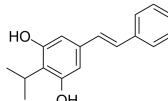
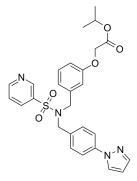
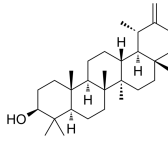
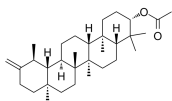
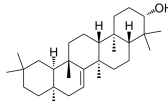
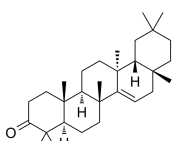
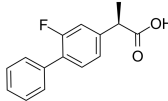
<p><b>Sudoxicam</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106628</p> <p>Sudoxicam is a reversible and orally active COX antagonist and a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) from the enol-carboxamide class. Sudoxicam has potent anti-inflammatory, anti-edema and antipyretic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfapyridine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0212</p> <p>Sulfapyridine, a major metabolite of Sulfasalazine, is a sulfonamide antibiotic agent. Sulfapyridine inhibits <b>recombinant P. carinii dihydropteroate synthetase (DHPS)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.18 <math>\mu</math>M. Sulfapyridine has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Sulfasalazine</b> (NSC 667219)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14655</p> <p>Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 <b>ferroptosis</b> inducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Sulfinpyrazone</b> (G-28315)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1271</p> <p>Sulfinpyrazone (G-28315) is an orally active and potent <b>uricosuric agent</b> for chronic and intermittent gouty arthritis. Sulfinpyrazone has antithrombotic and platelet inhibitory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sulfo-PDBA-DM4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128954</p> <p>Sulfo-PDBA-DM4 is a <b>drug-linker conjugate</b> composed of a potent a tubulin inhibitor DM4 and a linker Sulfo-PDBA to make antibody drug conjugate (ADC). Sulfo-PDBA is a glutathione cleavable linker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfogaiacol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2115</p> <p>Sulfogaiacol is a antitussive agent. Sulfogaiacol is used for acute respiratory tract infections, cough and other conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sulforaphane</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13755</p> <p>Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables. Sulforaphane increases tumor suppressor protein transcription and inhibits <b>histone deacetylase</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate</b> (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112847</p> <p>Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate) is a long chain fatty acid that inhibits fatty acid transport into cells. Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of <b>mitochondrial respiratory chain</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>Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate sodium</b> (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112847A</p> <p>Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate sodium (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate sodium) is a long chain fatty acid that inhibits fatty acid transport into 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>Sulfuretin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1193</p> <p>Sulfuretin inhibits the inflammatory response by suppressing the <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> pathway. Sulfuretin can be used for the research of allergic airway inflammation. Sulfuretin reduces oxidative stress, platelet aggregation, and mutagenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Sulindac</b> (MK-231)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0008</p>	<p><b>Sulprostone</b> (SHB 286; CP-34089; ZK-57671)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19360</p>
<p>Sulindac (MK-231) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX-2 inhibitor, and inhibits overexpression of COX-2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Sulprostone (SHB 286) is a potent and selective EP3 receptor agonist. Sulprostone (SHB 286) is a prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) analogue and has antiulcer and nonsteroidal abortifacient effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SUN 1334H</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00084</p>	<p><b>Suplatast (Tosilate)</b> (IPD 1151T)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17002</p>
<p>SUN 1334H is a potent, orally active, highly selective H1 receptor antagonist, with K<sub>i</sub> of 9.7 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Suplatast Tosilate (IPD 1151T) is an orally active Th2 cytokine inhibitor which can inhibit both IL-4 and IL-5 production from Th2 cells and suppress IgE synthesis. Suplatast Tosilate is an anti-allergic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Suprofen</b> (TN-762)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0270</p>	<p><b>Suprofen-d3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0270S</p>
<p>Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Suprofen-d3 (TN-762-d3) is the deuterium labeled Suprofen. Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Suxibuzone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1079</p>	<p><b>Swertiajaponin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2204</p>
<p>Suxibuzone is a drug used for joint and muscular pain, is a prodrug of the non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug Phenylbutazone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>	<p>Swertiajaponin is a tyrosinase inhibitor, forms multiple hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions with the binding pocket of tyrosinase, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 43.47 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>Swertianolin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2192</p>	<p><b>Swertisin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2189</p>
<p>Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentiana acuta, inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Swertisin, a C-glucosylflavone isolated from Swertia japonica, is known to have antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. Swertisin is an adenosine A1 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

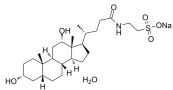
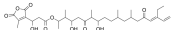
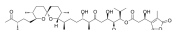
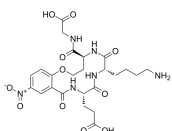
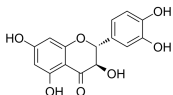
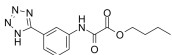
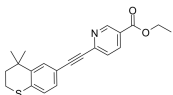
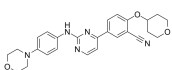
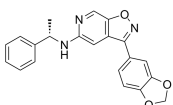
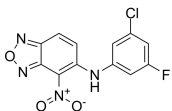
<p><b>SX-682</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119339</p>	<p><b>Syk Inhibitor II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112390A</p>
<p>SX-682 is an orally bioavailable, potent allosteric inhibitor of CXCR1 and CXCR2. SX-682 can block tumor myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) recruitment and enhance T cell activation and antitumor immunity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Syk Inhibitor II is a potent, high selective and ATP-competitive Syk inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 41 nM. Syk Inhibitor II inhibits 5-HT release from RBL-cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 460 nM. Syk Inhibitor II shows less potent against other kinases and has anti-allergic effect.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Syk-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12657</p>	<p><b>Syk-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131341</p>
<p>Syk-IN-1 (compound 4) is a potent Syk inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 35 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</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>Syk-IN-4 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable SYK inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.31 nM. SYK has emerged as a potential target for autoimmunity and hematological cancers.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sylvestroside I</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3030</p>	<p><b>Syringaldehyde</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1390</p>
<p>Sylvestroside I is an iridoid isolated from <i>Acicarpa tribuloides</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>Syringaldehyde is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the group of flavonoids and is found in different plant species like <i>Manihot esculenta</i> and <i>Magnolia officinalis</i>. Syringaldehyde moderately inhibits COX-2 activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.5 µg/mL.</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, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Syringyl Alcohol</b> (Syringic Alcohol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6654</p>	<p><b>Syzalterin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1187</p>
<p>Syringyl Alcohol (Syringic Alcohol) is a derivate of phenol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg</p>	<p>Syzalterin is an inhibitor of NO production with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.87 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</p>
<p><b>T-26c</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100518</p>	<p><b>T-peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2251</p>
<p>T-26c is highly potent and selective matrix metalloproteinase-13 (MMP-13) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.75 pM and more than 2600-fold selectivity over the other related metalloenzymes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>T-peptide, a Tuftsin analog, can be used for the research of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 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><b>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>T6167923</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19744</p>	<p><b>TA-02</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100115</p>
<p>T6167923 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>MyD88-dependent signaling</b> pathways. T6167923 directly binds to Toll/IL1 receptor (TIR) domain of MyD88 and disrupts MyD88 homodimeric formation.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TA-02, an analog of SB 203580 (HY-10256), is a <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20 nM. TA-02 especially inhibits TGFBR-2. TA-02 exhibits similar cardiogenic properties as SB 203580 and SB 202190 (HY-10295).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tabersonine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1431</p>	<p><b>Tabersonine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1431A</p>
<p>Tabersonine is an indole alkaloid mainly isolated from <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>. Tabersonine disrupts Aβ(1-42) aggregation and ameliorates Aβ aggregate-induced cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Tabersonine hydrochloride is an indole alkaloid mainly isolated from <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>. Tabersonine disrupts Aβ(1-42) aggregation and ameliorates Aβ aggregate-induced cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tacrolimus</b> (FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13756</p>	<p><b>Tacrolimus monohydrate</b> (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: 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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <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;">Cat. No.: HY-13756S</p>	<p><b>TAK-020</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132879</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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TAK-020 is a covalent <b>Btk</b> inhibitor, which becomes the clinical candidate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TAK-615</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117959</p>	<p><b>TAK-715</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10456</p>
<p>TAK-615 is a negative allosteric modulator (NAM) of the <b>LPA1</b> receptor for the research of pulmonary fibrosis. TAK-615 binds the LPA1 receptor with high affinity (<math>K_d</math> high affinity of 1.7 nM and <math>K_d</math> low affinity of 14.5 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TAK-715 is an orally active and potent <b>p38 MAPK</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 7.1 nM, 200 nM for p38α and p38β, respectively. TAK-715 inhibits <b>casein kinase I (CK1δ/ε)</b> to regulate activation of Wnt/β-catenin signaling. TAK-715 shows good significant efficacy in a rat arthritis model.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

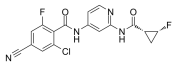
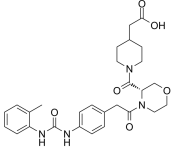
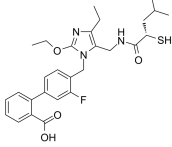
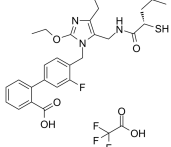
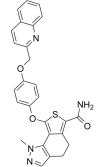
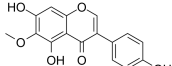
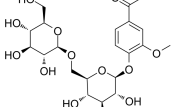
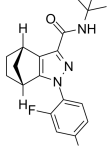
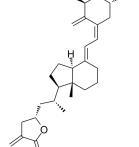
<p><b>TAK-779</b> (Takeda 779)</p> <p>TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of CCR5 and CXCR3, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits R5 HIV-1, with <math>EC_{50}</math> and <math>EC_{90}</math> of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>TAK-828F</b></p> <p>TAK-828F is a potent, selective, and orally available retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor <math>\gamma</math> (ROR<math>\gamma</math>t) inverse agonist (binding <math>IC_{50}</math>=1.9 nM, reporter gene <math>IC_{50}</math>=6.1 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Takinib</b> (EDHS-206)</p> <p>Takinib (EDHS-206) is an orally active and selective TAK1 inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=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>Talabostat</b> (Val-boroPro; PT100)</p> <p>Talabostat (Val-boroPro; PT100) is an orally active and nonselective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> &lt; 4 nM; <math>K_i</math> = 0.18 nM) and the first clinical inhibitor of fibroblast activation protein (FAP) (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 560 nM), inhibits DPP8/9 (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 4/11 nM; <math>K_i</math> = ...)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Talabostat mesylate</b> (Val-boroPro mesylate; PT100 mesylate)</p> <p>Talabostat mesylate (Val-boroPro mesylate; PT100 mesylate) is an orally active and nonselective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> &lt; 4 nM; <math>K_i</math> = 0.18 nM) and the first clinical inhibitor of fibroblast activation protein (FAP) (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 560 nM), inhibits DPP8/9 (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 4/11...)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Talarozole</b> (R115866)</p> <p>Talarozole (R115866) is an oral systemic all-trans retinoic acid metabolism blocking agent (RAMBA) which increases intracellular levels of endogenous all-trans retinoic acid (RA). Talarozole inhibits both CYP26A1 and CYP26B1 with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.4 and 0.46 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <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>Talniflumate</b> (BA 7602-06)</p> <p>Talniflumate (BA 7602-06) is the prodrug of Niflumic acid (HY-B0493), exerting its activity in the body through conversion to niflumic acid by esterase. Talniflumate is an orally active <math>Ca^{2+}</math>-activated <math>Cl^-</math> channel (CaCC) blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Tamarixetin</b> (4'-O-Methyl Quercetin)</p> <p>Tamarixetin (4'-O-Methyl Quercetin) is a natural flavonoid derivative of quercetin, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects. Tamarixetin protects against cardiac hypertrophy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tangeretin</b> (Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905)</p> <p>Tangeretin (Tangeritin), a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and is a Notch-1 inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Tanimilast</b> (CHF-6001)</p> <p>Tanimilast (CHF-6001) is a novel highly potent and selective phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.026 ± 0.006 nM) with robust anti-inflammatory activity and suitable for topical pulmonary administration. Tanimilast is used for the research of obstructive lung 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>Tannic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2136</p> <p>Tannic acid is a novel <b>hERG channel</b> blocker with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Tanzisertib</b> (CC-930)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15495</p> <p>Tanzisertib (CC-930) is a potent <b>JNK1/2/3</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 61/7/6 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>TAPI-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16657</p> <p>TAPI-1 is a <b>TACE (ADAM17)</b> inhibitor and blocks the shedding of several cell surface proteins. TAPI-1 is also a metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.</p> <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>Tapinarof</b> (WBI-1001; Benvitimod; GSK2894512)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109044</p> <p>Tapinarof (WBI-1001) is a natural <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 13 nM. Tapinarof resolves skin inflammation in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <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>Taprenepag isopropyl</b> (PF-04217329)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19998</p> <p>Taprenepag isopropyl is a highly selective <b>EP<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taraxasterol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1178</p> <p>Taraxasterol is a pentacyclic triterpenoid isolated from <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>. Taraxasterol has a role as a metabolite and an anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Taraxasteryl acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2478</p> <p>Taraxasteryl acetate is isolated from <i>P. sagittalis</i>, and has a broad spectrum of <b>anti-inflammatory</b> activity. Taraxasteryl acetate relieves dextran, zymosan and arachidonic acid induced rat hind-paw edema.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taraxerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2477</p> <p>Taraxerol is isolated from <i>Abroma augusta</i> L, and has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects. Taraxerol attenuates acute inflammation through inhibition of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> signaling pathway. Taraxerol induces cell <b>apoptosis</b>.</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>Taraxerone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1177</p> <p>Taraxerone is isolated from <i>Sedum sarmentosum</i>. Taraxerone enhances effects on alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and acetaldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) activities with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 512.42 and 500.16 <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><b>Tarenflurbil</b> (<i>(R)</i>-Flurbiprofen; MPC7869)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10291</p> <p>Tarenflurbil (<i>(R)</i>-Flurbiprofen) is the <i>R</i>-enantiomer of the racemate NSAID Flurbiprofen. Tarenflurbil (<i>(R)</i>-Flurbiprofen) inhibits the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]9-<i>cis</i>-RA to <b>RXR<math>\alpha</math></b> LBD with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 75 <math>\mu</math>M. Tarenflurbil can be used for Alzheimer's disease research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>TAS05567</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120214</p>	<p><b>TASP0415914</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120438</p>
<p>TAS05567 is a potent, highly selective, ATP-competitive and orally active Syk inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.37 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>TASP0415914 is a potent and orally active PI3Ky inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 29 nM. TASP0415914 also shows potent Akt inhibitory activities with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 294 nM. TASP0415914 can be used for inflammatory diseases research.</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><b>TAT-Gap19</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136B</p>	<p><b>TAT-Gap19 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1136C</p>
<p>TAT-Gap19, a Cx mimetic peptide, is a specific connexin43 hemichannel (Cx43 HC) inhibitor. TAT-Gap19 does not inhibit the corresponding Cx43 GJCs. TAT-Gap19 traverses the blood-brain barrier and alleviate liver fibrosis in mice.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRKQIEIKFK</p> <p><b>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-Gap19 TFA, a Cx mimetic peptide, is a specific connexin43 hemichannel (Cx43 HC) inhibitor. TAT-Gap19 TFA does not inhibit the corresponding Cx43 GJCs. TAT-Gap19 TFA traverses the blood-brain barrier and alleviate liver fibrosis in mice.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRKQIEIKFK (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tauro-Obeticholic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135399</p>	<p><b>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholytaurine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2027</p>
<p>Tauro-Obeticholic acid is an active metabolite of Obeticholic acid. Obeticholic acid is an orally bioavailable farnesoid-X receptor (FXR) agonist.</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>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholytaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces <b>apoptosis</b> and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (12-Deoxycholytaurine sodium salt)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1429</p>	<p><b>Taurocholic acid (N-Cholytaurine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1788</p>
<p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (12-Deoxycholytaurine sodium salt) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces <b>apoptosis</b> and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>	<p>Taurocholic acid (N-Cholytaurine) is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</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>Taurocholic acid sodium salt hydrate (Sodium taurocholate hydrate; N-Cholytaurine sodium salt hydrate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1131</p>	<p><b>Taurodeoxycholate sodium salt</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128853</p>
<p>Taurocholic acid sodium salt hydrate (Sodium taurocholate hydrate) is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p>	<p>Taurodeoxycholate sodium salt is a bile salt-related anionic detergent used for isolation of membrane proteins including inner mitochondrial membrane proteins. Taurodeoxycholate (TDCA) inhibits various inflammatory responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>

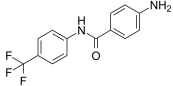
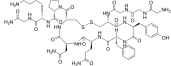
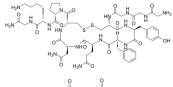
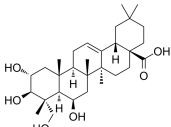
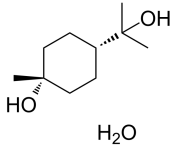
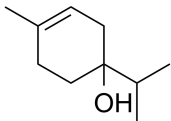
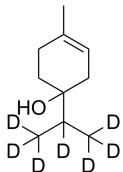
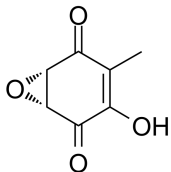
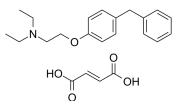
<p><b>Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate</b> (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1899A</p>	<p><b>Tautomycetin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108542</p>
<p>Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) prevents apoptosis by blocking a calcium-mediated apoptotic pathway as well as caspase-12 activation.</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>Tautomycetin is a potent and specific PP1 inhibitor with the potential apoptosis-inducing activity. Tautomycetin inhibits purified PP1 and PP2A enzymes with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.6 nM and 62 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 μg, 50 μg</p>
<p><b>Tautomycin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12728</p>	<p><b>Tavilermide</b> (MIM-D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17622</p>
<p>Tautomycin, an antifungal antibiotic isolated from the bacterium <i>Streptomyces verticillatus</i>, is a potent and specific inhibitor of protein phosphatases 1 and 2A and induces contraction of smooth muscle under Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free conditions, with K<sub>iapp</sub> values of 0.16 nM and 0.4 nM for PP1...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 μg</p>	<p>Tavilermide is a selective, partial agonist of TrkA, or a nerve growth factor (NGF) mimetic.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Taxifolin</b> (+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0136</p>	<p><b>Tazanolast</b> (TO 188; Tazalest; Tazanol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101810</p>
<p>Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-tyrosinase activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against collagenase with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 193.3 μM. Taxifolin is an important natural compound with antifibrotic activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tazanolast is a selective mast-cell-stabilizing drug, on ozone-induced airway hyperresponsiveness in guinea pigs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Tazarotene</b> (AGN 190168)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15388</p>	<p><b>TBK1/IKKε-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12453</p>
<p>Tazarotene (AGN 190168) is a selective retinoic acid receptor (RAR) agonist for the treatment of plaque psoriasis and acne vulgaris.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TBK1/IKKε-IN-2 is a dual TBK1 and IKKε inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TC-S 7005</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108597</p>	<p><b>TC-S 7009</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18371</p>
<p>TC-S 7005 is a Polo-like kinases (Plks) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4 nM, 24 nM and 214 nM for Plk2, Plk3, and Plk1, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>TC-S 7009 is a potent and selective HIF-2α inhibitor with a K<sub>d</sub> of 81 nM. TC-S 7009 is more selective for HIF-2α than HIF-1α (K<sub>d</sub> 5 μM). TC-S 7009 disrupts HIF-2α heterodimerization, decreases DNA-binding activity, and reduces HIF-2α target gene expression.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

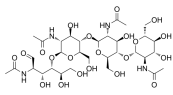
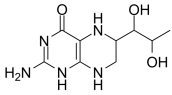
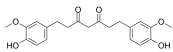
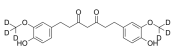
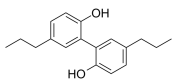
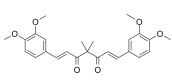
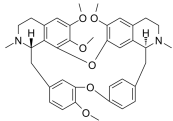
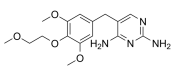
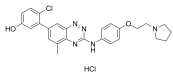
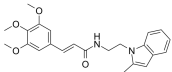


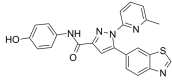
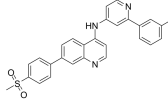
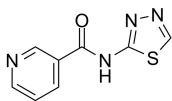
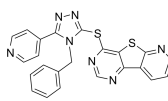
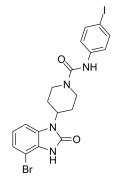
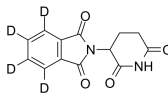

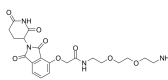
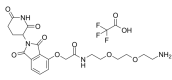
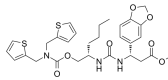
<p><b>TCJL37</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16640</p>	<p><b>TCS 2314</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12308</p>
<p>TCJL37 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable <b>TYK2</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.6 nM. TCJL37 can be used for the research of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD).</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>TCS 2314 (compound 3) is orally active and selective <b>very late antigen-4 (VLA-4, <math>\alpha 4\beta 1</math>, CD49d/CD29)</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4.4 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TD-0212</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114412</p>	<p><b>TD-0212 TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114412A</p>
<p>TD-0212 (compound 35) is an orally active dual pharmacology <b>angiotensin II type 1 receptor (<math>AT_1</math>)</b> antagonist and <b>neprilysin (NEP)</b> inhibitor, with a <math>pK_i</math> of 8.9 for <math>AT_1</math> and a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 9.2 for NEP.</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>TD-0212 TFA is an orally active dual pharmacology <b>angiotensin II type 1 receptor (<math>AT_1</math>)</b> antagonist and <b>neprilysin (NEP)</b> inhibitor, with a <math>pK_i</math> of 8.9 for <math>AT_1</math> and a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 9.2 for NEP.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>TD-198946</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15642</p>	<p><b>Tea polyphenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1925</p>
<p>TD-198946, a thienindazole derivative, is a potent chondrogenic agent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34%  <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>Tea polyphenol is the floorboard of phenolic compounds in tea. Tea polyphenol exhibits biological activity including antioxidant and anti-cancer activities, inhibition of cell proliferation, induction of apoptosis, cell cycle arrest and modulation of carcinogen metabolism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tea polyphenol</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tectorigenin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0792</p>	<p><b>Tectoruside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N7593</p>
<p>Tectorigenin is a plant isoflavonoid originally isolated from the dried flower of <i>Pueraria thomsonii</i> Benth.</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 <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Tectoruside is a phenolic acid glycoside of the rhizome of <i>Iris dichotoma</i> Pall. <i>Iris dichotoma</i> Pall, a traditional Chinese herbal medicine, has been used in several disorders such as inflammation, throat disorders, asthma and coughs.</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>Tedalinab</b> (GRC-10693)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14900</p>	<p><b>TEI-9647</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12398</p>
<p>Tedalinab (GRC-10693) is a potent, orally active, and selective cannabinoid receptor 2 (<b>CB2</b>) agonist. Tedalinab has &gt;4700-fold functional selectivity for CB2 over CB1. Tedalinab has potential for neuropathic pain and osteoarthritis treatment.</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>TEI-9647, a Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific <b>vitamin D receptor (VDR)</b> antagonist. TEI-9647 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of <math>1\alpha,25(OH)_2D_3</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

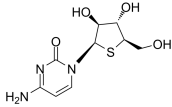
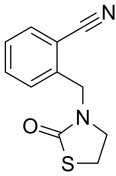
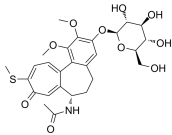
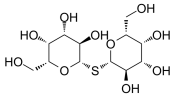
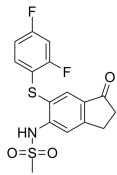
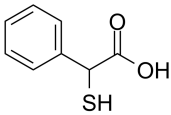
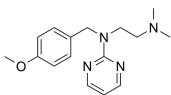
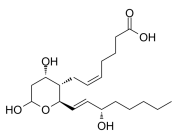
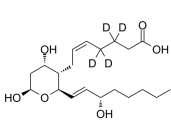
<p><b>TEI-9648</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12398A</p>	<p><b>Tellimagrandin II</b> (Eugeniin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N9386</p>
<p>TEI-9648, a Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific <b>vitamin D receptor (VDR)</b> antagonist. TEI-9648 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of 1<math>\alpha</math>,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>. TEI-9648 also inhibits HL-60 cell differentiation induced by of 1<math>\alpha</math>,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tellimagrandin II (Eugeniin), the first intermediate in the <sup>14</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Temarotene</b> (Ro 15-0778)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00011</p>	<p><b>Temocillin disodium</b> (BRL 17421 disodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139597</p>
<p>Temarotene is an orally administered, particular arotinoid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><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%</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>Tenacissoside X</b> (Tenacissoside J)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2545</p>	<p><b>Tenatoprazole</b> (TU-199)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17421</p>
<p>Tenacissoside X (Tenacissoside J) is a compound isolated from Marsdenia tenacissima. Marsdenia tenacissima, a traditional Chinese herbal medicine, has long been used for the research of asthma, tracheitis, rheumatism, etc.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenidap</b> (CP-66248)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105028</p>	<p><b>Tenofovir diphosphate</b> (TFV-DP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136548</p>
<p>Tenidap, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is a selective COX-1 inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.03 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.2 <math>\mu</math>M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tenidap has anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties. Tenidap is also a specific SLC26A3 inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</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>Tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP) is a competitive <b>DNA polymerases</b> inhibitor (with respect to dATP) and a substrate of HIV type 1 (HIV-1) <b>reverse transcriptase</b> (RT).</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>Tenofovir diphosphate triethylamine</b> (TFV-DP triethylamine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136548A</p>	<p><b>Tenosal</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12384</p>
<p>Tenofovir diphosphate triethylamine (TFV-DP triethylamine) is a competitive <b>DNA polymerases</b> inhibitor (with respect to dATP) and a substrate of HIV type 1 (HIV-1) <b>reverse transcriptase</b> (RT).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Tenosal is a new compound obtained by esterifying salicylic acid with 2-thiophene-carboxylic acid and displays anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic 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>

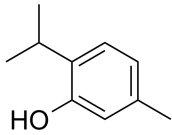
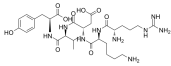
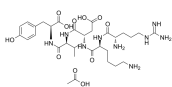
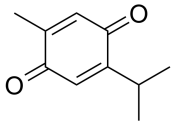
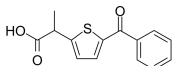
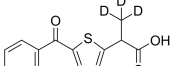
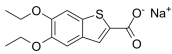
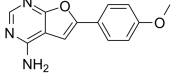
<p><b>Tenoxicam</b> (Ro-12-0068)</p>	<p><b>Tenuifoliside C</b></p>
<p>Tenoxicam (Ro-12-0068), an antiinflammatory agent with analgesic and antipyretic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Tenuifoliside C, isolated from polygala tenuifolia willd, significantly inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tenuigenin</b> (Senegenin)</p>	<p><b>Tepilamide fumarate</b> (XP-23829)</p>
<p>Tenuigenin is a major active component isolated from the root of the Chinese herb Polygala tenuifolia. Tenuigenin protects against S.aureus-induced pneumonia by inhibiting NF-κB 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>Tepilamide fumarate (XP-23829) is an oral fumaric acid ester, acts as a prodrug of monomethyl fumarate, and is used in the research of moderate to severe chronic plaque psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Teplinovivint</b></p>	<p><b>Terbutaline sulfate</b> (Terbutaline hemisulfate)</p>
<p>Teplinovivint is a potent wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway inhibitor. Teplinovivint has anti-inflammatory activity and has the potential for tendinopathy research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Terbutaline sulfate is a β2-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><b>Terevalefim</b> (ANG-3777)</p>	<p><b>Terfenadine</b> (±)-Terfenadine; MDL-991</p>
<p>Terevalefim (ANG-3777), an hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) mimetic, selectively activates the c-Met receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of hERG with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an H1 histamine receptor antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> homeostasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Terfenadine-d3</b></p>	<p><b>Teriflunomide</b> (A77 1726)</p>
<p>Terfenadine-d3 ((±)-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of hERG with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 204 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2000 μg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Teriflunomide is the active metabolite of leflunomide, an approved therapy for rheumatoid arthritis. It inhibits pyrimidine synthesis and therefore potently decreases T cell and B cell proliferation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

<p><b>Terflunomide impurity 3</b> (4-Amino-N-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)benzamide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134753</p> <p>Terflunomide impurity 3 (4-Amino-N-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)benzamide) is a selective COX-1 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 30 <math>\mu</math>M. Terflunomide impurity 3 is less active against COX-2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>&gt;100 <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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Terlipressin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12554</p> <p>Terlipressin is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin is a highly selective <b>vasopressin V1 receptor</b> agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Terlipressin acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12554A</p> <p>Terlipressin acetate is a vasopressin analogue with potent vasoactive properties. Terlipressin acetate is a highly selective <b>vasopressin V1 receptor</b> agonist that reduces the splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure and controls acute variceal bleeding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Terminolic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7652</p> <p>Terminolic acid is a pentacyclic triterpenoid glucoside isolated from Combretum racemosum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Terpin hydrate</b> (Terpin monohydrate; cis-Terpin hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1063</p> <p>Terpin hydrate is an expectorant, commonly used to loosen mucus in patients presenting with acute or chronic bronchitis, and related 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, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Terpinen-4-ol</b> (4-Carvomenthenol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W017316</p> <p>Terpinen-4-ol (4-Carvomenthenol), a naturally occurring monoterpene, is the main bioactive component of tea-tree oil. Terpinen-4-ol suppresses inflammatory mediator production by activated human monocytes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>96.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Terpinen-4-ol-d7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W017316S</p> <p>Terpinen-4-ol-d7 (4-Carvomenthenol-d7) is the deuterium labeled Terpinen-4-ol. Terpinen-4-ol (4-Carvomenthenol), a naturally occurring monoterpene, is the main bioactive component of tea-tree oil.</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>Terreic acid</b></p> <p>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>Tesmilifene fumarate</b> (DPPE fumarate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101179</p> <p>Tesmilifene fumarate (DPPE fumarate), an <math>H_{1c}</math> <b>receptor</b> antagonist, potentiates a wide range of cytotoxics and even to offer some protection of normal cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>TET 830 modified/T-helper epitope from tetanus toxoid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2514</p> <p>TET 830 modified/T-helper epitope from tetanus toxoid is a modified T-helper epitope from tetanus toxoid. TET 830 modified/T-helper epitope from tetanus toxoid induces T-cells responses and is used as a helper peptide in vaccinations.</p> <p>AQYIKANSKFIGITEL</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

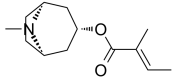
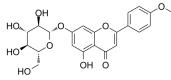
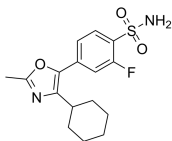
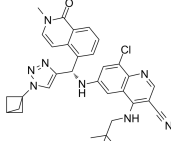
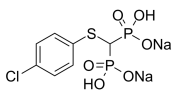
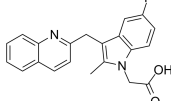
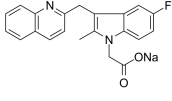
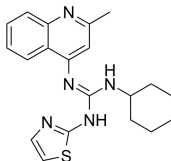
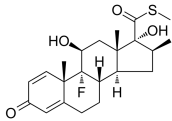
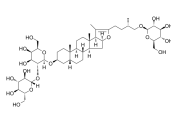
<p><b>Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7698</p>	<p><b>Tetrahydrobiopterin</b> (<i>(Rac)</i>-Sapropterin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107383</p>
<p>Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose elicits plant defense systems. Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose is a component of the hpo-chitoo gosaccharides (LCOs) secreted from Rhizobia.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Tetrahydrobiopterin (<i>(Rac)</i>-Sapropterin) is a <b>cofactor</b> of the <b>aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes</b> and also acts as an essential <b>cofactor</b> for all <b>nitric oxide synthase (NOS)</b> isoforms.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tetrahydrocurcumin</b> (HZIV 81-2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0893</p>	<p><b>Tetrahydrocurcumin D6</b> (HZIV 81-2 D6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0893S</p>
<p>Tetrahydrocurcumin is a Curcuminoid found in turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) that is produced by the reduction of Curcumin. Tetrahydrocurcumin inhibit CYP2C9 and CYP3A4.</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>Tetrahydrocurcumin D6 (HZIV 81-2 D6) is a deuterium labeled Tetrahydrocurcumin. Tetrahydrocurcumin is a Curcuminoid which displays inhibitory activity for CYP2C9 and CYP3A4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tetrahydromagnolol</b> (Magnolignan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116637</p>	<p><b>Tetramethylcurcumin</b> (FLLL31)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2521</p>
<p>Tetrahydromagnolol (Magnolignan), a main metabolite of Magnolol, is a potent and selective <b>cannabinoid CB2 receptor</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 170 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 416 nM. Tetrahydromagnolol possesses 20-fold more selective for <b>CB2 receptor</b> than CB1 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Tetramethylcurcumin (FLLL31), derived from curcumin, specifically suppresses the phosphorylation of <b>STAT3</b> by binding selectively to Janus kinase 2 and the <b>STAT3 Src</b> homology-2 domain. Tetramethylcurcumin exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tetrandrine</b> (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13764</p>	<p><b>Tetroxoprim</b> (HE 781)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107033</p>
<p>Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup> current (ICa)</b> and <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> current</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 250 mg</p>	<p>Tetroxoprim is an antimicrobial <b>DHFR</b> inhibitor.</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>TG 100572 Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10185</p>	<p><b>TG4-155</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18971</p>
<p>TG 100572 Hydrochloride is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor which inhibits <b>receptor tyrosine kinases</b> and <b>Src kinases</b>; has <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 2, 7, 2, 16, 13, 5, 0.5, 6, 0.1, 0.4, 1, 0.2 nM for VEGFR1, VEGFR2, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRβ, Fgr, Fyn, Hck, Lck, Lyn, Src, Yes, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TG4-155 is a potent, brain-permeant and selective <b>EP2 receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 9.9 nM. TG4-155 shows low nanomolar antagonist activity against only EP2 and DP1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>TGFBR1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129171</p>	<p><b>TGFβRI-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132290</p>
<p>TGFBR1-IN-1 is an <b>ALK5</b> inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018004290A1, Compound 33, has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10-100 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TGFβRI-IN-3 inhibits <b>TGFβR1</b> at an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.79 nM with 2000-fold selectivity against MAP4K4. TGFβRI-IN-3 represents a highly selective TGFβR1 inhibitor that has potential applications in immuno-oncology.</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>TGN-020</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W008574</p>	<p><b>TH1020</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116961</p>
<p>TGN-020 is a selective <b>Aquaporin 4 (AQP4)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.1 μM. TGN-020 is an alkyl chain-based <b>PROTAC linker</b> that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs. TGN-020 alleviates edema and inhibits glial scar formation after spinal cord compression injury in rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</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 μM. TH1020 inhibits flagellin-induced TLR5 signaling. TH1020 is inactive against TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR7 and TLR8.</p>  <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>TH5487</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125276</p>	<p><b>Thalidomide D4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14658S</p>
<p>TH5487 is a potent 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1 (<b>OGG1</b>) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 342 nM. TH5487 stops OGG1 from recognizing its DNA substrate, inhibits DNA repair and modifies OGG1 chromatin dynamics, which results in the inhibition of proinflammatory pathway genes.</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>Thalidomide D4 is a deuterium labeled Thalidomide. Thalidomide inhibits <b>cereblon (CRBN)</b>, a part of the <b>cullin-4 E3 ubiquitin ligase complex</b> CUL4-RBX1-DDB1, with a <math>K_d</math> of ~250 nM, and has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory and anti-angiogenic cancer properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Thalidomide-NH-PEG8-Ts</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131912</p>	<p><b>Thalidomide-O-amido-PEG2-C2-NH2 (Cereblon Ligand-Linker Conjugates 10; E3 Ligase Ligand-Linker Conjugates 24)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112617</p>
<p>Thalidomide-NH-PEG8-Ts is a synthesized <b>E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate</b> that incorporates the Thalidomide based cereblon ligand and 8-unit PEG linker used in PROTAC technology, such as IDO1 PROTAC degrader (HY-131911).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Thalidomide-O-amido-PEG2-C2-NH2 incorporates an E3 ligase ligand and a linker, can be an immunomodulator for the treatment of cancer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thalidomide-O-amido-PEG2-C2-NH2 TFA (Cereblon Ligand-Linker Conjugates 10 TFA; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112617A</p>	<p><b>THI0019</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117388</p>
<p>Thalidomide-O-amido-PEG2-C2-NH2 TFA is a synthesized E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate that incorporates the Thalidomide based cereblon ligand and 2-unit PEG linker used in PROTAC technology.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g</p>	<p>THI0019 is a potent <b>integrin α4β1 (VLA-4)</b> agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> range of 1-2 μM. THI0019 induces stem/progenitor cells adhesion. THI0019 also regulates adhesion mediated by α4β7, α5β1 and αLβ2.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Thiarabine</b> (OSI-7836)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16496</p>	<p><b>Thiazolidinone-Derivatives-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100284</p>
<p>Thiarabine (OSI-7836) shows potent anti-tumor activity and inhibition of DNA synthesis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Thiazolidinone-Derivatives-1 is an antiulcer agent which inhibits the secretion of gastric acid.</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>Thiocolchicoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0301</p>	<p><b>Thiodigalactoside</b> (TDG)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-130208</p>
<p>Thiocolchicoside is a competitive <math>\gamma</math>-aminobutyric acid type A (GABA<sub>A</sub>) receptor antagonist and glycine receptor agonist in the central nervous system. Thiocolchicoside is a semisynthetic sulfur derivative of colchicoside.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Thiodigalactoside (TDG) is an orally active and potent galectin (GAL) inhibitor with K<sub>d</sub> values of 24 <math>\mu</math>M, 49 <math>\mu</math>M for GAL1 and GAL3, respectively. Thiodigalactoside, a non-metabolizable disaccharide, has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Thioflosulide</b> (L-745337)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19217</p>	<p><b>Thiomandelic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-129629</p>
<p>Thioflosulide (L-745337) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX2) inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.3 nM, and shows anti-inflammatory 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>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><b>Thioredoxin reductase peptide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1948</p>	<p><b>Thonzylamine</b> (Neohetramine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1317</p>
<p>Thioredoxin reductase peptide corresponds to residues 53–67 in thioredoxin reductase (TrxR), used in thioredoxin reductase research. Thioredoxin reductase acts as a reductant of disulfide-containing proteins and plays crucial role in cellular antioxidant defense.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WGLGGTCVNVGCIPIK</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Thonzylamine is an orally active H<sub>1</sub> histamine receptor antagonist, exhibits good antihistaminic and antianaphylactic properties. Thonzylamine can be used for the research of hypersensitivity diseases, nasal congestion, allergic conjunctivitis and other allergic diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Thromboxane B2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113331</p>	<p><b>Thromboxane B2-D4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113331S</p>
<p>Thromboxane B2 is a prostaglandin derivative that is released during anaphylaxis. Thromboxane B2 induces arterial contraction and platelet aggregation.</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> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Thromboxane B2-D4 is the deuterium labeled Thromboxane B2. Thromboxane B2 is a prostaglandin derivative that is released during anaphylaxis. Thromboxane B2 induces arterial contraction and platelet aggregation.</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 style="text-align: right;">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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thymopentin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7122</p> <p>Thymopentin is a biologically active peptide secreted mainly by the epithelial cells of thymic cortex and medulla. Thymopentin is an effective immunomodulatory agent with a short plasma half-life of 30 seconds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Thymopentin acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7122A</p> <p>Thymopentin acetate is a biologically active peptide secreted mainly by the epithelial cells of thymic cortex and medulla. Thymopentin acetate is an effective immunomodulatory agent with a short plasma half-life of 30 seconds.</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><b>Thymoquinone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0803</p> <p>Thymoquinone is a nature product isolated from <i>N. sativa</i>. Thymoquinone possess antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, antitumor activities and hepatoprotective properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Thymus factor X</b> (TFX-Jelfa)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0001</p> <p>Thymic factor X (TFX-Jelfa) is an aqueous extract from juvenile calf thymuses and a natural stimulator of lymphocyte function.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Thymus factor X</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Thymus peptide C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0070</p> <p>Thymus peptide C is a hormonal drug derived from the thymus glands of young calves, which works as a substitute for the physiological functions of the thymus.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>thymus peptide C</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tiaprofenic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106579</p> <p>Tiaprofenic acid is an orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with anti-inflammatory and analgesic potency. Tiaprofenic acid inhibits prostaglandin synthesis by suppressing cyclo-oxygenase (COX).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tiaprofenic acid D3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106579S</p> <p>Tiaprofenic acid D3 is a deuterium labeled Tiaprofenic acid. Tiaprofenic acid is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) mainly used in the treatment of rheumatic 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>Tibenelast sodium</b> (LY 186655)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101705</p> <p>Tibenelast sodium is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Tibenelast sodium</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112294</p> <p>TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the synthesis of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 inhibitors, extracted from patent WO2003022852, example 14. TIE-2/VEGFR-2 kinase-IN-1 is used for the study of diseases associated with inappropriate angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 



<p><b>Tigloidin</b> (Tigloyl pseudotropine; Tiglylpseudotropine; Tiglyssin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00082</span></p> <p>Tigloidin is an analogue of atropine, with anticholinergic 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>Tilianin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2555</span></p> <p>Tilianin is an active flavonoid glycoside found in many medicinal plants, with potential anti-hypertensive, myocardial-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Tilmacoxib</b> (JTE522; JTP19605; RWJ57504) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00197</span></p> <p>Tilmacoxib (JTE522) is a highly selective, time-dependent and irreversible human COX-2 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 85 nM in an enzyme assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Tilpisertib</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-137456</span></p> <p>Tilpisertib is a <b>serine/threonine kinase inhibitor</b> (WO2017007689).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tiludronate disodium</b> (Tiludronic Acid disodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0213A</span></p> <p>Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid) disodium, an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders. Tiludronate is a potent inhibitor of the osteoclast vacuolar H(+)-ATPase. Antiresorptive and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Timapiprant</b> (OC000459) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15342</span></p> <p>Timapiprant (OC000459) is a potent, selective, and orally active D prostanoid receptor 2 (DP<sub>2</sub>, also known as CRTH2) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Timapiprant sodium</b> (OC000459 sodium) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15342A</span></p> <p>Timapiprant sodium (OC000459 sodium) is a potent, selective, and orally active D prostanoid receptor 2 (DP<sub>2</sub>, also known as CRTH2) antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Timegadine</b> (SR1368) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100125</span></p> <p>Timegadine, a new antiinflammatory agent, is found to be a potent, competitive inhibitor of <b>cyclo-oxygenase (COX)</b> and <b>lipo-oxygenase</b> with IC<sub>50</sub>s ranging from 5 nM (washed rabbit platelets) to 20 μM (rat brain) for COX and 100 μM for lipo-oxygenase both in the cytosol fraction...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Timobesone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00111</span></p> <p>Timobesone is a topical corticosteroid but never marketed.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Timosaponin B III</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6806</span></p> <p>Timosaponin B III is a major bioactive steroidal saponin isolated from <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> Bge, and exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-platelet aggregative and anti-depressive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

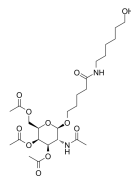
<p><b>Timosaponin BII</b> (Prototimosaponin A III)</p> <p>Timosaponin BII (Prototimosaponin A III) is a steroid saponin found in the rhizomes of <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i>. Timosaponin BII has neuronal protective, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Timosaponin C</b> (Anemarsaponin C)</p> <p>Timosaponin C is isolated from Rhizoma <i>Anemarrhena</i>. Timosaponin C shows weaker NO inhibition in N9 microglial 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>Tinoridine hydrochloride</b> (Y-3642 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Tinoridine hydrochloride is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug and also has potent radical scavenger and antiperoxidative activity.</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><b>Tiopinac</b> (RS 40974)</p> <p>Tiopinac (RS 40974), a dibenzthiepin, is an orally active and highly potent anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Tipelukast</b> (KCA 757; MN 001)</p> <p>Tipelukast (KCA 757) is a sulfidopeptide <b>leukotriene receptor</b> antagonist, an orally bioavailable anti-inflammatory agent and used for the treatment of asthma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tirucalol</b></p> <p>Tirucalol, a tetracyclic triterpene, is isolated from <i>Euphorbia lacteal</i> latex. Tirucalol has topical anti-inflammatory effect. Tirucalol can suppress ear edema in the mouse model and inhibit nitrite production in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages.</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>TK05</b></p> <p>TK05 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>leukotriene C<sub>4</sub> synthase (LTC<sub>4</sub>S)</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 95 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>TLK117</b> (TER117)</p> <p>TLK117, the active metabolite of TLK199, selective inhibits <b>Glutathione S-transferase P1-1 (GSTP1-1)</b> with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 0.4 μM for GSTP. TLK117 also competitively inhibits <b>glyoxalase I</b> with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 0.56 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>TLR1</b></p> <p>TLR1 (compound 4a) is a low molecular weight, cell-penetrating <b>Toll/IL-1 receptor/resistance (TIR) domain/BB-Loop</b> mimic. TLR1 inhibits IL-1 receptor-mediated responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 μg (33 mM * 50 μL in Ethanol)</p>	<p><b>TLR4-IN-C34</b></p> <p>TLR4-IN-C34 is an orally active <b>TLR4</b> inhibitor and reduces systemic inflammation in models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.</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</p>

### TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C6-OH

Cat. No.: HY-145245

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C6-OH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

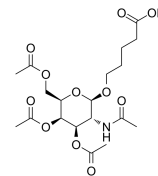


### TLR4-IN-C34-C2-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-W092043

TLR4-IN-C34-C2-COO is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

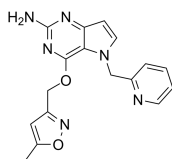


### TLR7 agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-103039

TLR7 agonist 2 is a potent and selective Toll-like Receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist with a LEC of 0.4  $\mu$ M.

**Purity:** 99.25%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

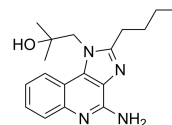


### TLR7 agonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-117602

TLR7 agonist 3 (Compound 2) is a potent agonist of toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7). TLR7 has an important role in immune activation processes and represents an emerging drug discovery target for the development of immunomodulators.

**Purity:** 98.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

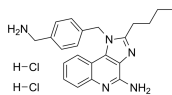


### TLR7/8 agonist 1 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103698A

TLR7/8 agonist 1 dihydrochloride is a toll-like receptor TLR7/TLR8 dual-agonistic imidazoquinoline.

**Purity:** 98.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

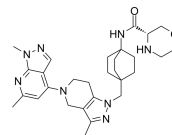


### TLR7/8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139323

TLR7/8-IN-1 is a crystalline form of a TLR7/TLR8 inhibitor extracted from patent WO2019220390, compound 2b. TLR7/8-IN-1 can be used for the research of autoimmune disease.

**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

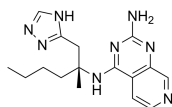


### TLR8 agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-141454

TLR8 agonist 2 is a potent and selective TLR8 agonist with an  $EC_{50}$  of 3 nM for human TLR8. TLR8 agonist 2 shows less active against human TLR7 ( $EC_{50}$  of 33.33  $\mu$ M).

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

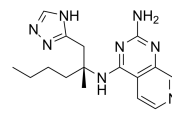


### TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-141454A

TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride is a potent and selective TLR8 agonist with an  $EC_{50}$  of 3 nM for human TLR8. TLR8 agonist 2 hydrochloride shows less active against human TLR7 ( $EC_{50}$  of 33.33  $\mu$ M).

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

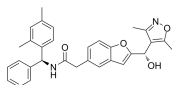


### TMP778

Cat. No.: HY-102075A

TMP778 is a potent and selective ROR $\gamma$ t inverse agonist, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 7 nM in FRET assay.

**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

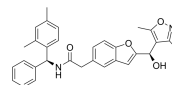


### TMP780

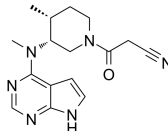
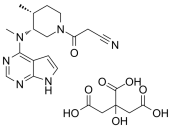
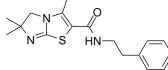
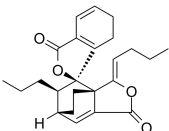
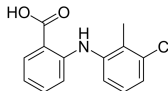
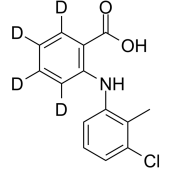
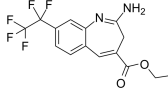
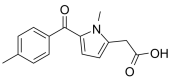
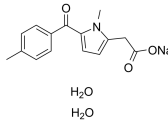
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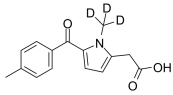
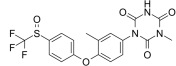
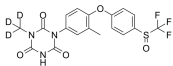
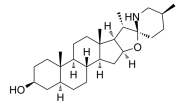
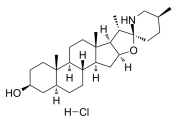
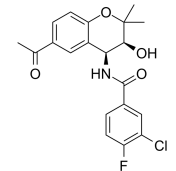
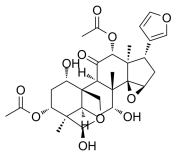
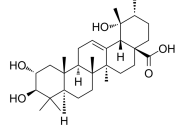
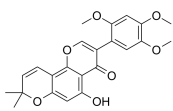
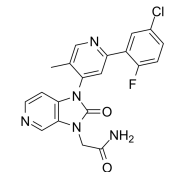
TMP780 is an inverse agonist of ROR $\gamma$ t with an  $IC_{50}$  of 13 nM. ROR $\gamma$ t is a tractable drug target for the treatment of cutaneous inflammatory disorders.

**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

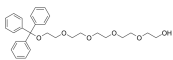
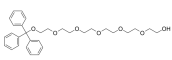

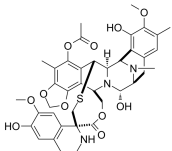
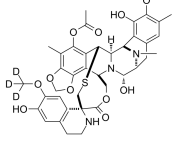
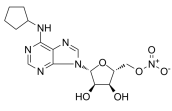
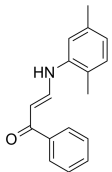
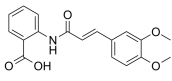
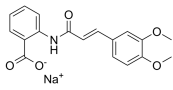
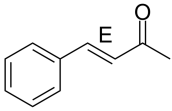


<p><b>TMP920</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117819</p>	<p><b>TMRM</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0984</p>
<p>TMP920 is a highly potent and selective ROR<math>\gamma</math>t antagonist. TMP920 inhibits ROR<math>\gamma</math>t binding to the SRC1 peptide with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.03 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <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>TMRM is a cell-permeant cationic lipophilic red fluorescent dye (<math>\lambda_{\text{exc}}</math>=530 nm, <math>\lambda_{\text{em}}</math>=592 nm).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (10-36), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1825</p>	<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (10-36), human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1825A</p>
<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (10-36), human is a peptide of human TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DKPVAHVANPQAEGLQWLNRANAL</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (10-36), human (TFA) is a peptide of human TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DKPVAHVANPQAEGLQWLNRANAL (TFA salt)</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.70%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (31-45), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1860</p>	<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (31-45), human TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1860A</p>
<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (31-45), human is a peptide of tumor necrosis factor-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>RRANALLANGVELRD</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (31-45), human (TFA) is a peptide of tumor necrosis factor-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>RRANALLANGVELRD (TFA salt)</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (46-65), human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1875</p>	<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112275</p>
<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math> (46-65), human is a peptide of TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NQLVVPSEGLYLIYSQVLFK</p> </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-IN-1 is a TNF-<math>\alpha</math> inhibitor extracted from patent US20030096841A1, compound example I-7.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134471</p>	<p><b>Tocainide hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1798A</p>
<p>TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-IN-2 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF<math>\alpha</math>), with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 25 nM in the HTRF assay. TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-IN-2 distorts the TNF<math>\alpha</math> trimer upon binding, leading to aberrant signaling when the trimer binds to TNFR1.</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>Tocainide hydrochloride is a sodium channel blocker, it blocks the sodium channels in the pain-producing foci in the nerve membranes. Tocainide hydrochloride is a primary amine analog of lidocaine, can be used for the treatment of tinnitus.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg</p>

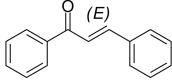
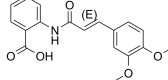
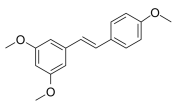
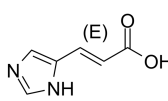
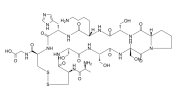
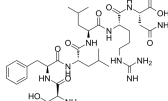
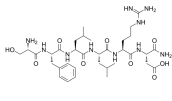
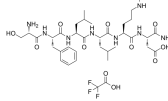
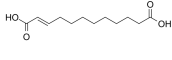
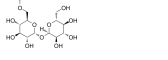
<p><b>Tocilizumab</b> (Anti-Human IL6R, Humanized Antibody) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9917</span></p> <p>Tocilizumab (Anti-Human IL6R, Humanized Antibody) is an anti-human interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) neutralizing antibody, prevents binding of IL-6 to the IL-6R, thereby inhibiting both classic and trans-signaling.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tocilizumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Tofacitinib</b> (Tasocitinib; CP-690550) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-40354</span></p> <p>Tofacitinib is an orally available JAK3/2/1 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <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>Tofacitinib citrate</b> (Tasocitinib citrate; CP-690550 citrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-40354A</span></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>TOK-8801</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100162</span></p> <p>TOK-8801 is a synthesized dihydroimidazothiazole carboxamide and is under development as an immunomodulator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tokinolide B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1145</span></p> <p>Tokinolide B is isolated from the rhizomes of Ligusticum porteri.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tolfenamic Acid</b> (GEA 6414) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0335</span></p> <p>Tolfenamic Acid (GEA 6414) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer agent, selectively inhibits COX-2, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 13.49 <math>\mu</math>M (3.53 <math>\mu</math>g/mL) in LPS-treated (COX-2) canine DH82 monocyte/macrophage cells, but shows no effect on COX-1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g</p>
<p><b>Tolfenamic Acid-D4</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0335S</span></p> <p>Tolfenamic Acid-D4 (GEA 6414-D4) is the deuterium labeled Tolfenamic Acid.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Toll-like receptor modulator</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10018</span></p> <p>Toll-like receptor modulator is a modulator of TLR7/8, which modulates immune function.</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>Tolmetin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1799</span></p> <p>Tolmetin is an orally active and potent COX inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.35 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.82 <math>\mu</math>M human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Tolmetin sodium dihydrate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1489</span></p> <p>Tolmetin sodium dihydrate is an orally active and potent COX inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.35 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.82 <math>\mu</math>M human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin sodium dihydrate is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

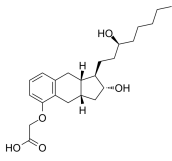
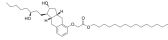
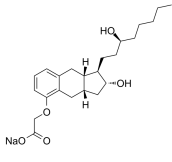
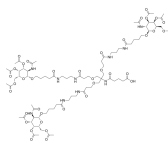
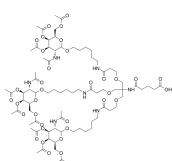
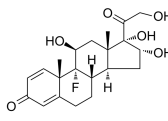
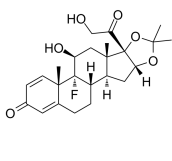
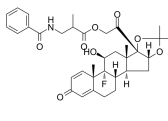
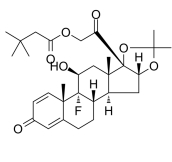
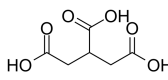
<p><b>Tolmetin-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1799S</p>	<p><b>Toltrazuril sulfoxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136438</p>
<p>Tolmetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Tolmetin. Tolmetin is an orally active and potent COX inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.35 μM and 0.82 μM human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively. Tolmetin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Toltrazuril sulfoxide is a short-lived <b>intermediary metabolite</b> of Toltrazuril (HY-B0175), and then can be metabolized to the reactive toltrazuril sulfone (TZR-SO<sub>2</sub>) in vivo. Toltrazuril is an <b>antiprotozoal agent</b> that acts upon Coccidia parasites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Toltrazuril sulfoxide-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136438S</p>	<p><b>Tomatidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2149</p>
<p>rac Toltrazuril-d3 Sulfoxide is the deuterium labeled Toltrazuril sulfoxide. Toltrazuril sulfoxide is a short-lived <b>intermediary metabolite</b> of Toltrazuril (HY-B0175), and then can be metabolized to the reactive toltrazuril sulfone (TZR-SO<sub>2</sub>) in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>JNK</b> signaling. Tomatidine activates <b>autophagy</b> either in mammal cells or C elegans.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tomatidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2149A</p>	<p><b>Tonabersat</b> (SB-220453)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15204</p>
<p>Tomatidine hydrochloride acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>JNK</b> signaling. Tomatidine hydrochloride activates <b>autophagy</b> either in mammal cells or C elegans.</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>Tonabersat (SB-220453) is a <b>gap-junction</b> modulator. Tonabersat prevents inflammatory damage in the central nervous system.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Toosendanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0263</p>	<p><b>Tormentric acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4137</p>
<p>Toosendanin, a triterpenoid extracted from the bark of fruit of Melia toosendan Sieb et Zucc, possesses analgesic, insecticidal and anti-inflammatory 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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Tormentric acid, a triterpene isolated from Rosa rugosa, exerts anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic, and anti-atherogenic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Toxicarol isoflavone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1135</p>	<p><b>TP-008</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125851</p>
<p>Toxicarol isoflavone is an isoflavone extracted from Millettia brandisiana.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>TP-008 is a potent, selective and orally active (<b>Activin-Like Kinase 5</b>) ALK5 inhibitor with pIC<sub>50</sub> and pEC<sub>50</sub> values of 7.6 and 6.63, respectively. TGFβRI-IN-2 can produce observed cardiac toxicity in vivo at high dose.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

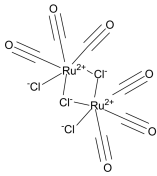
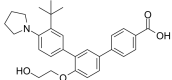
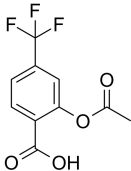
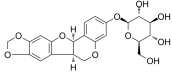
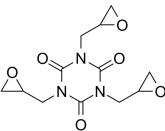
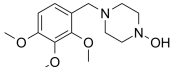
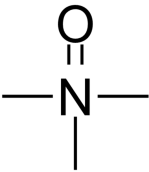

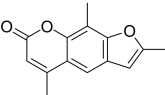
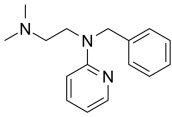
<p><b>TP-064</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114965</p>	<p><b>TPCA-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10074</p>
<p>TP-064 is a potent and selective <b>proteinarginine methyltransferase 4 (PRMT4; CARM1)</b> inhibitor (<math>IC_{50} &lt; 10</math> nM). TP-064 inhibits dimethylation of BAF155 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 340 nM) and MED12 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 43 nM). TP-064 is inactive against the other family members except for PRMT6 (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.3 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TPCA-1 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>IKK-2</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 17.9 nM. TPCA-1 is an effective inhibitor of <b>STAT3</b> phosphorylation, DNA binding, and transactivation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TPI-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100463</p>	<p><b>Tpl2 Kinase Inhibitor 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12358</p>
<p>TPI-1, also known as Tyrosine Phosphatase Inhibitor 1, is a <b>SHP-1</b> inhibitor; inhibits recombinant SHP-1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 40 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tpl2 Kinase Inhibitor 1 (Compound 1) is a potent and selective <b>Tpl2 (COT kinase, MAP3K8)</b> inhibitor, plays an important role in the regulation of the inflammatory response and the progression of some cancers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TPPU</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101294</p>	<p><b>TQS</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107682</p>
<p>TPPU is a soluble epoxide hydrolase (<b>sEH</b>) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 37 and 3.7 nM for monkey and human sEH, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%  <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>TQS is a <math>\alpha 7</math> nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (<b>nAChR</b>) positive allosteric modulator. TQS can be used for the research of neuroinflammatory pain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TR-14035</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15770</p>	<p><b>Tr-PEG2-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114995</p>
<p>TR-14035 is an orally active dual <math>\alpha_4\beta_7/\alpha_4\beta_1</math> <b>integrin</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math> s of 7 nM and 87 nM for <math>\alpha_4\beta_7</math> and <math>\alpha_4\beta_1</math>, respectively. TR-14035 can be used for the research of inflammation and autoimmune diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.14%  <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>Tr-PEG2-OH is a PEG-based PROTAC linker that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs. Tr-PEG2-OH is also a non-cleavable 2 unit PEG 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><b>Tr-PEG3-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120258</p>	<p><b>Tr-PEG4-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126883</p>
<p>Tr-PEG3-OH is a non-cleavable 3 unit PEG 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>Tr-PEG4-OH is a non-cleavable 4 unit PEG 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><b>Tr-PEG5-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120845</p> <p>Tr-PEG5-OH is a non-cleavable 5 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Tr-PEG5-OH is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tr-PEG6-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129311</p> <p>Tr-PEG6-OH is a non-cleavable 6 unit PEG 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><b>Tr-PEG8-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-130165</p> <p>Tr-PEG8-OH is a non-cleavable 8 unit PEG ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). Tr-PEG8-OH is a PEG-based PROTAC linker can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Trabectedin</b> (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50936</p> <p>Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Trabectedin D3</b> (Ecteinascidin 743 D3; ET-743 D3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-50936S</p> <p>Trabectedin D3 (Ecteinascidin 743 D3) is deuterium labeled Trabectedin. Trabectedin is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Trabodenoson</b> (INO-8875)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106007</p> <p>Trabodenoson (INO-8875), an adenosine mimetic, is a highly selective <b>Adenosine A1 receptor</b> agonist. Trabodenoson (INO-8875) is used in the study for Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-110247</p> <p>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002, is a selective inhibitor of <b>CD40-TRAF6</b> interaction, compound VII, shows inhibition of <b>NF-κB</b> activation in RAW cells, extracted from patent WO2014033122A1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Tranilast</b> (MK-341; SB 252218)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0195</p> <p>Tranilast (MK-341) acts as an anti-atopic agent. Tranilast suppresses production of <b>prostaglandin D2 (PGD2, IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.1 mM)</b>. Tranilast sodium exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tranilast sodium</b> (MK-341 sodium; SB 252218 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0195A</p> <p>Tranilast sodium (MK-341 sodium) acts as an anti-atopic agent. Tranilast suppresses production of <b>prostaglandin D2 (PGD2, IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.1 mM)</b>. Tranilast sodium exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>trans-Benzylideneacetone</b> (trans-Benzalacetone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W012595A</p> <p>trans-Benzylideneacetone (trans-Benzalacetone), a metabolite of gram-negative entomopathogenic bacterium <i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i>, is an enzyme inhibitor against <b>phospholipase A2 (PLA2)</b>. trans-Benzylideneacetone is an immunosuppressant.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>



<p><b>trans-Chalcone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0598</p>	<p><b>trans-Tranilast</b> (trans-MK-341; trans-SB 252218)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18706</p>
<p>trans-Chalcone, isolated from Aronia melanocarpa skin, is a biphenolic core structure of flavonoids precursor. trans-Chalcone is a potent <b>fatty acid synthase (FAS)</b> and <b><math>\alpha</math>-amylase</b> inhibitor.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>trans-Tranilast (trans-MK-341) is an antiallergic drug, used to treat bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol</b> (trans-trimethoxy Resveratrol; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether; Tri-O-methylresveratrol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1408</p>	<p><b>trans-Urocanic acid</b> (E-Urocanic acid; trans-UCA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113008B</p>
<p>Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is a derivative of Resveratrol (RSV), and it may be a more potent anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and vascular-disrupting agent when compared with resveratrol.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>trans-urocanic acid (trans-UCA), a natural epidermal constituent, inhibits human natural killer cell (NK) activity in vitro. trans-urocanic acid is active in regulating an immune function.</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>Transdermal Peptide Disulfide</b> (TD 1 Disulfide(peptide))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1565</p>	<p><b>TRAP-6</b> (PAR-1 agonist peptide; Thrombin Receptor Activator Peptide 6)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0078</p>
<p>Transdermal Peptide Disulfide (TD 1 Disulfide(peptide)) is a 11-amino acid peptide, binds to Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase beta-subunit (ATP1B1), and mainly interacts with the C-terminus of ATP1B1. Transdermal Peptide Disulfide can enhance the transdermal delivery of many macromolecules.</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>TRAP-6 (PAR-1 agonist peptide), a peptide fragment, is a selective <b>protease activating receptor 1 (PAR1)</b> agonist. TRAP-6 activates human platelets via the <b>thrombin receptor</b>. TRAP-6 shows no activity at PAR4.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>TRAP-6 amide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2321</p>	<p><b>TRAP-6 amide TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2321A</p>
<p>TRAP-6 amide is a <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide.</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>TRAP-6 amide TFA is a <b>PAR-1 thrombin receptor</b> agonist peptide.</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>Traumatic Acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119358</p>	<p><b>Trehalose 6-behenate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101871</p>
<p>Traumatic Acid is a monounsaturated dicarboxylic acid isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris. Traumatic Acid can cause a decrease in membrane phospholipid peroxidation and show antioxidant and stimulatory effects on <b>collagen biosynthesis</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Trehalose 6-behenate is a Th1/Th17 skewing vaccine adjuvant.</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>Treprostinil</b> (UT-15)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100441</p> <p>Treprostinil (UT-15) is a potent DP1 and EP2 agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.6±0.1 and 6.2±1.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Treprostinil palmitil</b> (INS-1009)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109163</p> <p>Treprostinil palmitil (TP) is the prodrug of DP1 and EP2 agonist, Treprostinil (UT-15), whose EC<sub>50</sub> values were 0.6 and 6.2 nM, respectively. Treprostinil palmitil is a pure prodrug and possesses no inherent binding to G-protein coupled receptors including prostanoid receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Treprostinil sodium</b> (UT-15 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16504</p> <p>Treprostinil (UT-15) sodium is a potent DP1 and EP2 agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.6±0.1 and 6.2±1.2 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C3-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145255</p> <p>Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-C3-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.</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>Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145253</p> <p>Tri(TLR4-IN-C34-C2-amide-PEG1)-amide-C3-COOH is a linker that incorporates TLR4 inhibitor TLR4-IN-C34. TLR4-IN-C34 inhibits TLR4 in enterocytes and macrophages, and reduces systemic inflammation in mouse models of endotoxemia and necrotizing enterocolitis.</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>Triamcinolone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0328</p> <p>Triamcinolone is a long-acting synthetic corticosteroid. Triamcinolone is a <b>corticosteroid hormone receptor</b> agonist and an anti-inflammatory agent. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Dimethyl fumarate is an anti-inflammatory.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Triamcinolone acetonide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0636</p> <p>Triamcinolone acetonide is a more potent type of triamcinolone, being about 8 times as effective as prednisone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Triamcinolone Benetonide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00043</p> <p>Triamcinolone benetonide is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Triamcinolone hexacetonide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00103</p> <p>Triamcinolone hexacetonide is a commonly used long-acting steroids in treatment of subacute and chronic inflammatory joint diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tricarballic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W020215</p> <p>Tricarballic acid, a conjugate acid of a tricarballic acid, is a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme <b>aconitate hydratase</b> (aconitase; EC 4.2.1.3) with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.52 mM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 g</p>

<p><b>Tricarbonyldichlororuthenium(II) dimer</b> (CORM-2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W033577</p>	<p><b>Trifarotene</b> (CD5789)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100256</p>
<p>Tricarbonyldichlororuthenium(II) dimer is a pharmacological donor of CO releasing.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p>Trifarotene (CD5789) is a potent and selective RAR<math>\gamma</math> agonist. Trifarotene (CD5789) shows 65-fold and 16-fold selectivity for the RAR<math>\gamma</math> (EC<sub>50</sub>=7.7 nM) over RAR<math>\alpha</math> (EC<sub>50</sub>=500 nM) and RAR<math>\beta</math> (EC<sub>50</sub>=125 nM), respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Triflusal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0531</p>	<p><b>Trifolirhizin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0616</p>
<p>Triflusal irreversibly inhibits the production of thromboxane-B2 in platelets by acetylating cyclooxygenase-1. Target: COX Triflusal at 10 mM, 100 mM and 1 M decreases LDH efflux in rat brain slices after anoxia/reoxygenation by 24%, 35% and 49% respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Trifolirhizin is a pterocarpan flavonoid isolated from the roots of <i>Sophora flavescens</i>. Trifolirhizin possesses potent tyrosinase inhibitory activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 506 <math>\mu</math>M. Trifolirhizin exhibits potential anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Triglycidyl isocyanurate</b> (TGIC; Teroxirone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011434</p>	<p><b>Trimetazidine-N-oxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135408</p>
<p>Triglycidyl isocyanurate (TGIC; Teroxirone) is a triazene triepoxide with antiangiogenic and antineoplastic activities. Triglycidyl isocyanurate inhibits the growth of non-small-cell-lung cancer cells via p53 activation.</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>Trimetazidine-N-oxide is the major active metabolite of Trimetazidine. Trimetazidine is a selective long chain 3-ketoacyl coenzyme A thiolase inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 75 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Trimethylamine N-oxide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-116084</p>	<p><b>Triolein</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1981</p>
<p>Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome.</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>Triolein is a symmetrical triacylglycerol, reduces MMP-1 upregulation, with strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥80.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Trioxsalen</b> (Trisoralen; Trioxysalen; TMP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1157</p>	<p><b>Tripelennamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17428</p>
<p>Trioxsalen (Trisoralen), a psoralen derivative, is a photochemical DNA crosslinker. Trioxsalen only works after photoactivation with near ultraviolet light. Trioxsalen is a photosensitizer that can be used for the research of vitiligo and hand eczema.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Tripelennamine hydrochloride, a H1-receptor antagonist, is a psychoactive drug and member of the pyridine and ethylenediamine classes that is used as an antipruritic and first-generation antihistamine.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">H-Cl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

**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**

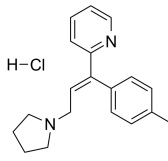
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg(10 mg  $\times$  mL in Water)

**Triprolidine hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B1808A

Triprolidine hydrochloride, a first-generation antihistamine, is an orally active histamine H1 antagonist. Triprolidine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis. Triprolidine hydrochloride exhibits spinal motor and sensory block in rats.

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

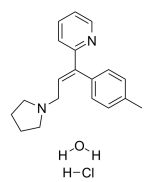


**Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-B1301

Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate, a first-generation antihistamine, is an oral active histamine H1 antagonist. Triprolidine hydrochloride monohydrate can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis.

**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

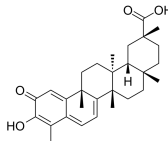


**Tripterin (Celastrol)**

Cat. No.: HY-13067

Tripterin (Celastrol) is a proteasome inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified 20S proteasome with IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5  $\mu$ M.

**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

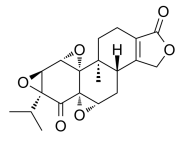


**Triptonide (NSC 165677; PG 492)**

Cat. No.: HY-32736

Triptonide (NSC 165677) is a natural product identified in Tripterygium wilfordii Hook F.. Triptonide is a Wnt signaling inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of appropriately 0.3nM.

**Purity:** 99.73%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg

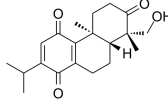


**Triptoquinone B ((+)-Triptoquinone B)**

Cat. No.: HY-N1120

Triptoquinone B ((+)-Triptoquinone B), a sesquiterpene alkaloid, is an interleukin-1 inhibitor. Triptoquinone B shows potent inhibitory activities against interleukin 1 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  releases for human peripheral mononuclear cells.

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

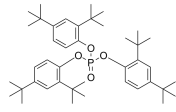


**Tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphate**

Cat. No.: HY-136177

Tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphate is an active compound from the leaves of Vitex negundo L. shows anti-inflammatory activity with evidence of inhibition for secretory Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>) through molecular docking.

**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg

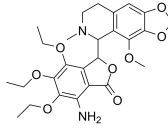


**Tritoqualine (Inhibostamin; Hypostamine)**

Cat. No.: HY-U00065

Tritoqualine is used as a histidine decarboxylase inhibitor.

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

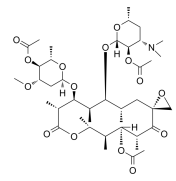


**Troleandomycin (Triacetyloleandomycin)**

Cat. No.: HY-108881

Troleandomycin (Triacetyloleandomycin), a macrolide acrolide antibiotic, is a selective CYP3A inhibitor. Troleandomycin is an oral corticosteroid for asthma study.

**Purity:**  $\geq$ 80.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

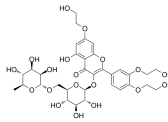


**Troloxerutin (Trihydroxyethylrutin)**

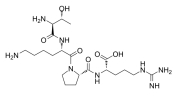
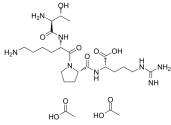
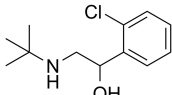
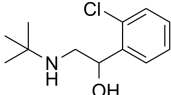
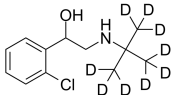
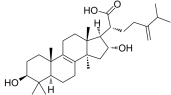
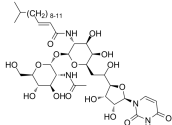
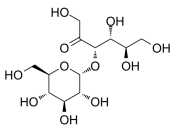
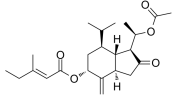
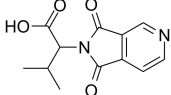
Cat. No.: HY-N0139

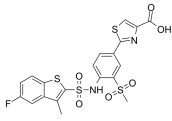
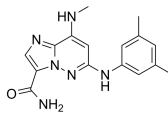
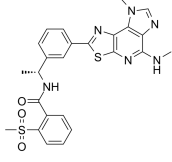
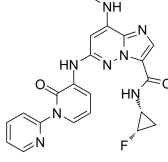
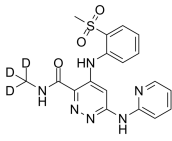
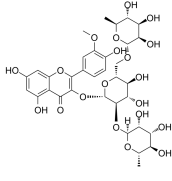
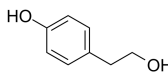
Troloxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and depress ER stress-mediated NOD activation.

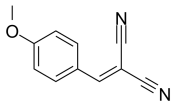
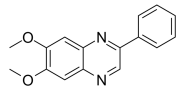
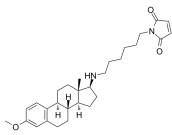
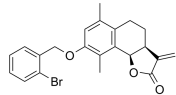
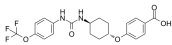
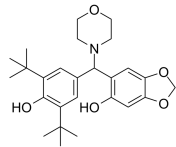
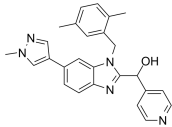
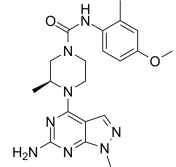
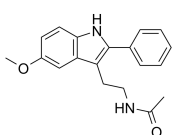
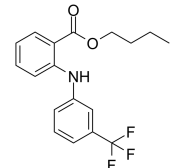
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g



<p><b>Troxipide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0758</p>	<p><b>TRPV antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00330</p>
<p>Troxipide is an orally active defensive factor-enhancing therapeutic agent for gastritis and gastric ulcer (GU). Troxipide is a non-antisecretory gastro protective agent with antiulcer, anti-inflammatory and mucus-secreting properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>TRPV antagonist 1 is a transient receptor potential vanilloid (TRPV) antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt; 250 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>TRPV4 agonist-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114400A</p>	<p><b>TRPV4 agonist-1 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114400</p>
<p>TRPV4 agonist-1 is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 60 nM in the hTRPV4 <math>Ca^{2+}</math> assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TRPV4 agonist-1 free base is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 60 nM in the hTRPV4 <math>Ca^{2+}</math> assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</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>Trypan red</b> (C.I. 22850)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0983</p>	<p><b>Tryptanthrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6607</p>
<p>Trypan red is a vital stain.</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>Tryptanthrin is a potent and orally active cellular <b>Leukotriene (LT) biosynthesis</b> inhibitor. Tryptanthrin inhibits LT formation in human whole blood (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 10 <math>\mu</math>M) and reduces LTB4 levels in the rat pleurisy model.</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>Tsugaric acid A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4096</p>	<p><b>TTP 22</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15479</p>
<p>Tsugaric acid A can significantly inhibit superoxide anion formation. Tsugaric acid A also protects human keratinocytes against damage induced by ultraviolet B (UV B) light. Tsugaric acid A can protect keratinocytes from photodamage.</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>TTP 22 is a potent CK2 inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 100 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 40 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tubeimoside III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2542</p>	<p><b>Tuberculosis inhibitor 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114147</p>
<p>Tubeimoside III, a triterpenoid saponin, shows anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, anti-tumorigenic activities, and acute toxicity 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, 20 mg</p>	<p>Tuberculosis inhibitor 3 (compound 2i) displays potent anti-TB activity (MIC &lt; 0.016 <math>\mu</math>g/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><b>Tuftsins</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0240</p>	<p><b>Tuftsins diacetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0240A</p>
<p>Tuftsins is a tetrapeptide. Tuftsins is a macrophage/microglial activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Tuftsins diacetate, a tetrapeptide, is a macrophage/microglial activator.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Tulobuterol</b> (C-78 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1810</p>	<p><b>Tulobuterol hydrochloride</b> (C-78)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011733</p>
<p>Tulobuterol (C-78 free base) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">HCl</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Tulobuterol-D9 hydrochloride</b> (C-78-D9)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1810S</p>	<p><b>Tumulosic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9366</p>
<p>Tulobuterol-D9 hydrochloride (C-78-D9) is the deuterium labeled Tulobuterol. Tulobuterol (C-78 free base) is a long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">H-Cl</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>Tumulosic acid, a triterpenoid, inhibits KLK5 protease activity (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 14.84 <math>\mu</math>M). Tumulosic acid suppresses the proteolytic processing of LL-37 in keratinocytes at <math>\leq 10</math> <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>Tunicamycin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0098</p>	<p><b>Turanose</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113334</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%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Turanose is an isomer of Sucrose that naturally exists in honey. Turanose has anti-inflammatory and regulates adipogenesis effect. Turanose has potential for obesity and related chronic diseases research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tussilagone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1388</p>	<p><b>TXNIP-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115688</p>
<p>Tussilagone, a major active component in Tussilago farfara, has anti-inflammatory effect. Tussilagone ameliorates inflammatory responses in dextran sulphate sodium-induced murine colitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>TXNIP-IN-1 is TXNIP-TRX (thioredoxin-interacting protein- thioredoxin) complex inhibitor extracted from patent US20200085800A1, Compound 1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>TY-51469</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12370</p>	<p><b>Tyk2-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101762</p>
<p>TY-51469 is a <b>chymase</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> for simian and human chymases of 0.4 and 7.0 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>Tyk2-IN-2 (Compound 18) is a potent and selective <b>TYK2</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 7 nM, 0.1 μM and 0.05 μM for <b>TYK2 JH2</b>, <b>IL-23</b> and <b>IFNα</b>, respectively. Tyk2-IN-2 also inhibits <b>phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 62 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%  <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>Tyk2-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18709</p>	<p><b>Tyk2-IN-5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111745</p>
<p>Tyk2-IN-3 is a <b>Tyk2 pseudokinase</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 485 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Tyk2-IN-5 (compound 6) is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>Tyk2</b> inhibitor and targets the <b>JH2 domain</b>, with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 0.086 nM for Tyk2 JH2 and an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 25 nM for IFNα.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tyk2-IN-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126242S</p>	<p><b>Type A Allatostatin I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1882</p>
<p>Tyk2-IN-7 (Compound 48) is a <b>TYK2 JH2</b> inhibitor, binds to <b>TYK2 JH2 domain</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> and <b>K<sub>i,app</sub></b> of 0.00053 μM and 0.00007 μM, respectively.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Type A Allatostatin I is a tridecapeptide. Allatostatins are pleiotropic neuropeptides for inhibition of juvenile hormone synthesis in insects.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">APSGAQRLYGFGL-NH<sub>2</sub></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Typhaneoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0712</p>	<p><b>Tyrosinase-related Protein 2 (TRP-2) (181-188)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2527</p>
<p>Typhaneoside, extracted from <i>Typha angustifolia</i> L., Typhaneoside can inhibit the excessive <b>autophagy</b> of hypoxia/reoxygenation cells and increase the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Tyrosinase-related Protein 2 (TRP-2) (181-188) is a tyrosinase-related protein 2 (TRP-2)-derived peptide, corresponding to residues 180-188. Tyrosinase-related Protein 2 (TRP-2) (181-188) is the major reactive epitope within TRP-2 recognized by anti-B16 CTLs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>YDFFVWL</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>Tyrosine Protein Kinase JAK 2 (Phospho-Tyr8, 9)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1590</p>	<p><b>Tyrosol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0474</p>
<p>Tyrosine Protein Kinase JAK 2 (Phospho-Tyr8, 9) is a peptide corresponding to amino acids 475 to 491 of mouse JAK2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">VLPQDKK-pY-pY-KVKEPGE</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>Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Tyrphostin A1</b> (Tyrphostin 1; AG9)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16668</p>	<p><b>Tyrphostin AG1296</b> (AG1296)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13894</p>
<p>Tyrphostin A1(AG9) inhibits CD40L-stimulated IL-12 production in macrophage cultures and antigen-induced generation of Th1 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>U-73122</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13419</p>	<p><b>UbcH5c-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103046</p>
<p>U-73122 is a <b>phospholipase C (PLC)</b> and <b>5-LO (5-lipoxygenase)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1-2.1 <math>\mu</math>M for PLC.</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>UbcH5c-IN-1 (compound 6d) is a potent and selective small-molecule inhibitor of Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme <b>UbcH5c</b>, with a <math>K_d</math> of 283 nM for E2 UbcH5c-IN-1 by covalent binding with Cys85.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>UC-1728</b> (t-TUCB)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114266</p>	<p><b>UC-514321</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120395</p>
<p>UC-1728 is a potent rabbit soluble epoxide hydrolase (<b>sEH</b>) inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2 nM on rabbit liver.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>UC-514321, a structural analog of NSC370284 with higher activity, directly targets <b>STAT3/5</b> and represses <b>TET1</b> expression, but not TET2 or TET3. UC-514321 has the potential to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML) both in vitro and in vivo, with low toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>UCB-9260</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133122</p>	<p><b>UCB9608</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112613</p>
<p>UCB-9260, an orally active compound, inhibits <b>TNF signaling</b> by stabilising an asymmetric form of the trimer. UCB-9260 is selective for TNF over other superfamily members, and binds TNF with a similar <math>K_d</math> of 13nM.</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>UCB9608 is a potent, selective and orally active <b>PI4KIII<math>\beta</math></b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 11 nM, selective over PI3KC2 <math>\alpha</math>, <math>\beta</math>, and <math>\gamma</math> lipid kinases. UCB9608 improves metabolic stability and exhibits excellent pharmacokinetic profile, acts as a potent immunosuppressive agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>UCM 608</b> (2-Phenylmelatonin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101074</p>	<p><b>Ufenamate</b> (Flufenamic acid butyl ester; Butyl flufenamate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100009</p>
<p>UCM 608 is a high affinity melatonin (<b>MT</b>) membrane receptor agonist. The <math>pK_i</math> values for <b>MT1</b> and <b>MT2</b> are 10.7 and 10.4.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ufenamate (Flufenamic acid butyl ester) is an anthranilic acid-based anti-inflammatory agent. Ufenamate can be used for the research of skin diseases, such as acute and chronic eczema, contact dermatitis, diaper dermatitis, miliaria and atopic dermatitis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

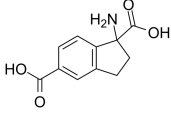


<p><b>UK 356618</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107394</p>	<p><b>UK-370106</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107639</p>
<p>UK 356618 (Compound 4j) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>matrix metalloprotease-3 (MMP-3)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5.9 nM. UK 356618 is less potent against MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-9, MMP-13 and MMP-14 compared with MMP-3.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>UK-370106 is a potent and highly selective <b>MMP-3</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 23 nM) and <b>MMP-12</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 42 nM) inhibitor with &gt;1200-fold higher potency than MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-9, and MMP-14, and about 100-fold than MMP-13 and MMP-8.</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, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>UK-371804</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101214</p>	<p><b>UK-432097</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107046</p>
<p>UK-371804 is a urokinase-type plasminogen activator (<b>uPA</b>) inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 10 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, 100 mg</p>	<p>UK-432097 is a highly potent and selective <b>A<sub>2A</sub>AR</b> agonist with a <math>pK_i</math> of 8.4 for human <b>A<sub>2A</sub>AR</b>. UK-432097 has anti-inflammatory and anti-aggregatory properties. UK-432097 has the potential for COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) 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><b>Ulmoidol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10150</p>	<p><b>Umeclidinium bromide (GSK573719A)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12100</p>
<p>Ulmoidol prevents neuroinflammation by targeting the <b>PU.1</b> transcriptional signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Umeclidinium bromide is a novel <b>mAChR</b> antagonist. The affinity (<math>K_i</math>) of Umeclidinium bromide for the cloned human M1-M5 mAChRs ranges from 0.05 to 0.16 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</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>Umirolimus</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122402</p>	<p><b>UNC3230</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110150</p>
<p>Umirolimus, a macrocyclic triene lactone Rapamycin derivative, is powerful immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent. Umirolimus has highly lipophilicity and can be used drug-eluting stent (DES) applications.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%</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>UNC3230 is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive <b>PIP5K1C</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of ~41 nM. UNC3230 also inhibits <b>PIP4K2C</b> and does not inhibit any of the other lipid kinases that regulate phosphoinositide levels. UNC3230 has antinociceptive and anticancer effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>UP202-56</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00226</p>	<p><b>Upadacitinib (ABT-494)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19569</p>
<p>UP202-56 is an adenosine analogue, which is an adenosinergic agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Upadacitinib (ABT-494) is a potent, orally active and selective Janus kinase 1 (<b>JAK1</b>) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=43 nM). Upadacitinib (ABT-494) displays approximately 74 fold selective for JAK1 over JAK2 (200 nM) in cellular assays dependent on specific, relevant cytokines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**UPF-523**  
(AIDA)

Cat. No.: HY-101311

UPF-523 (AIDA), a rigid (carboxyphenyl) glycine derivative, is a relatively potent and selective antagonist of group I metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGlu1a) with an  $IC_{50}$  of 214  $\mu$ M.

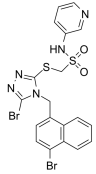


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**URAT1 inhibitor 1**

Cat. No.: HY-114309

URAT1 inhibitor 1 (1g) is a uric acid transporter 1 (URAT1) inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 32 nM. URAT1 inhibitor 1 has potential to treat hyperuricemia associated with gout.

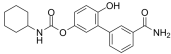


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**URB937**

Cat. No.: HY-116477

URB937 is an orally active and peripherally restricted FAAH inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =26.8 nM) and increases anandamide levels. URB937 fails to affect FAAH activity in the brain (not penetrate the blood-brain barrier).

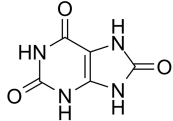


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Uric acid**

Cat. No.: HY-B2130

Uric acid, scavenger of oxygen radical, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress. Uric acid can remove reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as singlet oxygen and peroxynitrite, inhibiting lipid peroxidation.

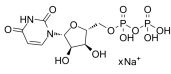


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g

**Uridine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt**

Cat. No.: HY-W010820

Uridine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt is a potent, selective  $P2Y_6$  receptor native agonist ( $EC_{50}$ =300 nM;  $pEC_{50}$ =6.52) and a potent  $P2Y_{14}$  antagonist ( $pEC_{50}$ =7.28).

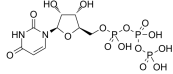


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Uridine triphosphate**  
(UTP; Uridine 5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-107372

Uridine triphosphate (UTP;Uridine 5'-triphosphate) is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.

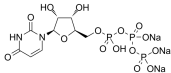


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt (UTP trisodium salt; Uridine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)**

Cat. No.: HY-W013093

Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.

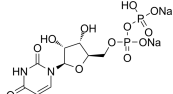


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 96.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

**Uridine-5'-diphosphate disodium salt**

Cat. No.: HY-W010832

Uridine-5'-diphosphate disodium salt is a potent, selective  $P2Y_6$  receptor native agonist ( $EC_{50}$ =300 nM;  $pEC_{50}$ =6.52 for human  $P2Y_6$  receptor).

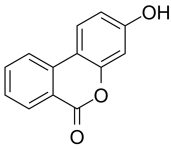


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

**Urolithin B**

Cat. No.: HY-126307

Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.



**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

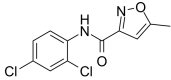
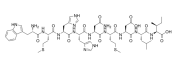
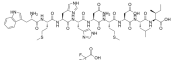
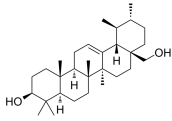
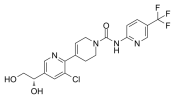
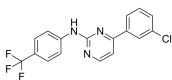
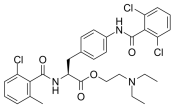
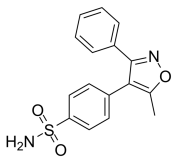
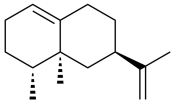
**Usaramine N-oxide**

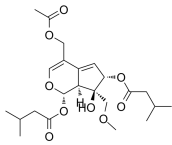
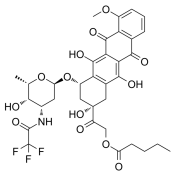
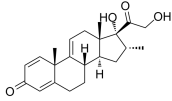
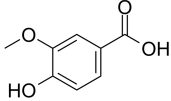
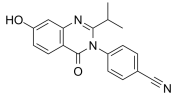
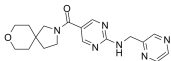
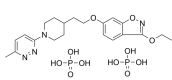
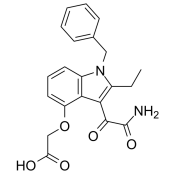
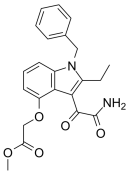
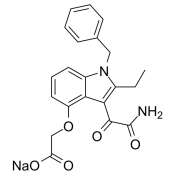
Cat. No.: HY-N6827

Usaramine N-oxide, a flavonoid isolated from *Crotalaria pallida*, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

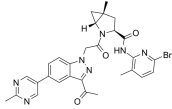
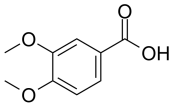
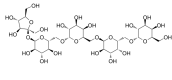
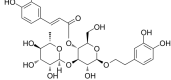
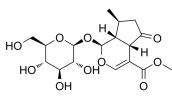
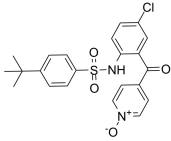
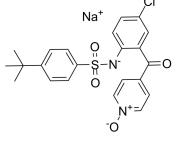
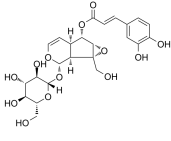
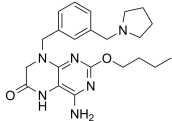
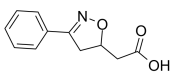


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

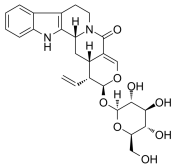
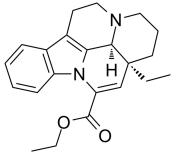
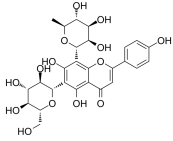
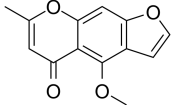
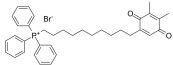
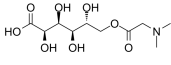
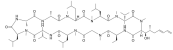
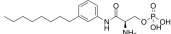
<b>Ustekinumab</b> (Anti-Human IL-12/IL-23, Human Antibody) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P9909</span>	<b>UTL-5g</b> (GBL-5g) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117082</span>
Ustekinumab is an anti-IL-12/IL-23 IgG1k human monoclonal antibody. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"><b>Ustekinumab</b></div> <b>Purity:</b> 98.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg	UTL-5g (GBL-5g), an anti-inflammatory TNF- $\alpha$ inhibitor, has chemoprotective and liver radioprotective effects. UTL-5g lowers hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, and myelotoxicity induced by Cisplatin through TNF- $\alpha$ inhibition among other factors. <div style="text-align: right; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<b>Uty HY Peptide (246-254)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1917</span>	<b>Uty HY Peptide (246-254) (TFA)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1917A</span>
Uty HY Peptide (246-254), derived from the ubiquitously transcribed tetratricopeptide repeat gene on the Y chromosome (UTY) protein as an H-Y epitope, H-YD <sup>b</sup> , is a male-specific transplantation antigen H-Y. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> >98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	Uty HY Peptide (246-254) TFA, derived from the ubiquitously transcribed tetratricopeptide repeat gene on the Y chromosome (UTY) protein as an H-Y epitope, H-YD <sup>b</sup> , is a male-specific transplantation antigen H-Y. <div style="text-align: right; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
<b>Uvaol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1109</span>	<b>V116517</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12914</span>
Uvaol, a triterpene present in olives and virgin olive oil, possesses anti-inflammatory properties and antioxidant effects. Uvaol attenuates pleuritis and eosinophilic inflammation in ovalbumin-induced allergy in mice. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> $\geq$ 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	V116517 is a potent, orally active transient receptor potential vanilloid (TRPV1) antagonist. <div style="text-align: right; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> >98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg
<b>VAF347</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135750</span>	<b>Valategrast</b> (R-411 free base) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14190</span>
VAF347 is a cell permeable and highly affinity aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) agonist and induces AhR signaling. VAF347 inhibits the development of CD14 <sup>+</sup> CD11b <sup>+</sup> monocytes from granulocyte-monocytic (GM stage) precursors. VAF347 has anti-inflammatory effects. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	Valategrast (R-411 free base) is a potent and orally active integrin $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1 (VLA-4) and $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 7 dual antagonist. Valategrast has the potential for Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma treatment. <div style="text-align: right; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> 98.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<b>Valdecoxib</b> (SC 65872) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15762</span>	<b>Valencene</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6636</span>
Valdecoxib is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of COX-2, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 5 nM and 140 $\mu$ M for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively. Valdecoxib can be used in the research of arthritis and pain. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM $\times$ 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg	Valencene is a sesquiterpene isolated from <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , possesses antiallergic, antimelanogenesis, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities. <div style="text-align: right; margin: 20px 0;"></div> <b>Purity:</b> >98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Valeriandoid F</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8174</p> <p>Valeriandoid F is an iridoid, which potently inhibits NO production with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 0.88 <math>\mu</math>M. Valeriandoid F has anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative 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>Valrubicin</b> (AD-32)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13772</p> <p>Valrubicin is a chemotherapy agent, inhibits TPA- and PDBu-induced PKC activation with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.85 and 1.25 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively, and has antitumor and antiinflammatory activity.</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><b>Vamorolone</b> (VBP15)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109017</p> <p>Vamorolone (VBP15) is a first-in-class, orally active <b>dissociative steroidal anti-inflammatory</b> drug and membrane-stabilizer. Vamorolone improves muscular dystrophy without side effects. Vamorolone shows potent <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibition and substantially reduces hormonal effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vanillic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0708</p> <p>Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Vanilloid receptor antagonist 1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-114017</p> <p>Vanilloid receptor antagonist 1 is a potent vanilloid receptor <b>TRPV1</b> antagonist extracted from patent US8349852B2, compound B8.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vanin-1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129035</p> <p>Vanin-1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of vanin-1 enzyme which is a cell surface associated, glycosylphosphatidyS inositol (GPI) anchored protein and plays an important role in metabolism and inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Vapendavir diphosphate</b> (BTA798 diphosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106254A</p> <p>Vapendavir diphosphate (BTA798 diphosphate) is a potent <b>enteroviral capsid binder</b> (CB). Vapendavir diphosphate (BTA798 diphosphate) possesses potent antiviral activity for enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication, with <math>EC_{50}</math> values of 0.5-1.4 <math>\mu</math>M in different EV71 strains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Varespladib</b> (LY315920)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13402</p> <p>Varespladib (LY315920) is a potent and selective <b>group IIA, secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Varespladib methyl</b> (A-002; LY333013)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17448</p> <p>Varespladib methyl (A-002; LY333013) is a selective inhibitor of group II secretory phospholipase A2 (PLA<sub>2</sub>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Varespladib sodium</b> (LY315920 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-13402A</p> <p>Varespladib sodium (LY315920 sodium) is a potent and selective <b>group IIA, secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (sPLA<sub>2</sub>)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 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>Vasicine</b> (Peganine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1103</p>	<p><b>Vasicine hydrochloride</b> (Peganine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1103A</p>
<p>Vasicine (peganine) is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Justicia adhatoda</i>. Vasicine (peganine) possesses anti-tuberculosis 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>Vasicine hydrochloride (peganine hydrochloride) is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Justicia adhatoda</i>. 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><b>Vebicorvir</b> (ABI-H0731)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109195</p>
<p>Vazegepant (BHV-3500) hydrochloride is a highly soluble <b>CGRP</b> receptor antagonist (<math>hCGRP K_i = 0.023</math> 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>Vebicorvir (ABI-H0731) is a first-generation <b>hepatitis B virus (HBV) core protein</b> inhibitor. Vebicorvir (ABI-H0731) suppresses covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA) formation in two de novo infection models with <math>EC_{50}</math>s from 1.84 <math>\mu</math>M to 7.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%</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>Vedolizumab</b> (Anti-Human lymphocyte <math>\alpha 4\beta 7</math> integrin, Humanized Antibody) Cat. No.: HY-P9911</p>	<p><b>Veledimex</b> (INXN-1001; RG-115932)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16785</p>
<p>Vedolizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody that targets the <math>\alpha 4\beta 7</math> <b>integrin</b> for the treatment of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.</p> <p><b>Vedolizumab</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Veledimex (INXN-1001), a synthetic analog of the insect molting hormone ecdysone, is an orally active activator ligand for a proprietary gene therapy promoter system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%</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>Veledimex racemate</b> (INXN-1001 racemate; RG-115932 racemate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16785A</p>	<p><b>Veliflapon</b> (BAY X 1005; DG-031)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14165</p>
<p>Veledimex racemate (INXN-1001 racemate) is the racemate of veledimex. Veledimex is an orally available, small-molecule activator ligand for the RheoSwitch Therapeutic System.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Veliflapon (BAY X 1005; DG-031) is an orally active and selective <b>5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP)</b> inhibitor. Veliflapon inhibits the synthesis of the <b>leukotrienes B4</b> and <b>C4</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Velsecorat</b> (AZD7594; AZ13189620)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111453</p>	<p><b>Velutin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1098</p>
<p>AZD7594 is a potent selective nonsteroidal <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> modulator, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.9 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</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>Velutin is an aglycone extracted from Korean Mistletoe, with inhibitory activity against melanin biosynthesis. Velutin reduces osteoclast differentiation and down-regulates HIF-1<math>\alpha</math> through the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

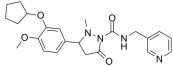
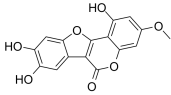
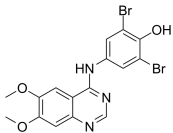
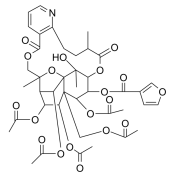
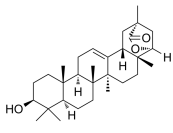
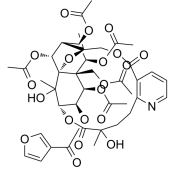
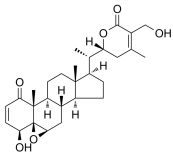
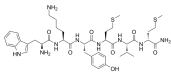
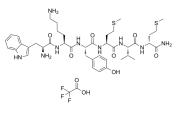
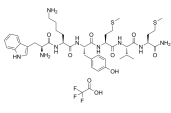
<p><b>Vemircopan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139588</p>	<p><b>Veratric acid</b> (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2007</p>
<p>Vemircopan is a <b>complement factor D</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Verbascope</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9369</p>	<p><b>Verbascoside</b> (Acteoside; Kusagin; TJC160)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0021</p>
<p>Verbascope, an alacto-oligosac-charides (GOS), has potent immunostimulatory activity. Verbascope acts as a potential natural immunomodulatory agent.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Verbascoside is isolated from <i>Lantana camara</i>, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of PKC, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 <math>\mu</math>M, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Verbenalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2014</p>	<p><b>Vercirnon</b> (GSK-1605786; CCX282-B; Traficet-EN)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15724</p>
<p>Verbenalin is Verbena 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>Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of CCR9. Vercirnon inhibits CCR9-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Vercirnon sodium</b> (GSK-1605786 sodium; CCX282-B sodium; Traficet-EN sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15724A</p>	<p><b>Verminoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1094</p>
<p>Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) sodium is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of CCR9. Vercirnon sodium inhibits CCR9-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Verminoside is an iridoid isolated from <i>Kigelia africana</i>, exhibits anti-inflammatory and remarkable antioxidant activity with a radical-scavenging activity of 2.5 <math>\mu</math>g/mL. The genotoxicity of Verminoside on human lymphocytes is associated with elevated levels of PARP-1 and p53 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>Vesatolimod</b> (GS-9620)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15601</p>	<p><b>VGX-1027</b> (GIT 27)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15507</p>
<p>Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of <b>Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7)</b> with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 291 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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VGX-1027 is an orally active isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties. VGX-1027 targets various macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, IL-10.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>Vialinin A</b> (Terrestrin A)</p>	<p><b>Vidofludimus</b> (4sc-101; SC12267)</p>
<p>Vialinin A (Terrestrin A) is a p-terphenyl compound with <b>antioxidant</b> properties. Vialinin A is a potent inhibitor of TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, USP4, USP5, and sentrin/SUMO-specific protease 1 (SEN1). Vialinin A (Terrestrin A) can be used for autoimmune diseases and cancer research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vidofludimus(4SC-101; SC12267) is a novel immunosuppressive drug that inhibits DHODH; inhibits IL-17 secretion in vitro independently of effects on lymphocyte proliferation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Vidupiprant</b> (AMG 853)</p>	<p><b>Vilanterol</b> (GW642444)</p>
<p>Vidupiprant (AMG 853) is a phenylacetic acid derivative. Vidupiprant is a potent and orally active <b>CRTH2 (DP2)</b> and <b>prostanoid D receptor (DP or DP1)</b> dual antagonist with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 3 nM and 4 nM in buffer, and 8 nM and 35 nM in human plasma, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Vilanterol (GW642444) is a long-acting <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\beta_2</math>-AR)</b> agonist with 24 h activity. The <b>pEC<sub>50</sub>s</b> for <math>\beta_2</math>-AR, <math>\beta_1</math>-AR and <math>\beta_3</math>-AR is 10.37<math>\pm</math>0.05, 6.98<math>\pm</math>0.03 and 7.36<math>\pm</math>0.03, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.66% <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>Vilanterol trifenate</b> (GW642444 trifenate)</p>	<p><b>Villosolside</b></p>
<p>Vilanterol trifenate (GW642444 trifenate) is a long-acting <b><math>\beta_2</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\beta_2</math>-AR)</b> agonist with inherent 24-hour activity. The <b>pEC<sub>50</sub>s</b> for <math>\beta_2</math>-AR, <math>\beta_1</math>-AR and <math>\beta_3</math>-AR are 10.37, 6.98 and 7.36, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <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>Villosolside is an iridoid glucoside that can be isolated from the roots of <i>Patrinia scabra</i>. Villosolside has <b>anti-inflammatory</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>Vimirogant</b> (VTP-43742)</p>	<p><b>Vimirogant hydrochloride</b> (VTP-43742 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Vimirogant (VTP-43742) is a potent, selective, and orally active <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math>t</b> inhibitor (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>=3.5 nM; <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=17 nM). Vimirogant exhibits &gt;1000-fold selectivity versus the ROR<math>\alpha</math> and ROR<math>\beta</math> isotypes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Vimirogant (VTP-43742) hydrochloride is a potent, selective, and orally active <b>ROR<math>\gamma</math>t</b> inhibitor (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>=3.5 nM; <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=17 nM). Vimirogant hydrochloride exhibits &gt;1000-fold selectivity versus the ROR<math>\alpha</math> and ROR<math>\beta</math> isotypes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Vinagensenoside R3</b></p>	<p><b>Vinagensenoside R4</b></p>
<p>Vinagensenoside R3 is a saponin composition of roots of Panax ginseng. Ginsengs have been not only used as therapeutic agents with tonic, anti-fatigue, and anti-gastric ulcer effect but also marketed as dietary supplements and raw materials of health food.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vinagensenoside R4, isolated from the leaves of hydroponic Panax ginseng. It has an inhibitory effect on melanin biosynthesis without any cytotoxic effects on the melan-a cells, and enhances the depigmentation on the zebrafish.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

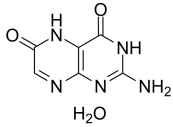
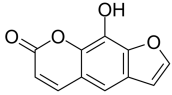
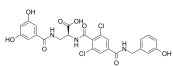
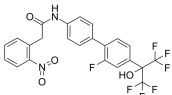
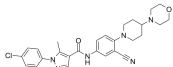
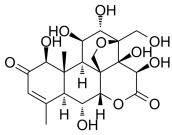
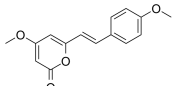
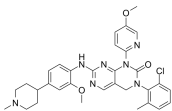
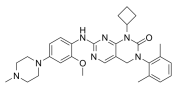
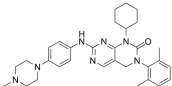
<p><b>Vincosamide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1089</p> <p>Vincosamide, an alkaloid from <i>Psychotria leiocarpa</i> extract, inhibits the <b>acetylcholinesterase (AChE)</b> activity with anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vinpocetine</b> (Ethyl apovincaminat)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13295</p> <p>Vinpocetine (Ethyl apovincaminat) is a derivative of the alkaloid Vincamine that blocks voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channels. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of Vinpocetine on direct IKK inhibition in the cell-free system is 17.17 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Violanthin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6895</p> <p>Violanthin is isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Piper bavinum</i>, has potent antioxidant and antibacterial activities. Violanthin inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE) with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 79.80 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Visnagin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1082</p> <p>Visnagin, an antioxidant furanocoumarin derivative, possess anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. Visnagin has substantial potential to prevent Cerulein induced acute pancreatitis (AP). Visnagin possess promising vasodilator effects in vascular smooth muscles.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥96.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Visomitin</b> (SKQ1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100474</p> <p>Visomitin (SKQ1) is a mitochondrial-targeted antioxidant with the high mitochondrion membrane penetrating ability and potent antioxidant capability.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%  <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>Vitamin B15</b> (Pangamic Acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7384</p> <p>Vitamin B15 (Pangamic Acid) is a natural, ubiquitously in plant seeds substance and can used be as an agent stimulating cellular respiration. Vitamin B15 contains D-gluconodimethyl amino acetic acid. Vitamin B15 is also a immune-correcting 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>VKGILS-NH2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1310</p> <p>VKGILS-NH2 is a reversed amino acid sequence control peptide for SLIGKV-NH2 (protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2) agonist). VKGILS-NH2 has no effect on DNA synthesis in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VKGILS-NH<sub>2</sub></b></p>	<p><b>VKGILS-NH2 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1310A</p> <p>VKGILS-NH2 TFA is a reversed amino acid sequence control peptide for SLIGKV-NH2 (protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2) agonist). VKGILS-NH2 TFA has no effect on DNA synthesis in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">VKGILS-NH<sub>2</sub> (TFA salt)</p>
<p><b>Voclosporin</b> (ISAtx-247)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106638</p> <p>Voclosporin (ISAtx-247) is a <b>calcineurin (PP2B) (CN)</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>VPC 23019</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108490</p> <p>VPC 23019, an aryl amide-containing Sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) analog, is a competitive antagonist at the <b>S1P1</b> and <b>S1P3 receptors</b> (pK<sub>i</sub> = 7.86 and 5.93, respectively) and an agonist at the <b>S1P4</b> and <b>S1P5 receptors</b> (pEC<sub>50</sub> = 6.58 and 7.07, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 

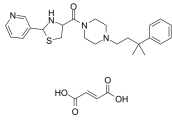
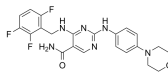
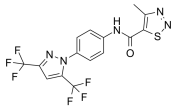
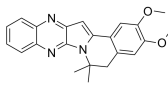
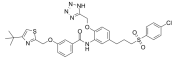
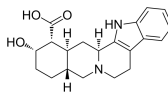
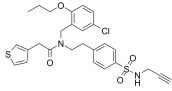
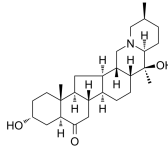
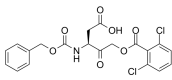
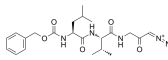


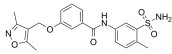
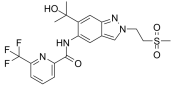
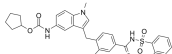
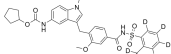
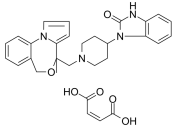
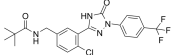
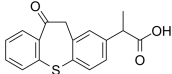
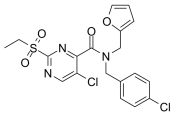
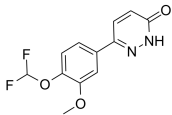
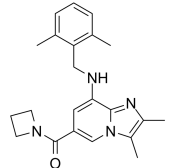
<p><b>VRT-043198</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112226</p>	<p><b>VTX-27</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112782</p>
<p>VRT-043198, the drug metabolite of VX-765 (Belnacasan), is a potent, selective and blood-brain barrier permeable inhibitor of <b>interleukin-converting enzyme/caspase-1</b> subfamily caspases.</p> <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>VTX-27 is a selective protein kinase C <math>\theta</math> (<b>PKC <math>\theta</math></b>) inhibitor, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.08 nM and 16 nM for PKC <math>\theta</math> and PKC <math>\delta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>VU0359595</b> (CID-53361951; ML-270)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101293</p>	<p><b>VU6015929</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135401</p>
<p>VU0359595 (CID-53361951; ML-270) is a potent and selective pharmacological phospholipase D1 (<b>PLD1</b>) 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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>VU6015929 is a potent, selective and orally active dual <b>discoidin domain receptor 1/2 (DDR1/2)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 4.67 nM and 7.39 nM, respectively. VU6015929 potently blocks collagen-induced <b>DDR1</b> activation and collagen-IV production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>VUF10460</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101420</p>	<p><b>VX-702</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10401</p>
<p>VUF10460 is a non-imidazole histamine <b>H4</b> receptor agonist; binds to rat H4 receptor with a <math>pK_i</math> of 7.46.</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, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>VX-702 is a highly selective inhibitor of <b>p38<math>\alpha</math> MAPK</b>, 14-fold higher potency against the p38<math>\alpha</math> versus p38<math>\beta</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>W-54011</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16992A</p>	<p><b>Warangalone</b> (Scandanolone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1074</p>
<p>W-54011 is a potent and orally active non-peptide <b>C5a receptor</b> antagonist. W-54011 inhibits the binding of <math>^{125}I</math>-labeled <b>C5a</b> to human neutrophils with a <math>K_i</math> value of 2.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite <b>3D7</b> (chloroquine sensitive) and <b>K1</b> (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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>WAY-204688</b> (SIM-688)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19498</p>	<p><b>WAY-600</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15272</p>
<p>WAY-204688 is an <b>estrogen receptor (ER-<math>\alpha</math>)</b> selective, orally active inhibitor of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> transcriptional activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>122 \pm 30</math> nM for NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-luciferase (NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-luc) in HAECT-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>WAY-600 is a potent, ATP-competitive, and selective <b>mTOR</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 9 nM for recombinant mTOR enzyme. WAY-600 blocks mTOR complex 1/2 (<b>mTORC1/2</b>) assemble and activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.12%</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><b>WAY127093B racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101749</p>	<p><b>Wedelolactone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0551</p>
<p>WAY127093B racemate is the racemate of WAY127093B. WAY127093B is an orally active <b>phosphodiesterase IV</b> inhibitor in guinea pigs and 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>Wedelolactone, a natural product from <i>Ecliptae herba</i>, suppresses LPS-induced <b>caspase-11</b> expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits <b>5-lipoxygenase (5-Lox)</b> (<math>IC_{50} \sim 2.5 \mu\text{M}</math>) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>WHI-P97</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-11067</p>	<p><b>Wilforgine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1072</p>
<p>WHI-P97 is a potent and selective <b>JAK-3</b> inhibitor. WHI-P97 is effective in preventing the development allergic asthma in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%</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>Wilforgine is a bioactive sesquiterpene alkaloid in <i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i> Hook. F.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Wilforlide A</b> (Regelide; Abruslactone A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0476</p>	<p><b>Wilfortrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3506</p>
<p>Wilforlide A is a <b>bioactive triterpene</b> isolated from <i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i> Hook f. Wilforlide A has anti-inflammatory and immune suppressive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</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%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Withaferin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2065</p>	<p><b>WKYMVM</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1120</p>
<p>Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from <i>Withania somnifera</i>, inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation and targets <b>vimentin</b>, with potent anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. Withaferin A is an inhibitor of endothelial protein C receptor (<b>EPCR</b>) shedding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>WKYMVM is a potent N-formyl peptide receptor (<b>FPRL1</b>) and <b>FPRL1/2</b> agonist, also activates several leukocyte effector functions such as chemotaxis, mobilization of complement receptor-3, and activation of the NADPH oxidase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>WKYMVM TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1120A</p>	<p><b>WKYMVM-NH2 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1121A</p>
<p>WKYMVM (TFA) is a potent N-formyl peptide receptor (<b>FPRL1</b>) and <b>FPRL1/2</b> agonist, also activates several leukocyte effector functions such as chemotaxis, mobilization of complement receptor-3, and activation of the NADPH oxidase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>WKYMVM-NH2 TFA is a potent N-formyl peptide receptor (<b>FPRL1</b>) and <b>FPRL1/2</b> agonist, also activates several leukocyte effector functions such as chemotaxis, mobilization of complement receptor-3, and activation of the NADPH oxidase.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Wogonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0400</p>	<p><b>Wogonoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0399</p>
<p>Wogonin is a naturally occurring mono-flavonoid, can inhibit the activity of <b>CDK8</b> and <b>Wnt</b>, and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Wogonoside, a flavonoid glycoside isolated from Huangqin, possesses anti-inflammatory effects. Wogonoside induces autophagy in breast cancer cells by regulating MAPK-mTOR pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>WS3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12462</p>	<p><b>WS6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12461</p>
<p>WS3 is a novel proliferative molecule that promotes pancreatic <b>β cell proliferation</b> in rodent and human primary islets. WS3 can be used for the research of type 1 diabetes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>WS6 is a novel small molecule that promotes <b>β cell proliferation</b> in rodent and human primary islets with EC50 of 0.28 μM(R7T1 cell viability). EC50 value: 0.28 μM Target: <b>β cell proliferation agonist</b> in vitro: WS6 induced up to 4% of rat <b>β cells</b> to proliferate, with an EC50 of 0.4 μM.</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, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Wushanicaritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4111</p>	<p><b>Wy 49051</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101830</p>
<p>Wushanicaritin exhibits significant antioxidant activity (IC<sub>50</sub>=35.3 μM) in DPPH radical scavenging activity tests. Antitumor effects and anti-inflammatory property.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Wy 49051 is a potent, orally active <b>H1 receptor</b> antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 44 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>Xanthatin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3032</p>	<p><b>Xanthine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W017389</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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Xanthine, a plant alkaloid found in tea, coffee, and cocoa, is a mild stimulant of the central nervous system. Xanthine also acts as an intermediate product on the pathway of purine degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p><b>Xanthoangelol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111588</p>	<p><b>Xanthone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0126</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>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 (hydrate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119674A</p>	<p><b>Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxy psoralen)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-30152</p>
<p>Xanthopterin hydrate, 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.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxy psoralen) is a biologically active linear furocoumarin, shows strong pharmacological activities as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, 5-HT antagonistic, and neuroprotective effects.</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, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>XVA143</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-139202</p>	<p><b>XY018</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120210</p>
<p>XVA143, an <math>\alpha/\beta</math> I-like allosteric antagonist, inhibits LFA-1 dependent firm adhesion, while at the same time it enhances adhesion in shear flow and rolling both in vitro and in vivo.</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>XY018 is a potent ROR-<math>\gamma</math>-selective antagonist. XY018 inhibits ROR-<math>\gamma</math> constitutive activity in 293T cells with high potency (EC<sub>50</sub>, 190 nM). XY018 binds to the ROR-<math>\gamma</math> hydrophobic ligand binding domain (LBD).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Y-320</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15898</p>	<p><b>Yadanzolid B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N8399</p>
<p>Y-320 is a new phenylpyrazoleanilide immunomodulator; inhibits IL-17 production by CD4 T cells stimulated with IL-15 with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 20 to 60 nM.</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, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Yadanzolid B, a natural quassinoid, is a potential H5N1 neuraminidase 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>Yangonin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0919</p>	<p><b>YKL-05-099</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101147</p>
<p>Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid CB1 receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> and a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.79 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.72 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>YKL-05-099 is a salt-inducible kinase (SIK) inhibitor. YKL-05-099 binds to SIK1 and SIK3 with IC<sub>50</sub>s of ~10 and ~30 nM, respectively. YKL-05-099 has slightly less potent SIK2-inhibitory (IC<sub>50</sub>=40 nM).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>YKL-06-061</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120056</p>	<p><b>YKL-06-062</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-129141</p>
<p>YKL-06-061 is a potent, selective, second-generation salt-inducible kinase (SIK) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 6.56 nM/1.77 nM/20.5 nM for SIK1/2/3, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>YKL-06-062 is a second-generation salt-inducible kinase (SIK) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.12 nM/1.40 nM/2.86 nM, respectively. YKL-06-062 is the structural analog of YKL-06-062.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

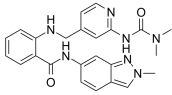
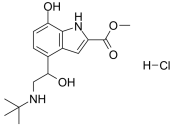
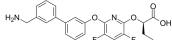
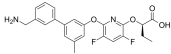
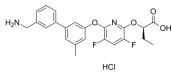
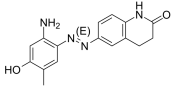
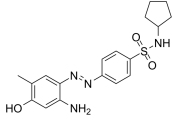
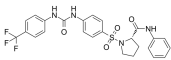
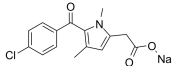
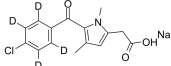
<p><b>YM-264</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101833</p>	<p><b>YM-341619</b> (AS1617612)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134771</p>
<p>YM-264 is a selective, potent and orally active <b>platelet-activating factor (PAF)</b> antagonist with a pKi value of 8.85 for rabbit platelet membranes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>YM-341619 (AS1617612) is a potent and orally active <b>STAT6</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.70 nM. YM-341619 inhibits Th2 differentiation in mouse spleen T cells induced by IL-4 (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.28 nM) without affecting Th1 cell differentiation.</p>  <p><b>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>YM-58483</b> (BTP2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100831</p>	<p><b>YM-90709</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19969</p>
<p>YM-58483 (BTP2) is the first selective and potent inhibitor of <b>CRAC channels</b> and subsequent Ca<sup>2+</sup> signals. YM-58483 is a blocker of store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> entry (SOCE).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>YM-90709 is a novel antagonist which inhibits the binding of interleukin-5 to interleukin-5 receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</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>YM158 free base</b> (YM-57158)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00355</p>	<p><b>Yohimbic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121936</p>
<p>YM158 free base is a potent and selective LTD<sub>4</sub> and TXA<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist with pA<sub>2</sub> values of about 8.87 and 8.81, 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>Yohimbic acid is an amphoteric demethylated derivative of Yohimbine. Yohimbic acid exhibits vasodilatory action. Yohimbic acid also can be used for the research of osteoarthritis (OA).</p>  <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>YQ128</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130252</p>	<p><b>Yubeinine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107276</p>
<p>YQ128 is a potent and selective second-generation <b>NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor P3) inflammasome</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.30 μM. YQ128 significantly and selectively suppresses the production of <b>IL-1β</b>, but not TNF-α, and it can cross the BBB to reach the CNS.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Yubeinine is an alkaloid with tracheal relaxant effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Z-Asp-CH2-DCB</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113953</p>	<p><b>Z-LVG-CHN2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108137</p>
<p>Z-Asp-CH2-DCB is an irreversible broad spectrum <b>caspase</b> inhibitor. Z-Asp-CH2-DCB also inhibits proteases with caspase-like activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</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> ≥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>Z62954982</b> (ZINC08010136)</p>	<p><b>Zabedoseritib</b> (BAY 1834845)</p>
<p>Z62954982 (ZINC08010136) is a potent, selective and cell-permeable <b>Rac1</b> (IC<sub>50</sub>=12 μM) inhibitor that is 4 times more effective than NSC23766 (HY-15723A) (IC<sub>50</sub>=50 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg (99.87 mM * 120.5 μL in DMSO)</p>	<p>Zabedoseritib (BAY 1834845) is a <b>IRAK4</b> inhibitor with immunomodulatory potential. IRAK4 is a protein kinase involved in signaling innate immune responses from Toll-like receptors.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zafirlukast</b> (ICI 204219)</p>	<p><b>Zafirlukast-d7</b></p>
<p>Zafirlukast (ICI 204219) is a potent orally active <b>leukotriene D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>)</b> receptor antagonist. Zafirlukast shows anti-asthmatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial effects.</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>Zafirlukast-d7 (ICI 204219-d7) is the deuterium labeled Zafirlukast. Zafirlukast (ICI 204219) is a potent orally active <b>leukotriene D<sub>4</sub> (LTD<sub>4</sub>)</b> receptor antagonist. Zafirlukast shows anti-asthmatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Zaldaride maleate</b> (CGS-9343B; KW 5617)</p>	<p><b>Zaloglanstat</b> (ISC-27864; GRC-27864)</p>
<p>Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) is a potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of <b>calmodulin</b>. Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) inhibits CaM (calmodulin)-stimulated cAMP phosphodiesterase activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.3 nM.</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>Zaloglanstat (ISC-27864) is the inhibitor of the <b>microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1)</b>, and can be used to study asthma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, acute or chronic pain and neurodegenerative diseases, etc.</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>Zaltoprofen</b> (CN100)</p>	<p><b>ZAP-180013</b></p>
<p>Zaltoprofen (CN100), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a preferential and orally active <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.3 and 0.34 μM for <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ZAP-180013 is a <b>zeta-chain-associated protein kinase 70 (ZAP-70)</b> inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.8 μM. ZAP-180013 inhibits the interaction of <b>ZAP-70</b> SH2 domain with immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAMs).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Zardaverine</b></p>	<p><b>Zastaprazan</b></p>
<p>Zardaverine is a newly developed dual-selective PDE3/4 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.5 μM and 0.8 μM respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Zastaprazan is a <b>proton pump</b> inhibitor (WO2018008929). Zastaprazan can be used for the research of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases or gastric acid-related diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

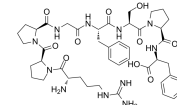
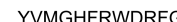
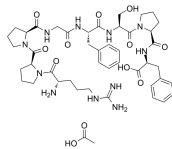
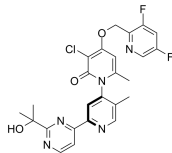
<p><b>Zaurategrast</b> (CT7758)</p>	<p><b>Zaurategrast ethyl ester</b> (CDP323; UCB1184197)</p>
<p>Zaurategrast (CT7758) is a potent and oral-effective <math>\alpha_4</math>-integrin inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Zaurategrast ethyl ester (CDP323), the ethyl ester prodrug of CT7758, is a <math>\alpha 4\beta 1/\alpha 4\beta 7</math> integrin antagonist used for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zaurategrast ethyl ester sulfate</b> (CDP323 sulfate; UCB1184197 sulfate)</p>	<p><b>ZD8321</b></p>
<p>Zaurategrast ethyl ester sulfate (CDP323 sulfate), the ethyl ester prodrug of CT7758, is a <math>\alpha 4\beta 1/\alpha 4\beta 7</math> integrin antagonist used for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ZD8321 is a potent inhibitor of human <b>Neutrophil elastase (NE)</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of <math>13 \pm 1.7</math> nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Zeaxanthin</b></p>	<p><b>Zectivimod</b></p>
<p>Zeaxanthin, a diet-obtained carotenoid, presents in the macula region of the eye. Zeaxanthin shows antioxidant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 95.0\%</math> <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Zectivimod is a <b>sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor</b> agonist. Zectivimod can be used for the research of autoimmune diseases, chronic inflammatory diseases and immunoregulation disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ZED-1227</b></p>	<p><b>Zetomipzomib</b> (KZR-616)</p>
<p>ZED-1227 is a specific and orally active <b>transglutaminase 2 (TG2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 45 nM. ZED-1227 can block inflammation-induced TG2 expression and activity. ZED-1227 can be used for the research of celiac disease (CeD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Zetomipzomib (KZR-616), a first-in-class inhibitor of the <b>immunoproteasome</b>, selectively targets the LMP7 (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 39/57 nM=hLMP7/mLMP7) and LMP2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 131/179 nM=hLMP7/mLMP7) subunits of the immunoproteasome. Zetomipzomib has the potential for the research of multiple autoimmune diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Zetomipzomib maleate</b> (KZR-616 maleate)</p>	<p><b>Ziconotide</b> (SNX-111)</p>
<p>Zetomipzomib (KZR-616) maleate, a first-in-class <b>immunoproteasome</b> inhibitor, selectively targets the LMP7 (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 39/57 nM=hLMP7/mLMP7) and LMP2 (<math>IC_{50}</math>: 131/179 nM=hLMP7/mLMP7) subunits of the immunoproteasome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ziconotide (SNX-111), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of <b>N-type calcium channels</b> antagonist. Ziconotide reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Ziconotide acetate</b> (SNX-111 acetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0062B</p>	<p><b>Ziconotide TFA</b> (SNX-111 TFA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0062A</p>
<p>Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of <b>N-type calcium channels</b> antagonist. Ziconotide acetate reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ziconotide TFA (SNX-111 TFA), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of <b>N-type calcium channels</b> antagonist. Ziconotide TFA reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Zileuton</b> (A 64077; Abbott 64077)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14164</p>	<p><b>Zileuton sodium</b> (A 64077 sodium; Abbott 64077 sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14164A</p>
<p>Zileuton is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>5-lipoxygenase</b> with antiasthmatic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>5-lipoxygenase</b>, exhibiting inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Zileuton-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14164S</p>	<p><b>Zimlovisertib</b> (PF-06650833)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19836</p>
<p>Zileuton-d4 (A 64077-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zileuton. Zileuton (A 64077) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>5-lipoxygenase</b> with antiasthmatic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Zimlovisertib (PF-06650833) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.2 and 2.4 nM in the cell and PBMC assay, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Zingerone</b> (Vanillylacetone; Gingerone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14621</p>	<p><b>Ziritaxestat</b> (GLPG1690)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101772</p>
<p>Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from <i>Zingiber officinale</i>, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antilipolytic, antiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Ziritaxestat (GLPG1690) is a first-in-class <b>autotaxin (ATX)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 131 nM and a <math>K_i</math> of 15 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ziyuglycoside II</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0332</p>	<p><b>ZK 216348</b> (+)-ZK 216348)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123352</p>
<p>Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> L. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and <b>apoptosis</b>. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>ZK 216348 ((+)-ZK 216348) is a nonsteroidal selective <b>glucocorticoid receptor</b> agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 20.3 nM. ZK 216348 also binds to Progesterone and mineralocorticoid receptors with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 20.4 nM and 79.9 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

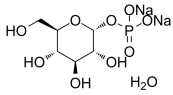
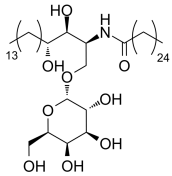
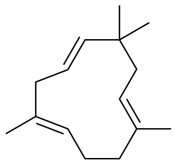
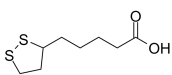
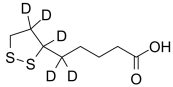


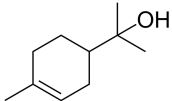
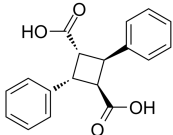
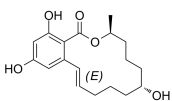


<p><b>ZK-261991</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15333</p>	<p><b>ZK-90055 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00293</p>
<p>ZK-261991 is an orally active VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 nM for VEGFR2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ZK-90055 hydrochloride is a <math>\beta 2</math> adrenergic receptor agonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>ZK824190</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126361</p>	<p><b>ZK824859</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114330</p>
<p>ZK824190 is an orally available and selective urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) inhibitor as a potential treatment for multiple sclerosis. <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 237, 1600 and 1850 nM for uPA, tPA, and Plasmin, 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>ZK824859 is an oral available and selective urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 79 nM, 1580 nM and 1330 nM for human uPA, tPA, and plasmin, 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>ZK824859 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114330A</p>	<p><b>ZL0420</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112149</p>
<p>ZK824859 hydrochloride is an oral available and selective urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 79 nM, 1580 nM and 1330 nM for human uPA, tPA, and plasmin, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.19%  <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>ZL0420 is a potent and selective bromodomain-containing protein 4 (BRD4) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 27 nM against BRD4 BD1 and 32 nM against BRD4 BD2.</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>ZL0454</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112150</p>	<p><b>ZL0580</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126428</p>
<p>ZL0454 is a potent and selective Bromodomain-containing protein 4 (BRD4) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 49 and 32 nM for BD1 and BD2.</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>ZL0580, a structurally close analog of ZL0590, induces epigenetic suppression of HIV via selectively binding to BD1 domain of BRD4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0890</p>	<p><b>Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0890S</p>
<p>Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent prostaglandin biosynthesis inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Zomepirac sodium salt can cause immune-mediated liver injury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Zomepirac sodium salt. Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent prostaglandin biosynthesis inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

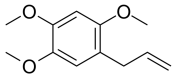
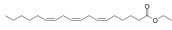
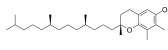
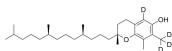
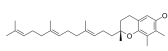
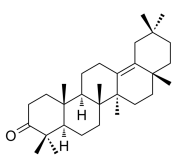
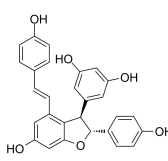
<p><b>Zunsemetinib</b> (ATI-450; CDD-450)</p> <p>Zunsemetinib (CDD-450) is an orally active and selective p38<math>\alpha</math> mitogen-activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase 2 (MK2) pathway inhibitor. Zunsemetinib can be used for the research of immuno-inflammatory diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>[D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP</b></p> <p>[D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP is a competitive and selective antagonist of <b>vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) receptor</b>, with the IC<sub>50</sub> of 125.8 nM. [D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP has no activity on glucagon, secretin or GRF 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>[D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP TFA</b></p> <p>[D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP TFA is a competitive and selective antagonist of <b>vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) receptor</b>, with the IC<sub>50</sub> of 125.8 nM. [D-p-Cl-Phe6,Leu17]-VIP TFA has no activity on glucagon, secretin or GRF receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>[D-Trp8]-<math>\gamma</math>-MSH</b></p> <p>[D-Trp8]-<math>\gamma</math>-MSH is a potent and selective agonist of <b>melanocortin 3 (MC3) receptor</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.7 nM, 600 nM and 340 nM for hMC3, hMC4 and hMC5, respectively in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>[D-Trp8]-<math>\gamma</math>-MSH TFA</b></p> <p>[D-Trp8]-<math>\gamma</math>-MSH TFA is a potent and selective agonist of <b>melanocortin 3 (MC3) receptor</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.7 nM, 600 nM and 340 nM for hMC3, hMC4 and hMC5, respectively in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin</b></p> <p>[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin is a <b>Bradykinin (B<sub>1</sub>)</b> receptor agonist that displays selectivity for B<sub>1</sub> over B<sub>2</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin acetate</b></p> <p>[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin acetate is a <b>Bradykinin B<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> agonist that displays selectivity for B<sub>1</sub> over B<sub>2</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>[Lys5,MeLeu9,Nle10]-NKA(4-10)</b></p> <p>[Lys5,MeLeu9,Nle10]-NKA(4-10) is a highly selective and potent NK<sub>2</sub> receptor agonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>[Nphe1]Nociceptin(1-13)NH<sub>2</sub></b></p> <p>[Nphe1]Nociceptin(1-13)NH<sub>2</sub>, a novel <b>nociceptin/orphanin FQ (NC)</b> endogenous ligand, is a selective and competitive ociceptin receptor antagonist without any residual agonist 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>[Nphe1]Nociceptin(1-13)NH<sub>2</sub> TFA</b></p> <p>[Nphe1]Nociceptin(1-13)NH<sub>2</sub>, a novel <b>nociceptin/orphanin FQ (NC)</b> endogenous ligand, is a selective and competitive ociceptin receptor antagonist without any residual agonist 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>{Boc}-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2355</p>	<p><b>{Boc}-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2355A</p>
<p>{Boc}-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe ((Boc)-FLFLF) is a formyl peptide receptor (FPR) family antagonist that preferentially inhibits activity triggered through the formyl peptide receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>{Boc}-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe TFA is a formyl peptide receptor (FPR) family antagonist that preferentially inhibits activity triggered through the formyl peptide receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene ATP trisodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108652</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene-ATP dilithium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134440</p>
<p><math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene ATP trisodium, a phosphonic analog of ATP, is a P2X3 and P2X7 receptor ligand. <math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene ATP trisodium is a highly selective agonist for P2X1 and P2X3, with practically no activity at P2X2,4-7.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene ATP dilithium, a phosphonic analog of ATP, is a P2X3 and P2X7 receptor ligand. <math>\alpha,\beta</math>-Methylene ATP dilithium is a highly selective agonist for P2X1 and P2X3, with practically no activity at P2X2,4-7.</p>  <p><b>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><math>\alpha</math>-2,3-sialyltransferase-IN-1</b> (Lith-O-Asp analog)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112535</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Amyrin acetate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2842</p>
<p><math>\alpha</math>-2,3-sialyltransferase-IN-1 (Lith-O-Asp analog) is a noncompetitive <math>\alpha</math>-2,3-sialyltransferase inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-Amyrin acetate, a natural triterpenoid, has anti-inflammatory activity, antispasmodic profile and the relaxant effect.</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><math>\alpha</math>-Amyrin palmitate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2843</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-CGRP, rat</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0203</p>
<p><math>\alpha</math>-Amyrin palmitate is isolated from Santalum album (sandalwood). <math>\alpha</math>-Amyrin palmitate can be used for the study of arthritis 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</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-CGRP, rat, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.</p>  <p><b>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><math>\alpha</math>-CGRP, rat TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0203A</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128747</p>
<p><math>\alpha</math>-CGRP, rat TFA, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.</p>  <p><b>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><math>\alpha</math>-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128747A</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.</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, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Galactosylceramide</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-GalCer; KRN7000)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102022</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Galactosylceramide (<math>\alpha</math>-GalCer) is a synthetic glycolipid with antitumoral and immunostimulatory. <math>\alpha</math>-Galactosylceramide is a very potent NKT cell agonist and binds effectively to CD1d.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Humulene</b> (Humulene; <math>\alpha</math>-Caryophyllene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6968</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Humulene is a main constituent of Tanacetum vulgare L. (Asteraceae) essential oil with anti-inflammation (<math>IC_{50} = 15 \pm 2 \mu\text{g/mL}</math>). <math>\alpha</math>-Humulene inhibits COX-2 and iNOS expression.</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>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid</b> (Thioctic acid; (<math>\pm</math>)-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid; DL-<math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0492</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of mitochondrial enzyme complexes. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-dependent HIV-1 LTR activation. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated apoptosis 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)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0492S</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 mitochondrial enzyme complexes. <math>\alpha</math>-Lipoic Acid inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B-dependent HIV-1 LTR activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt; 98\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-MSH</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0252</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-MSH (<math>\alpha</math>-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone), an endogenous neuropeptide, is an endogenous melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R) agonist with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities. <math>\alpha</math>-MSH is a post-translational derivative of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-MSH TFA</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0252A</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-MSH (<math>\alpha</math>-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone) TFA, an endogenous neuropeptide, is an endogenous melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R) agonist with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities. <math>\alpha</math>-MSH TFA is a post-translational derivative of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N5142</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol is isolated from Eucalyptus globulus Labill, exhibits strong antimicrobial activity against periodontopathic and cariogenic bacteria. <math>\alpha</math>-Terpineol possesses antifungal activity against T. mentagrophytes, and the activity might lead to irreversible cellular disruption.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 98.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Truxillic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114771</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Truxillic acid is form by the dimerization of two molecules of <math>\alpha</math>-trans-cinnamic acid, with anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq 99.0\%</math>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Zearalenol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6710</p> <p><math>\alpha</math>-Zearalenol is a Mycotoxin with high affinity for the estrogen receptors (ER), <math>\alpha</math>-Zearalenol is the derivative of zearalenone (ZEN), causes reproductive disorders in animals, due to its xenoestrogenic effects.</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><math>\alpha</math>-Chaconine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129113</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Aminoarteether</b> (SM934 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137553</p>
<p><math>\alpha</math>-Chaconine inhibits the expressions of COX-2, IL-1<math>\beta</math>, IL-6, and TNF-<math>\alpha</math> at the transcriptional level. <math>\alpha</math>-Chaconine inhibits the LPS-induced expressions of iNOS and COX-2 at the protein and mRNA levels and their promoter activities in RAW 264.7 macrophages. 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><math>\beta</math>-Aminoarteether (SM934 free base) is an Artemisinin derivative with orally active. <math>\beta</math>-Aminoarteether can be used for inflammation and autoimmune disease research, such as lupus 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><math>\beta</math>-Amyrenol</b> (11-Oxo-<math>\beta</math>-amyrin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2920</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Anhydroicaritin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1940</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Amyrenol (11-Oxo-<math>\beta</math>-amyrin), an oleanolic-type triterpenoid in licorice roots, is a precursor of Glycyrrhetic acid. <math>\beta</math>-Amyrenol has anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities, and <math>\beta</math>-Amyrenol could function as the skeleton for the synthesis of many triterpenoids.</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><math>\beta</math>-Anhydroicaritin is isolated from <i>Boswellia carterii</i> Birdware, has important biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiosteoporosis, estrogen regulation and antitumor properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human</b> (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP; CGRP-II (Human))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human acetate</b> (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP acetate; CGRP-II (Human) (acetate))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548B</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in 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><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human acetate (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP acetate) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in 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><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human TFA</b> (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP TFA; CGRP-II (Human) (TFA))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1548A</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Elemonic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2454</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-CGRP, human TFA (Human <math>\beta</math>-CGRP TFA) is one of calcitonin peptides, acts via the complex of calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) and receptor-activity-modifying protein (RAMP), with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1 nM and 300 nM for CRLR/RAMP1 and CRLR/RAMP2 in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</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><math>\beta</math>-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from <i>Boswellia papyrifera</i>. <math>\beta</math>-Elemonic acid induces cell apoptosis, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and COX-2 expression and inhibits prolyl endopeptidase. <math>\beta</math>-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Hederin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7489</p>	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Tocotrienol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108693</p>
<p><math>\beta</math>-Hederin, a saponin isolated from <i>Hedera helix</i> L.(Araliaceae), possesses antileishmanial activity. <math>\beta</math>-Hederin exhibits IC<sub>50</sub> values of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M, 68 nM and 4.57 <math>\mu</math>M in <i>L. Mexicana</i> promastigotes, <i>L. mexicana</i> amastigotes and THP1 cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><math>\beta</math>-Tocotrienol is one form of vitamin E. <math>\beta</math>-Tocotrienol is a less potent antioxidant than <math>\alpha</math>-tocotrienol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>

<p><b>γ-Asarone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7937</p>	<p><b>γ-Globulins from human blood</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118870</p>
<p>γ-Asarone, a phenylpropene, shows strong correlation with the biological activities (anti-oxidative, anti-inflammatory and neurotrophic effects).</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>γ-Globulins from human blood are a class of proteins in the blood. γ-Globulin is a protein fraction of blood serum containing many antibodies that protect against bacterial and viral infectious diseases. γ-Globulins from human blood is used for common variable immunodeficiency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">γ-Globulins from human blood</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>γ-Linolenic acid ethyl ester</b> (Ethyl γ-linolenate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108396</p>	<p><b>γ-Tocopherol</b> (D-γ-Tocopherol; (+)-γ-Tocopherol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7148</p>
<p>γ-Linolenic acid ethyl ester (Ethyl γ-linolenate) is a <b>leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> receptor 4 (LTB<sub>4</sub>)</b> antagonist.</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>γ-Tocopherol (D-γ-Tocopherol) is a potent <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)</b> inhibitor. γ-Tocopherol is a naturally occurring form of Vitamin E in many plant seeds, such as corn oil and soybeans. γ-Tocopherol possesses antiinflammatory properties and anti-cancer activity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>γ-Tocopherol-d4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7148S1</p>	<p><b>γ-Tocotrienol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108694</p>
<p>γ-Tocopherol-d4 (D-γ-Tocopherol-d4) is the deuterium labeled γ-Tocopherol. γ-Tocopherol (D-γ-Tocopherol) is a potent <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)</b> inhibitor. γ-Tocopherol is a naturally occurring form of Vitamin E in many plant seeds, such as corn oil and soybeans.</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>γ-Tocotrienol is an active form of vitamin E.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>δ-Amyrenone</b> (Delta-Amyrone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1037</p>	<p><b>ε-Viniferin</b> (epsilon-Viniferin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3841</p>
<p>δ-Amyrenone (Delta-Amyrone) is a pentacyclic triterpene compound from <i>S. lineare</i>, with anti-inflammatory effects.</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>ε-Viniferin, the dimer of Resveratrol and isolated from <i>Vitis vinifera</i>, displays a potent inhibitory for all the CYP activities, with K<sub>i</sub> values from 0.5-20 μM. ε-Viniferin possesses potent antioxidant capacity.</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>κ-Carrageenan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138962</p>	
<p>κ-Carrageenan is a natural polymer which predominantly available in red seaweeds. κ-Carrageenan is an effective drug carrier to deliver curcumin in cancer cells and to induce apoptosis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>κ-Carrageenan</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	